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CHECK-LIST
OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

VOLUME XV

CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

A Continuation of the Work of James L. Peters

Edited by
ERNST MAYR and JAMES C. GREENWAY, JR.

VOLUME XV

By

Dean Amadon Emmet R. Blake
James C. Greenway, Jr. Ernst Mayr Reginald E. Moreau
Charles Vaurie

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INTRODUCTION

Perhaps it should go without saying that this will not be the last volume of this series, even though it is numbered volume 15, and lists the last eleven families of the Basel sequence (*vide* Mayr and Greenway, 1956, Breviora, no. 58) of the perching birds.

Eight volumes of the series have been published previously. The first 7 volumes contain the Non-Passeres. The latest (volume 9 of 1960) contains a listing of birds comprising the first thirteen families of the order of perching birds. Even though the editors had a manuscript for volume number 8 in hand in 1960, they decided not to print it in that year, but rather to bring the volume out later because of the considerable amount of new, basic work now going forward on the large and complicated family of Tyrant Flycatchers. The editors beg indulgence of librarians and others who may find a lack of conformity in the issuance of the volumes of the series confusing.

No important changes of style or format will be found in the book. The authors and editors have attempted to solve the vexing problem of the application of English names by employing those used in the following publications — and in these only: American Ornithologists' Union's Checklist of North American Birds, Fifth edition (1957); Peterson, Mountfort, and Hollum's Field Guide to the Birds of Britain and Europe (1954); Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union's Official Checklist of the Birds of Australia (1926); The Ornithological Society of New Zealand's Checklist of New Zealand Birds (1953); and Vincent's Check List of the Birds of South Africa (1952).

An equally troublesome problem is the application of the newer political names given almost every day to geographical areas heretofore well known by accustomed names to geographers and ornithologists alike. We may hope that a satisfactory compromise (for example, "Congo region") has been attained.

The accounts of the 11 families of song birds in this volume were prepared by six authors to whom the editors are deeply indebted for their unselfish contribution to the eventual completion of this work.

The Estrildidae, now no longer considered closely related to the Ploceidae, as well as the Viduinae, will be included in Volume 14.

Preparation and printing of this volume were supported by grant number G-3124 of the National Science Foundation, to which body we give heartfelt thanks.

Manuscript for this volume was completed on December 31, 1960. Only minor modifications were made after this date.

Dr. Finn Salomonsen has the sincere thanks of everyone connected with this project for his well-directed efforts towards its completion.

We are especially indebted to Dr. Raymond A. Paynter, Jr. who kindly agreed to take over a large part of the editorial and proof-reading duties.

Ernst Mayr

January 10, 1961. James C. Greenway, Jr.

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CHECK-LIST
OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

VOLUME XV

Order PASSERIFORMES

Suborder OSCINES

Family PLOCEIDAE[1,2]

Reginald E. Moreau (Africa, Indian Ocean)[3]
James C. Greenway, Jr.
(Palearctic, after Vaurie, 1959; India, after Salim Ali, MS)

cf. Chapin, 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **37**, pp. 243–280 (review).
Sushkin, 1927, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **57**, pp. 1–32 (review).
Delacour and Jabouille, 1940, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., **10**, pp. 213 (Indo-China).
Deignan, 1945, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., **186**, pp. 560–564 (Thailand).
Bannerman, 1949, Birds Trop. West Africa, **7**, pp. 1–216.
Vincent, 1952, Check List Birds South Africa, pp. 103–108.
Smythies, 1953, Birds Burma, ed. 2, pp. 222–228.
Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75B**, pp. 282–451 (Congo region).
Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1955, Birds Eastern and North Eastern Africa, **2**, pp. 824–1054.
White and Moreau, 1958, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **78**, pp. 140–145: 157–163 (miscellaneous notes on non-Ploceine Ploceidae).
Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 556–591.
Moreau, 1959, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **79**, pp. 117–124; 159–163 (miscellaneous notes on Ploceinae).
Moreau, 1960, Ibis, **102**, pp. 298–321; 443–471 (review).

Subfamily BUBALORNITHINAE

Genus BUBALORNIS Smith

Bubalornis A. Smith, 1836, Rep. Exped. Centr. Africa, p. 51. Type, by monotypy, *B. niger* A. Smith.

BUBALORNIS ALBIROSTRIS
Buffalo Weaver

Bubalornis albirostris albirostris (Vieillot)
Coccothraustes albirostris Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **13**, p. 535 — Africa. Restricted to Senegal by Hartert, 1907, Novit. Zool., **14**, p. 485.

[1] MS read by Chapin, Delacour, Vincent and Stresemann.
[2] For Estrildidae and Viduinae, see Vol. 14.
[3] Genera and species were listed alphabetically in the original manuscript, for the reasons given in Ibis, **102**, pp. 467–468. An attempt to place them in a sequence consistent with the available knowledge of their relationship was made by the editors with special assistance by J. P. Chapin.

Textor senegalensis Shelley, 1896, Birds Africa, **1**, p. 34 — Gambia.

Senegal to the Sudan from Kordofan and Kassala southwards; northern Uganda; N.W. Kenya; Ethiopia north of about lat. 10° N.

Bubalornis albirostris intermedius (Cabanis)

Textor intermedius Cabanis, 1868, Journ. f. Orn., p. 413 — Kisuani, Usambara [NE. Tanganyika Territory]; see Cabanis, 1869, in von der Decken, Reise Ost Afr., p. 32.

Textor scioanus Salvadori, 1884, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **21**, p. 195 — Daimbi, Shoa.

Textor albirostris nyansae Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Orn., **53**, p. 335 — Kwa Kitoto, Kavirondo.

Ethiopia south of about lat. 10° N.; the Somalilands; eastern and southern Kenya; Tanganyika (except southeast of a line drawn from about Mwanza to the head of Lake Nyasa).

Bubalornis albirostris niger Smith

Bubalornis niger A. Smith, 1836, Rep. Exped. Centr. Africa, p. 52 — Kurrichane.

Southern Angola; northern South West Africa; Bechuanaland; southern and eastern Northern Rhodesia; western and extreme southeastern Southern Rhodesia; Transvaal; eastern border of southern Mozambique.

Genus DINEMELLIA Reichenbach

Dinemellia Reichenbach, 1863, Singvögel, p. 88. Type, by monotypy, *Textor leucocephalus* Rüppell = *Textor dinemelli* Rüppell.

DINEMELLIA DINEMELLI

Dinemellia dinemelli dinemelli (Rüppell)

Textor dinemelli Rüppell, 1845, Syst. Uebers., p. 72, pl. 30 — Shoa (ex Horsfield MS).[1]

Dinemellia dinemelli ruspolii Salvadori, 1894, Mem. Accad. Torino, ser. 2, **44**, p. 558 — "Banan (?)".

Southeastern Sudan; southern Ethiopia; the Somalilands; dry northern and eastern Kenya Colony, intergrading in southern Kenya and NE. Tanganyika with *D. d. böhmi*.

Dinemellia dinemelli böhmi (Reichenow)

Textor böhmi Reichenow, 1885, Journ. f. Orn., **33**, p. 372 — northwestern Tanganyika Territory (implied). Type in Berlin Museum from Kakoma.

Tanganyika, in dry areas from Kenya border to near head of Lake Nyasa; Congo region at southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

[1] See Richmond, 1907, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **53**, p. 596.

Subfamily PASSERINAE

Genus PLOCEPASSER Smith

Plocepasser A. Smith, 1836, Rep. Exped. Cent. Africa, p. 51. Type, by monotypy, *P. mahali* A. Smith.

Fullerellus Oberholser, 1945, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus., 4, p. 112. Type, by original designation, *Plocepasser donaldsoni* Sharpe.

PLOCEPASSER MAHALI

White-browed Sparrow-Weaver

Plocepasser mahali melanorhynchus Bonaparte

Plocepasser melanorhynchus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., 1 (1850), p. 444 — Shoa; ex Rüppell, 1845, Syst. Uebers., p. 78 (*nomen nudum*).

Sudan south of about lat. 6° N.; northern and extreme western Uganda; southern Ethiopia west of the Rift: Kenya excluding coastal strip.

Plocepasser mahali propinquatus Shelley

Plocepasser propinquatus Shelley, 1887, Ibis, p. 6 — "Somali" [Bandera, Juba River, according to Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1955, Birds Eastern and North Eastern Africa, 2, p. 864].

Plocepasser melanorhynchus erlangeri Reichenow, 1907, Journ. f. Orn., 55, p. 4 — Kismayu.

Southern Somaliland.

Plocepasser mahali pectoralis (Peters)

Philagrus pectoralis Peters, 1868, Journ. f. Orn., 16, p. 133 — Inhambane.

Tanganyika coastal zone south of about the Central Railway; Nyasaland south of lat. 14° S.: central Mozambique: Northern Rhodesia in Eastern Province to Luangwa Valley and up Zambesi Valley to Sesheke; Southern Rhodesia (except southwest); northern Bechuanaland.

Plocepasser mahali ansorgei Hartert

Plocepasser mahali ansorgei Hartert, 1907, Novit. Zool., 14, p. 487 — Wawayella, Benguella, [Angola].

Southern Angola, intergrading with *stentor* in extreme northern South West Africa.

Plocepasser mahali stentor Clancey

Plocepasser mahali stentor Clancey, 1957, Durban Mus. Novit., 5, p. 17 — Kenhardt, northwestern Cape Province, South Africa.

South West Africa: northwestern Cape Province: Bechuanaland; southwestern Southern Rhodesia: western Transvaal. (Intergrading southeastwards with *P. m. mahali*.)

Plocepasser mahali mahali Smith

Plocepasser mahali A. Smith, 1836, Rep. Exped. Centr. Africa, p. 51 — between the Orange River and the Tropic, restricted to Modder River, near junction with the Riet River, Orange Free State by Clancey, 1957, Durban Mus. Novit., **5**, p. 48.

Western Orange Free State; north central Cape Province.

PLOCEPASSER SUPERCILIOSUS

Plocepasser superciliosus (Cretzschmar)

Ploceus superciliosus Cretzschmar, 1827, in Rüppell's Atlas Vög., p. 24 — Kordofan.

Plocepasser superciliosus brunnescens Grote, 1922, Journ. f. Orn., **70**, p. 399 — Bosum, Cameroons.

Plocepasser superciliosus bannermani Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1943, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **64**, p. 18 — Gomit River, Big Abbai, 60 miles south of Lake Tana, northern Abyssinia.

Senegal to Eritrea; Sudan; Ethiopia; northwestern Uganda; Congo region on western shore of Lake Albert; northwestern Kenya.

PLOCEPASSER DONALDSONI

Plocepasser donaldsoni Sharpe

Plocepasser donaldsoni Sharpe, 1895, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **5**, p. 14 — eastern Africa near Lasamis, Kenya Colony [lat. 1° 40′ N., long. 37° 48′ E.], according to Sclater, 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 718.

Between lat. 0° 30′ N. and lat. 4° 30′ N. and from Lake Rudolf to about long. 38° E. (Chanler's Falls), i. e. part of northern Kenya and just over the frontier of Ethiopia.

PLOCEPASSER RUFOSCAPULATUS

Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Weaver

Plocepasser rufoscapulatus Büttikofer

Plocepasser rufoscapulatus Büttikofer, 1888, Notes Leyden Mus., **10**, p. 238, pl. 9 — Kasinga River, South Angola.

Southern Angola; southeastern Congo region; northwestern Bechuanaland; Northern Rhodesia except west (Barotseland); part of northern Nyasaland (Mzimba).

Genus **HISTURGOPS** Reichenow

Histurgops Reichenow, 1887, Journ. f. Orn., **35**, p. 67. Type, by original designation, *Histurgops ruficauda* Reichenow.

HISTURGOPS RUFICAUDA

Histurgops ruficauda Reichenow

Histurgops ruficauda Reichenow, 1887, Journ. f. Orn., **35**, p. 67 — Wembaere [Tanganyika, about lat. 5° S., long. 34° E.].

Tanganyika Territory; southeast of Lake Victoria between about Mwanza, Musoma, Mbulu, and Wembere.

Genus **PSEUDONIGRITA** Reichenow

Pseudonigrita Reichenow, 1903, Journ. f. Orn., **51**, p. 149. Type, by original designation, *Nigrita arnaudi* Bonaparte.

Whitellus Oberholser, 1945, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus., **4**, p. 113. Type, by original designation, *Nigrita cabanisi* Fischer and Reichenow.

PSEUDONIGRITA ARNAUDI

Pseudonigrita arnaudi (Bonaparte)

Nigrita arnaudi Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 444 — White Nile.

Pseudonigrita arnaudi kapitensis Mearns, 1910, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **56** (14), p. 5 — Juja Farm, Kapiti Plains, Kenya.

Southwestern Sudan; dry areas of Uganda and Kenya; extreme northern Tanganyika between Lake Natron and Kilimanjaro.

Pseudonigrita arnaudi dorsalis (Reichenow)

Nigrita dorsalis Reichenow, 1887, Journ. f. Orn., **35**, p. 71 — Wembaere Steppe [Tanganyika, about lat. 5° S., long. 34° E.].

Nigrita emini Reichenow, 1891, Journ .f. Orn., **39**, p. 158 — Muhalala [about 20 miles west of Dodoma, Tanganyika].

Tanganyika between Lake Victoria and the central railway line (Tabora–Dodoma).

Pseudonigrita arnaudi australoabyssinicus Benson

Pseudonigrita arnaudi australoabyssinicus Benson, 1942, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **63**, p. 19 — Yavello, south Abyssinia.

Extreme southern Ethiopia.

PSEUDONIGRITA CABANISI

Pseudonigrita cabanisi (Fischer and Reichenow)

Nigrita cabanisi Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. f. Orn., **32**, p. 54 — plains by Pare Mts., [Tanganyika Territory].

Philetairus cabanisi enchorus Oberholser, 1904, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **27**, p. 683 — Dabulli, West Somaliland.

Central and southern Ethiopia; dry eastern Kenya and northeastern Tanganyika.

Genus **PHILETAIRUS** Smith

Philetairus A. Smith, 1837, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 536. Type, by original designation, *Euplectes lepidus* Swainson = *Loxia socia* Latham.

PHILETAIRUS SOCIUS
Sociable Weaver

Philetairus socius geminus Grote

Philetairus socius geminus Grote, 1922, Journ. f. Orn., **70**, p. 45 — Okaukwejo [northern South West Africa].

South West Africa north of about lat. 19° S.

Philetairus socius socius (Latham)

Loxia socia Latham, 1790, Ind. Orn., **1**, p. 381 — inland of Cape of Good Hope. Restricted to Warmbad, South West Africa, by Macdonald, 1957, Contr. Orn. W. South Africa, p. 156.

South West Africa south of about lat. 20° S.

Philetairus socius lepidus Smith

Philetairus lepidus A. Smith, 1837, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 536 — districts round Latakoo, i. e. Kuruman, northern Cape Province.

Part of northern Cape Province, southern Bechuanaland Protectorate, western Transvaal, and adjacent parts of Orange Free State.

Philetairus socius eremnus Clancey

Philetairus socius eremnus Clancey, 1957, Durban Mus. Novit., **5**, p. 48 — Kransfontein, north of Prieska, northern Cape Province, South Africa.

Southern Asbestos Mountains and near Prieska, northern Cape Province.

Genus **PASSER** Brisson

Passer Brisson, 1760, Orn., **1**, p. 36. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, ed. 1, p. 46), *Fringilla domestica* Linnaeus.

Auripasser Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 519. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 77), *Fringilla luteus* Lichtenstein.

Sorella Hartlaub, 1880, Journ. f. Orn., **28**, p. 210. Type, by monotypy, *Sorella eminibey* Hartlaub.

Caffropasser Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8**, p. 261. Type, by monotypy, *Loxia melanura* Müller.

PASSER AMMODENDRI

Passer ammodendri korejewi Zarudny and Härms

Passer ammodendri korejewi Zarudny and Härms, 1902, Orn. Monatsb., **10**, p. 53 — "eastern part of Transcaspia between the foothills of the Paropamisus and the Amu Darya".

Eastern Transcaspia (or Turkmenian Kara Kum) from the Amu Darya south to the mountains on the borders of Iran and Afghanistan.

Passer ammodendri ammodendri Gould

Passer ammodendri Gould, 1872, Birds of Asia, pt. 24, pl. 15 — "Turkestan" [Djulek, above Kzyl Orda, on the Syr Darya, according to Hartert, 1904, Vög. pal. Fauna, p. 158].

Russian Turkestan, along the middle and lower Syr Darya, Ili River Valley, region of the Issyk Kul, and Manas River Valley in Dzungaria.

Passer ammodendri stoliczkae Hume

Passer Stoliczkae Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers, **2**, p. 516 — "about four miles east of Kashgar".

Deserts and subdeserts of China along the Tarim River and foothills of the Tian Shan and Astin Tagh, in Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia eastward, south of the Gobi Desert, to Ordos at about long. 112° E.

Passer ammodendri timidus Sharpe

Passer timidus Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 339 — Gobi Desert.

Southern Outer Mongolia. Range not well understood.

PASSER DOMESTICUS
House Sparrow

Passer domesticus domesticus (Linnaeus)

Fringilla domestica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 183 — Sweden.

Passer domesticus semiretschiensis Zarudny and Kudashev, 1916, Nasha Okhota, p. 37 — Verny, Djarkent, and Przhevalsk, Russian Turkestan.

Passer domesticus balearoibericus von Jordans, 1923, Falco, **19**, Sonderheft, p. 4 — Valldemosa, Mallorca.

Passer domesticus baicalicus Keve, 1943, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturwiss., **80**, p. 20 — Kultuk, southern Lake Baikal.

Europe from Lapland southward through Britain, France, and Spain and eastward (except in Italy and the Near East) through the Balkans, Russia, and Siberia, south of a line from the lower Ob and Vilyui Rivers (about lat. 65° N.) to the Lena and Udskoe Gulf, and north of a line from the Aral Sea, Lake Balkhash, northern Mongolia, and northern Manchuria (about lat. 48° N.) to the mouth of the Amur. Hybridizes with *hispaniolensis* in Greece, Turkey,

Aegean Islands.[1] Introduced in North, Central, and South America, Bermuda, Cuba, Jamaica, Falkland Islands, Hawaiian Islands, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand and associated islands.

Passer domesticus italiae (Vieillot)[2]

Fringilla Italiae Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 199 — Italy.

Passer italiae schiebeli Rokitansky, 1934, Falco, **30**, p. 7 — Canea, Crete.

Extreme southeastern France (Maritime Alps), Corsica, Italy, Sicily and Crete.

Passer domesticus tingitanus Loche

[*Passer domesticus*] *A. Tingitanus* Loche, 1867, Expl. Sci. Algérie, Ois., p. 132 — Algeria.

Passer domesticus ahasver Kleinschmidt, 1904, Orn. Monatsb., p. 7 — Marrakech. [= hybrid *domesticus tingitanus*×*hispaniolensis*].

Northwestern Africa in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya south in oases of the Sahara desert. Hybridizes freely with *hispaniolensis* in parts of the range.

Passer domesticus biblicus Hartert[3]

Passer domestica biblicus Hartert, 1904, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 149 — Sueme, Palestine.

Passer domesticus persicus Zarudny and Kudashev, 1916, Nasha Okhota, p. 37 — Arabistan, southwestern Iran.

From Cyprus, Asia Minor, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, the Sinai Peninsula, and northern Arabia, northward (west of the range of *hyrcanus*) to the Caucasus, and through central (Hamadan) and southern Iran, eastward to southern Afghanistan (where it intergrades with *indicus*).

Passer domesticus niloticus Nicoll and Bonhote

Passer domesticus niloticus Nicoll and Bonhote, 1909, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **23**, p. 101 — El Faiyum, Egypt.

Passer domesticus halfae Meinertzhagen, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 67 — Wadi Halfa, northern Sudan.

[1] For accounts of hybridization see Meise, 1936, Journ. f. Orn., **84**, pp. 631–672; Niethammer, 1948, Journ. f. Orn., **91**, pp. 195–197 (Greece, Turkey where predominantly *domesticus*, Aegean islands), and Vaurie, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1406, pp. 9–22, and *t. c.*, 1956, pp. 1–7 (Africa, Near East, etc.).

[2] This subspecies appears to be a hybrid population (*domesticus*×*hispaniolensis*). Morphological characters are those of *domesticus* in the northern part of the range but approach those of *hispaniolensis* in the south.

[3] For *P. d. tauricus* and *P. d. colchicus* see p. 283.

Egypt, from the Mediterranean coast southward, along the Suez Canal and the Nile Valley to the vicinity of Wadi Halfa (range of *rufidorsalis*) and Berbera, British Somaliland, where probably introduced.

Passer domesticus rufidorsalis Brehm

P[asser] rufidorsalis C. L. Brehm, 1855, Naumannia, p. 277 — northeast Africa; restricted to Khartoum, Sudan, by Vaurie, 1959.

Passer arboreus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 510 — Sennar, not *Passer arboreus* T. Forster, 1827.

Nile Valley in the Sudan from the vicinity of Wadi Halfa (range of *niloticus*) southward to the Blue Nile in Sennar and vicinity of Renk (about lat. 2° 30′ N.). Introduced on Comoro Islands.

Passer domesticus indicus Jardine and Selby

Passer indicus Jardine and Selby, 1835, Ill. Orn., **3**, pl. 118 — India, restricted to Bangalore by Kinnear, 1925, Ibis, p. 751.

Pyrgita nigricollis Burton, 1838, Cat. Birds Mus. Fort Pitt, Chatham, p. 23 — South India.

Passer confucius Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 915 — China; *errore* = Rangoon.

Passer enigmaticus Zarudny, 1903, Orn. Monatsb., **11**, pp. 130–131 — Hurmuk and Kamschar, Persian Baluchistan. Specimens based on intersexes, *vide* Mayr, 1949, Ibis, **91**, pp. 304–306.

Passer domesticus soror Ripley, 1946, Spolia Zeylanica, **24**, p. 241, Nikawella State Farm, Rattota, Matale District, Ceylon.

From Arabia (except in the eastern region occupied by *hufufae*) and southern Afghanistan (where intergrades with *biblicus*) eastward through the foothills of the Himalayas to East Pakistan and plains of Burma, and southward throughout India and Ceylon. Introduced in South Africa, Zanzibar, Comoro Islands, and Mascarene Islands.

?Passer domesticus hufufae Ticehurst and Cheesman[1]

Passer domesticus hufufae Ticehurst and Cheesman, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **45**, p. 19 — Hufuf town, Hasa Province, eastern Arabia.

Chalk-sandstone regions of eastern Arabia from Hasa to Muscat.

Passer domesticus hyrcanus Zarudny and Kudashev

Passer domesticus hyrcanus Zarudny and Kudashev, 1916, Nasha

[1] According to Meinertzhagen, 1954, Birds of Arabia, p. 103, this form cannot be separated from *indicus*.

Okhota, p. 38 — Astrabad, Gilan, and Mazanderan, northern Iran.

Southwestern and southern regions bordering the Caspian Sea from Talyeh and northern Iran eastward to Gurgan (= Astrabad).

Passer domesticus bactrianus Zarudny and Kudashev

Passer domesticus bactrianus Zarudny and Kudashev, 1916, Nasha Okhota, p. 37 — Merv, Tashkent; type from Tashkent (Meinertzhagen, 1938, Ibis, p. 507).

?Passer griseigularis Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 313 (note) — Kandahar.[1]

From the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, and north of the Syr Darya, eastward to the Kirgiz Range and the Terskei Ala Tau (south of Issyk Kul [Lake]), and southward to central Afghanistan (range of *biblicus*) and northern Baluchistan. Migrates to the plains of northwestern India. Northern Sudan, where said to have been introduced.

Passer domesticus parkini Whistler

Passer domesticus parkini Whistler, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 13 — Srinagar, Kashmere.

Himalayas from 5,000 to 15,000 feet (above the range of *indicus*) from Kashmir eastward to Nepal, wandering irregularly southward to the northern plains in winter.

PASSER HISPANIOLENSIS

Spanish Sparrow

Passer hispaniolensis hispaniolensis (Temminck)

Fringilla hispaniolensis Temminck, 1820, Man. d'Orn., ed. 2, **1**, p. 353 — Algeciras, southern Spain.

Passer hispaniolensis arrigonii Tschusi, 1903, Orn. Jahrb., p. 7 — La Maddalena, Sardinia.

Passer hispaniolensis canariensis Tschusi, 1915, Orn. Jahrb., (1914), p. 54 — Oliva, Fuerteventura, Canaries.

Spain and neighboring regions of Portugal; Canary Islands; Cape Verde Islands; Sardinia; North Africa from Morocco to Cyrenaica; Balkan Peninsula, Cyprus, and Asia Minor, where it probably intergrades with *transcaspicus*. Hybridizes in many areas with *P. domesticus* (*q. v.*).

Passer hispaniolensis transcaspicus Tschusi

Passer hispaniolensis transcaspicus Tschusi, 1902, Orn. Monatsb., **10**, p. 96 — Jelotan [= Iolotan, near Merv], Transcaspia, *fide* Tschusi, 1903, Orn. Jahrb., p. 10.

[1] Unidentifiable as to subspecies, *fide* Vaurie, 1949.

Passer hispaniolensis terekius Buturlin, 1929, Syst. notes birds northern Caucasus, p. 41 — Malaia Areshevka, Kizlyar district, Terek Delta, northern Caucasus.

North of the Caucasus Mountains in the Terek Valley; Transcaucasia southward throughout Iran and eastward from the Caspian Sea to the Tian Shan and the Tarim basin (about long. 84° E.) in Sinkiang, and southward to Afghanistan. Winters in the Nile Valley, eastern Arabia, southern Iran and Iraq, southern Afghanistan and northern plains of India. Probably intergrades with *hispaniolensis* in Asia Minor.

PASSER PYRRHONOTUS

Passer pyrrhonotus Blyth

Passer pyrrhonotus Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13**, p. 946 — Bahawalpur, Sind.

Locally distributed in the plains and along rivers in extreme southeastern Iran, and probably Baluchistan, and West Pakistan along the Sutledge, Jhelum, and Indus Rivers from the region of Gurdaspur in the Punjab southward to the delta.

PASSER CASTANOPTERUS

Passer castanopterus fulgens Friedmann

Passer castanopterus fulgens Friedmann, 1931, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **5**, p. 428 — Indunumara Mts., Kenya Colony.

Ethiopia on the Kenya border; Kenya south to Lokitaung and Marsabit.

Passer castanopterus castanopterus Blyth

Passer castanopterus Blyth, 1855, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **24**, p. 302 — Somaliland.

British Somaliland and northern Somalia.

PASSER RUTILANS

Passer rutilans cinnamomeus (Gould)

Pyrgita cinnamomea Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1835, p. 185 — "apud montes Himalayenses" [restricted to NW. Himalayas by Ticehurst, 1927, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **32**, p. 347].

Passer rutilans debilis Hartert, 1904, Vög. Pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 162 — Sind-Tal in Kashmir.

Passer rutilans schaeferi Stresemann, 1939, Orn. Monatsb., **47**, p. 176 — Süd-Tibet; Shigatse.

Breeds in northeastern Afghanistan and Chitral eastward on the southern slopes of the Himalayas, from 3,000 to 11,000 feet, to Assam, north of the Brahmaputra; also southeastern Tibet; descending to the lower foothills and adjacent plains in winter.

Passer rutilans intensior Rothschild

Passer rutilans intensior Rothschild, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 11 — Mekong Valley.

Passer rutilans yunnanensis La Touche, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 120 — Lotukow, SE. Yunnan.

Passer rutilans lisarum Stresemann, 1940, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **24**, p. 72 — Mt. Victoria.

Passer rutilans annectans Koelz, 1952, Journ. Zool. Soc. India, **4**, p. 154 — Mawryngkneng, Khasi Hills.

Breeds in China from central and eastern Sikang south to southern Yunnan, northwestern Tonkin and the Tranning Plateau in Laos, and in Burma south to the Chin Hills, Mt. Victoria, and the Karen Hills, and westward to the hills of Assam, south of the Brahmaputra to Manipur.

Passer rutilans rutilans (Temminck)

Fringilla rutilans Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. 99, pl. 588, fig. 2 — Japan.

Passer rutilans kikuchii Kuroda, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **45**, p. 16 — Horisha, Nanto district, central Formosa.

Passer rutilans ignoratus Deignan, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **61**, p. 16 — Mount Omei, Szechwan.

Breeds in China from southern Kansu, Shensi, and Szechwan southward to Kwangsi and Kwangtung, and eastward, south of the Yangtze Kiang, to northern Chekiang and Fukien; Formosa; and in Korea, southern Sakhalin, Hokkaido, and Honshu.

PASSER FLAVEOLUS

Passer flaveolus Blyth

Passer flaveolus Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13**, p. 946 — Arakan.

From the Chin Hills of northern Burma eastward, throughout Thailand, to southern Laos, and southward to Karreni, Peninsular Thailand, Cambodia, and Cochin-China.

PASSER MOABITICUS

Passer moabiticus moabiticus Tristram

Passer moabiticus Tristram, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 169 — Palestine

Passer mesopotamicus Zarudny, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., p. 108 — Mochammera [= Khurramshahr, Khuzistan], southwestern Iran.

A discontinuous and localized range along the lower valley of the Jordan River and shores of the Dead Sea, and in Iraq along the lower Tigris from just below Baghdad to the mouth of the Karun River in southwestern Iran.

Passer moabiticus yatii Sharpe

Passer yatii Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 322 — Dedadi, western Afghanistan [Seistan].

Extreme eastern Iran [Seistan] and western Afghanistan.

PASSER IAGOENSIS

Great Sparrow

Passer iagoensis cordofanicus Heuglin

Passer cordofanicus Heuglin, 1871, Orn. Nordost. Afr., Nachtr., p. 141 — Kordofan (ex *Passer motitensis*, Heuglin, *ibid.*, p. 634).

Northwestern Sudan in Kordofan and Darfur.

Passer iagoensis shelleyi Sharpe

Passer shelleyi Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 256 — Lado [southern Sudan].

Sudan south of about lat. 6° N.; northern Uganda; extreme southern Ethiopia; extreme western British Somaliland.

Passer iagoensis hemileucus Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes

Passer hemileucus Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, 1900, Bull. Liverpool Mus., **2**, p. 3 — Abd el Kuri Island.

Ab, el Kuri Island, between Cape Guardafui and Socotra.

Passer iagoensis insularis Sclater and Hartlaub

Passer insularis Sclater and Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 169 — Socotra.

Socotra.

Passer iagoensis rufocinctus Finsch and Reichenow

Passer rufocinctus Finsch and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. f. Orn., **32**, p. 55 — Lake Naivasha [Kenya].

Kenya, round the eastern highlands; Tanganyika in the adjacent extreme north.

Passer iagoensis motitensis Smith

Passer motitensis A. Smith, 1848, Ill. Zool. S. Afr., Aves, pl. 114 — 60 miles south of Orange River: restricted to near Hopetown,

northern Cape Province by Macdonald (1957, Contr. Orn. W. South Africa, p. 157).

South West Africa through Bechuanaland and Transvaal to Swaziland; extreme southwestern Southern Rhodesia. Apparently not now known from south of the Orange River, whence came the type.

Passer iagoensis iagoensis (Gould)

Pyrgita Iagoensis Gould, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 77 — São Tiago, Cape Verde Islands.

Passer brancoensis Oustalet, 1883, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool., (6), **16**, art. 5, p. 2 — Branco, Cape Verde Islands.

Cape Verde Islands.

Passer iagoensis benguellensis Lynes

Passer iagoensis benguellensis Lynes, 1926, Ibis, p. 380 — Huxe, Benguella.

Southern Angola.

PASSER MELANURUS
Mossie

Passer melanurus vicinus Clancey

Passer melanurus vicinus Clancey, 1958, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **78**, p. 59 — Bethlehem, eastern Orange Free State.

Southern Transvaal, western Swaziland, eastern Orange Free State, Basutoland, extreme eastern Cape Province.

Passer melanurus melanurus (Müller)

Loxia melanura P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Syst. Nat., Suppl., p. 153 — Cape of Good Hope; restricted to Cape Town by Macdonald (1957, Contr. Orn. W. South Africa, p. 157).

Fringilla arcuata Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **2**, p. 912 — Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Province (except Little Namaqualand and extreme east); Western Orange Free State.

Passer melanurus damarensis Reichenow

Passer arcuatus damarensis Reichenow, 1902, Orn. Monatsb., **10**, p. 77 — Damaraland. Type in Berlin Museum from Brakwater, 12 miles north of Windhuk.[1]

Southwestern Angola; South West Africa; extreme northwestern Cape Province (Little Namaqualand); Bechuanaland; western Transvaal.

[1] *Teste* E. Stresemann *in litt.*

PASSER GRISEUS

Grey-headed Sparrow

Passer griseus swainsonii (Rüppell)

Pyrgita swainsonii Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 94, pl. 33 — Abyssinia.

Passer griseus neumanni Zedlitz, 1908, Orn. Monatsb., **16**, p. 180 — eastern sandy coastal strip [of Eritrea and northern Abyssinia], Salamona, Eritrea.

Passer griseus abyssinicus Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 70 — Ghadi-Saati, Mareb R., Eritrea.

Passer griseus eritrea Zedlitz, 1911, Journ. f. Orn., **59**, p. 33 — Tacazzé, Eritrea.

Eastern and southern Ethiopia, intergrading southwards with *gongonensis*.

Passer griseus gongonensis (Oustalet)

Pseudostruthus gongonensis Oustalet, 1890, Naturaliste, p. 274 — Gongoni, near Mombasa.

Passer griseus turkanae Granvik, 1934, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africa, **25**, p. 150 — Lotonok, Turkana, northwestern Kenya.

Passer griseus jubaensis Benson, 1942, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **63**, p. 18 — Mandera, Juba River.

Passer griseus tertale Benson, 1942, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **63**, p. 17 — 30 miles west of Yavello, south Abyssinia.

Extreme southern Ethiopia, Kenya, extreme northeastern Tanganyika.

Passer griseus suahelicus Reichenow

Passer griseus suahelicus Reichenow, 1904, Vög. Africa, **3**, p. 231 — Bussissi [Mwanza district, Tanganyika Territory].

Central Tanganyika from Mwanza to Rukwa and Iringa.

Passer griseus luangwae Benson

Passer diffusus luangwae Benson, 1956, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **76**, p. 40 — Mupamadzi River, Luangwa Valley, Northern Rhodesia.

Luangwa Valley between lat. 11° 45′ S. and lat. 12° 37′ S., Northern Rhodesia.

Passer griseus mosambicus Van Someren

Passer griseus mosambicus Van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 114 — Lumbo, Portuguese East Africa.

Eastern Tanganyika and off-lying islands; Mozambique; intergrading through Nyasaland with *P. g. diffusus*.

Passer griseus griseus (Vieillot)

Fringilla grisea Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 198 — United States [error = Senegal (Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool., p. 95)].

Passer occidentalis Shelley, 1883, Ibis (5) **1**, p. 548 — West Africa (Lokoja, S. Nigeria, according to Lynes, 1926, Ibis, p. 383).

Passer diffusus thierryi Reichenow, 1899, Orn. Monatsb., **7**, p. 190 — Mangu, Togo.

Passer diffusus ugandae Reichenow, 1904, Vög. Afr., **3**, p. 231 — Uganda (Manjonga).

Passer nikersoni Madarász, 1911, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **9**, p. 341 — Chor-em-Dul, Sennar district, Sudan.

Passer albiventris Madarász, 1911, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **9**, p. 342 — Sudan.

Passer griseus kleinschmidti Grote, 1922, Journ. f. Orn., **70**, p. 483 — Ngaundere, [French] Cameroons.

Senegal to Ethiopia (where it intergrades with *swainsonii*), south to the Congo, Angola, Uganda, extreme western Kenya (Kavirondo), western Tanganyika, and most of Northern Rhodesia.

?Passer griseus laeneni Niethammer

Passer griseus laeneni Niethammer, 1955, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **6**, p. 75 — Bol, east bank of Lake Chad.

East side of Lake Chad to Ennedi and Aïr.

Passer griseus diffusus (Smith)

Pyrgita diffusa A. Smith, 1836, Rep. Exped. Cent. Africa, p. 50 — between the Orange River and the tropic; restricted to "near Kuruman" by Macdonald and Hall (1957, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **23**, p. 35).

Passer griseus georgicus Reichenow, 1904, Vög. Africa, **3**, p. 231 — Damaraland (Otjimbingue).

Passer griseus zedlitzi Gyldenstolpe, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 32 — near Benguella town.

Passer diffusus stygiceps Clancey, 1953, Durban Mus. Novit., **4**, p. 116 — Umzinyati Falls, Inanda, near Durban, Natal.

Coastal Angola; northern South West Africa; Bechuanaland; Southern Rhodesia; Transvaall; Orange Free State; Natal.[1]

PASSER SIMPLEX

Passer simplex zarudnyi Pleske

Passer simplex Zarudnyi Pleske, 1896, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, **1**, p. 32 — Transcaspia.

[1] *P. g. georgicus*, *P. g. diffusus*, and *P. g. stygiceps* relate to parts of a color cline (Clancey, 1959, Ostrich, **30**, pp. 39–40).

Eastern Iran in Kuhistan-Kirman, and eastern Transcaspia between the oases of Merv and Chardzhou.

Passer simplex simplex (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla simplex Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl., p. 24 — Ambukol on the Nile, Sudan.

In the southern Sahara, from the region of Timbuctu eastward to the Aïr, Tibesti, and Ennedi Massifs. In Sudan recorded many years ago from several localities as far south and east as Sennar, but no recent records.

Passer simplex saharae Erlanger

Passer simplex saharae Erlanger, 1899, Journ. f. Orn., **47**, p. 472 — Tunisian Sahara [= Jebel Dekanis (*teste* Hilgert, 1908, Kat. Coll. Erlanger, p. 80)].

Western Sahara south to Ahaggar.

PASSER MONTANUS

Tree Sparrow

Passer montanus montanus (Linnaeus)

Fringilla montana Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 183 — "in Europa"; restricted to Bagnacavallo, Ravenna, Italy, by Clancey (1948, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **68**, p. 135).

Passer montanus volgensis Ognev, 1913, Mess. Orn., p. 41 — Volga Delta.

Passer montanus dybowskii Domaniewski, 1915, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, **8**, p. 562, 566 — Ussuri Valley and Korea; restricted to lat. 48° N. on the Ussuri by Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1814, p. 12.

Passer montanus ciscaucasicus Buturlin, 1929, Syst. notes birds northern Caucasus, p. 40 — near Vladikavkaz, northern Caucasus.

Passer montanus stegmanni Dementiev, 1933 (June 2), Alauda, p. 110 — Yakutsk.

Passer montanus boetticheri Stachanov, 1933 (after June 2), Kócsag, **6**, p. 31 — Namsky Ulus [= Namtsy], 120 kms. below Yakutsk on the Lena.

Passer montanus hispaniae von Jordans, 1933, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **2**, p. 253 — Oropesa, Castellon, eastern Spain.

Passer catellatus Kleinschmidt, 1935, Falco-Skizzen, no. 2 — England; the type is from Sussex, according to Clancey (1948, *loc. cit.*).

Passer montanus margaretae Johansen, 1944, Journ. f. Orn., **92**, p. 65 — ex Zaleski MS, western Siberia.

Throughout western Europe and the British Isles from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean, and from tundra regions of northern Siberia (at about lat. 65° N. to 72° N.) southward to Turkey and the Caucasus and steppe regions north and east of the Caspian Sea, eastward in steppe and foothills of the northern Altai and Sayan mountains through northeastern Mongolia (north of about lat. 47° N.) and northern Manchuria to the Sea of Okhotsk, at about lat. 60° N., and southward to central Korea. In winter moves south to Mediterranean islands and to the southern parts of the breeding range elsewhere. Migrations and winter ranges not well known. Introduced in Australia (northern Victoria and southern New South Wales) and in North America (Missouri and Illinois).

Passer montanus transcaucasicus Buturlin

Passer montanus transcaucasicus Buturlin, 1906, Ibis, p. 423 — Akhalzykh, Transcaucasia.

From the Caucasus Mountains southward to northern Iran and eastward, south of the Caspian Sea, to about lat. 54° E.

Passer montanus zaissanensis Poliakov

Passer montanus zaissanensis Poliakov, 1911, Mess. Orn., p. 150 — Kara Irtysh in Zaisan Nor region.

From the southern ranges of the Altai Mountains of Siberia south to the Tarbagatai Range and eastward in northern Mongolia to the Khangai Mountains. An intermediate (*montanus*×*dilutus*) subspecies.

Passer montanus dilutus Richmond

Passer montanus dilutus Richmond, 1895, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **18**, p. 575 — Kashgar, Eastern Turkestan.

Passer montanus Brisson var. *pallidus* Zarudny, 1904, "Oiseaux Perse Orientale", Zapiski Imp. Russk. Geogr. Obsht., **36**, no. 2 (1903), p. 262 — eastern Iran [= eastern Khorasan (*fide* Vaurie, *t. c.*)].

Passer montanus iubilaeus Reichenow, 1907, Journ. f. Orn., **55**, p. 470 — "Caucasus to Tsingtao"; the type locality is Tsingtao, Shantung, according to Hartert and Steinbacher (1932, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsb., p. 84).

Passer montanus obscuratus Jacobi, 1923, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **16**, no. 1, p. 32 — "Central China, Hupeh and Szechwan" [= between Wanhsien and Ichang (Vaurie, *t. c.*)].

Passer montanus bokotoensis Yamashina, 1933, Tori, **8**, p. 1 — Mako, Bokoto [= Hoko Island, Pescadores].

Passer montanus gobiensis Stachanov, 1933, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., p. 790 — "Chouy-ho, Gobi du Sud" [= Shui River, Ningsia].

Passer montanus pallidissimus Stachanov, 1933, Oiseau Rev. Fanç. Orn., p. 789 — "Harma Bouroung", eastern Zaidam, northern Tsinghai.

Passer montanus tokunagai Kuroda and Yamashina, 1935, Rep. First Sci. Exp. Manchoukuo, sect. 5, div. 2, pt. 3, pp. 55, 87, pl. 24 — Chihfeng, Jehol, southern Manchuria.

Passer montanus shansiensis Yamashina and Kiyosu, 1943, Bull. Bio-geogr. Soc. Japan, **13**, p. 39 — Shansi.

From the Turkmenian Kara Kum region, east of the Caspian Sea, and eastern Iran, eastward to northern West Pakistan, and thence northeastward through southern Sinkiang, Mongolia (south of about lat. 47° N. and north of about lat. 39° N.), northwestern Manchuria, and southward through China to southern Kansu and western Szechwan (at about long. 104° E.), Kwangsi and Kwangtung. Introduced in the Pescadores Islands.

Passer montanus tibetanus Baker

Passer montanus tibetanus Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **45**, p. 92 — Khumbajong, Tibet.

Passer montanus kansuensis Stresemann, 1932, Orn. Monatsb., **40**, p. 55 — "Heitsuitse, northern Kansu" [= above Sining on the Sining River, northeastern Tsinghai (*fide* Vaurie, *t. c.*)].

Passer montanus maximus Schäfer, 1938, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **89**, p. 385 — Jyekundo, southern Tsinghai.

Northwestern China, from Tsinghai and Sikang east to northern Kansu and southward to Tibet, and the Himalayas in northern Nepal, Bhutan, and Assam, from 6,000 to 14,500 ft.

Passer montanus saturatus Stejneger

Passer saturatus Stejneger, 1885, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **8**, p. 19 — Riu Kius [= Okinawa, according to Phillips (1947, Auk, **64**, p. 126)].

Passer montana taivanensis Hartert, 1904, Vög. pal. Fauna, p. 161 — Taihoku, Formosa.

Passer montanus orientalis Clark, 1910, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **38**, p. 69 — Hakodate [Hokkaido] and Fusan [Korea]; restricted to Fusan, by Deignan (1952, Condor, **54**, p. 171).

Passer montanus kaibatoi Munsterhjelm, 1916, Nyt Mag. Naturvidensk., **54**, p. 171 — Kaiba Island, southern Sakhalin.

Passer montana rikuzenica Kumagai, 1928, in Kumagai and Momiyama, Annot. Orn. Orient., **1**, p. 272 — Wakayanagi, Hondo.

Passer montanus sititoi Momiyama, 1940, Kagaku no nogyo, **20**, p. 5 — Seven Islands of Izu.

Sakhalin Island and southern Kurile Islands southward throughout the Japanese Islands and southern Korea, Quelpart and Tsushima; the Seven Islands of Izu, Riu Kius, Borodinos, and Formosa.

Passer montanus malaccensis Dubois

Passer montanus malaccensis Dubois, 1885, Fauna Ill. Vert. Belg. Ois., **1**, p. 572 — Malacca.

?*Passer montanus hepaticus* Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **61**, p. 106 — Tezu, Mishmi Hills, NW. Assam.

Himalayas below 6,000 ft. from Nepal eastward to Burma, Thailand, Indo-China; southern Yunnan, Hainan Island, and south through Malaya to Sumatra, the Rhio Archipelago, Java, and Bali. Introduced on Luzon and Cebu, Philippines; Lombok; south Celebes; Ambon.

PASSER LUTEUS

Passer luteus euchlorus (Bonaparte)

Auripasser euchlorus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 519 — "Abyssinia, Arabia". Type from Kunfuda, Arabia.

Southwest Arabia; British Somaliland (several collected Zeyla).

Passer luteus luteus (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla luteus Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl., p. 24 — Dongola, Sudan.

Auripasser lutea tilemsiensis Bates, 1932, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **53**, p. 72 — Taberréshat [= Tabrichat, northeast of Bourem], French Sudan.

Northern Nigeria and adjacent French territory, including Tibesti, east to Darfur and the eastern Sudan north of about lat. 18° N.; Ethiopia on the coastal plain.

PASSER EMINIBEY

Passer eminibey (Hartlaub)

Sorella eminibey Hartlaub, 1880, Journ. f. Orn., **28**, p. 211, 325 — Lado.

Sorella eminibey guasso van Someren, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 38 — Archer's Post, northern Kenya.

Sudan, probably excepting northeast; dry areas of Uganda, Kenya, southern Ethiopia; central Tanganyika south to the central railway line.

Genus **PETRONIA** Kaup

Petronia Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw. Nat. Syst., **1**, p. 158. Type, by tautonymy, *Fringilla petronia* Linnaeus.

Gymnoris J. E. Gray, 1831, Zool. Misc., p. 84. Type, by monotypy, *Gymnoris flavirostris* J. E. Gray = *Fringilla flavicollis* Franklin.[1]

Carpospiza Müller, 1854, Descr. Ois. Afr., **3**, pl. 10. Type, by monotypy, *C. longipennis* Müller = *Petronia brachydactyla* Bonaparte.

cf. Vaurie, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1406, pp. 1–9 (western Asia).

PETRONIA BRACHYDACTYLA

Petronia brachydactyla Bonaparte

Petronia brachydactyla Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 513 — "Arabia, Abyssinia"; type from Kunfuda, western Arabia.

Carpospiza brachydactyla psammochroa Reichenow, 1916, Orn. Monatsb., **24**, p. 155 — Kusha, Sarhad, Persian Baluchistan.

From Armenia, Syria, and Palestine eastward to southern Turkmenian Kara Kum and eastern Iran, south to Persian Baluchistan. Winters in the southern part of the breeding range and to Arabia, wandering sometimes to northeastern Africa, along the Nile and to Eritrea and Ethiopia.

PETRONIA XANTHOCOLLIS

Petronia xanthocollis pallida (Neumann)

Gymnoris pyrgita pallida Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 70 — Shendi, White Nile.

French Sudan (Damergu), east to the White Nile, probably north of about lat. 10° N.

Petronia xanthocollis pyrgita (Heuglin)

Xanthodina pyrgita Heuglin, 1862, Journ. f. Orn., **10**, p. 30 — Bogos Mts., slopes of the Barca Valley.

Gymnoris pyrgita massaica Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 70 — Escarpment Station, Kikuyu, Kenya.

Gymnoris pyrgita reichenowi Zedlitz, 1916, Journ. f. Orn., **64**, p. 42 — Afgoi, Somalia.

Gymnoris pyrgita kakamariae Stoneham, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **45**, p. 76 — northern Karamoja.

Gymnoris pyrgita dankali Thesiger and Meynell, 1935, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **55**, p. 122 — Adau, Danakil.

Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somaliland, Somalia, NE. Uganda, Kenya, NE. Tanganyika.

Petronia xanthocollis transfuga (Hartert)

Gymnoris flavicollis transfuga Hartert, 1904, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 145 — Bahu Kalat, Baluchistan.

[1] Grote, 1928, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 128.

Gymnoris xanthocollis occidentalis Koelz, 1948, Auk, **65**, p. 445 — Abulhassan, near Sar-i-Dasht, Baktiari, southwestern Iran.

Southern Iraq from the region of Baghdad southward, and eastward to Baluchistan and West Pakistan from North West Frontier Province southward. Intergrades with *xanthocollis* along the Indian border.

Petronia xanthocollis xanthocollis (Burton)

Fringilla xanthocollis Burton, 1838, Cat. Coll. Mamm. Birds Mus. Fort Pitt, Chatham, p. 23 (new name for *Fringilla flavicollis* Franklin, 1831) — Ganges between Calcutta and Benares. Not *Fringilla flavicollis* Gmelin, 1789 = *Spiza americana* (Gmelin) 1789.

Gymnorhis xanthosterna Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 512 — Bengal.

India from Saurashtra (formerly Kathiawar) and northwestern Bombay along the eastern borders of the Great Indian Desert northeastward to the foothills of the Himalayas, below 4,000 feet, eastward to Nepal and Bihar and southward throughout the peninsula, straggling sometimes to Ceylon.

PETRONIA PETRONIA

Rock Sparrow

?Petronia petronia madeirensis Erlanger

Petronia petronia madeirensis Erlanger, 1899, Journ. f. Orn., **47**, p. 482, pl. 13, fig. 4 — Madeira.

Madeira and western Canary Islands. Doubtfully distinct from *petronia*.

Petronia petronia petronia (Linnaeus)

Fringilla Petronia Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, p. 322 — Northern Italy.

Petr[*onia*] *macrorhynchos* C. L. Brehm, 1855, Der vollständige Vogelfang, p. 97 — Greece.

Petronia petronia Hellmayri Arrigoni, 1902, Avicula, **6**, p. 104 — Cagliari and Alghero, Sardinia.

Petronia petronia balearica von Jordans, 1923, Falco, **19**, Sonderh., p. 4 — Mallorca.

From central and southern France southward through Spain and Portugal, Mediterranean Islands and Morocco, and eastward through Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and countries bordering the Adriatic, to Greece and western Asia Minor. Formerly southern Germany.

Petronia petronia barbara Erlanger

Petronia petronia barbara Erlanger, 1899, Journ. f. Orn., **47**, p. 481, pl. 13, fig. 2 — Kasserine, Tunisia.

North Africa in Algeria, Tunisia, and northern Tripolitania.

Petronia petronia puteicola Festa

Petronia stulta puteicola Festa, 1894, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, **9**, no. 174, p. 3 — "Madaba, east of the Jordan, Palestine" [= Madeba, Jordan].

Arid regions of the Near East from southwestern Syria to southern Palestine.

Petronia petronia exigua (Hellmayr)

Passer petronius exiguus Hellmayr, 1902, Orn. Jahrb., p. 128 — Rostov on the Don.

Eastern Turkey and northern Caucasus Mountains, and regions about the southern end of the Caspian Sea. Moves south to Iran and Iraq in winter. A poorly marked subspecies.

Petronia petronia intermedia Hartert

Petronia petronia intermedia Hartert, 1901, Novit. Zool., **1**, p. 324 — Gilgit.

[*Petronia petronia*] *kirhizica* Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **38**, p. 16 — Khanga-bala, northeast of the Caspian Sea, Kirghiz Steppes.

Petronia petronia härmsi Keve, 1948, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **68**, p. 130 — "Tebbes" [= Tabas, eastern Iran].

In steppe country and foothills of the mountains from north of the Caspian and Aral Seas southward to Iran, from the Zagros mountains eastward to Turkestan, northern Afghanistan, the Pamir Mountains and the Tian Shan Ranges to about long. 90° E. (Bogdo Ola Range) in Sinkiang.

Petronia petronia brevirostris Taczanowski

Petronia brevirostris Taczanowski, 1874, Journ. f. Orn., **22**, p. 323 — Argun River [at Staryi Tsuruchaitui, eastern Transbaicalia].

Petronia petronia tibetana Jacobi, 1923, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **16**, no. 1, p. 31 — Tschuwo, and Kansego, between Kansego and Tschango [= Kantse and Chuai, northern Sikang at about lat. 32° N. by long. 100° E.].

[*Petronia petronia*] *urgensis* Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **38**, p. 18 — Urga [= Ulan Bator], northern Mongolia.

[*Petronia petronia*] *mongolica* Sushkin, 1925, *ibid.*, p. 19 — Altain-nuru [= Mongolian Altai, south of Khobdo], northwestern Mongolia.

Petronia petronia jyekundensis Schäfer, 1938, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **89** (1937), p. 386 — Jyekundo [= Yushu], southern Tsinghai, but error for "Camp 144" [near Dzogchen Gomba, northern Sikang], see Schäfer (1939, *ibid.*, **90**, p. 255).

Eastern Siberia and China, from the southern foothills of the Altai (about lat. 50° N., long. 90° E.) east to the Transbaical region, and southward through Mongolia to northern Sikang, and thence northeastward through northern Kansu and Tsinghai to northern Hopeh.

PETRONIA SUPERCILIARIS

Yellow-throated Sparrow

Petronia superciliaris (Blyth)

Gymnorhis [sic] *superciliaris* Blyth, 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14**, p. 553 — South Africa. Restricted to Cape Town by Grant and Clancey, 1953, Ostrich, **24**, p. 128.

Xanthodira flavigula Sundevall, 1850, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., **7**, p. 98 — Upper Caffraria. Type in Stockholm Museum from Saltpannen, Limpopo, Transvaal.

Petronia superciliaris bororensis Roberts, 1912, Journ. S. African Orn. Un., **8**, p. 46 — Boror, Portuguese East Africa.

Petronia superciliaris oraria Grote, 1930, Orn. Monatsb., **38**, p. 57 — Magogoni [inland from Dar-es-Salaam].

Angola, Congo region (south of about lat. 2° S. on the west; lat. 4° S. on the east) and Tanganyika (south of lat. 5° S.), through Bechuanaland, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Mozambique to the Cape.

PETRONIA DENTATA

Petronia dentata (Sundevall)

Xanthodira dentata Sundevall, 1850, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., **7**, p. 127 — NE. Afrika. (Type in Stockholm Museum from Ronga [= Abu Saad] on the Blue Nile, Sudan[1]).

Petronia dentata buchanani Hartert, 1921, Novit. Zool., **28**, p. 134 — Zinder.

Senegal to Sudan (south of about lat. 14° N.) and western Eritrea; southwest Arabia (near Hodeida and north of Aden).

Genus MONTIFRINGILLA Brehm

Montifringilla Brehm, 1828, Isis von Oken, col. 1277. Type, by subsequent designation, *Montifringilla nivalis* Brehm = *Fringilla nivalis* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 46).

cf. Stegmann, 1932, Journ. f. Orn., **80**, pp. 99–105 (*M. nivalis* and *M. adamsi*).

Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1814, pp. 24–27 (*M. nivalis*).

Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 587–591.

[1] *Teste* H. Rendahl, *in litt.*

MONTIFRINGILLA NIVALIS
Snow Finch

Montifringilla nivalis nivalis (Linnaeus)

Fringilla nivalis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, p. 321 — Switzerland.

Mountains of western Europe in the Pyrenees and Alps of France, Switzerland, southern Germany, northern Italy, and the Appennines, and mountains from Yugoslavia to northern Greece. Moves to lower altitudes in winter.

Montifringilla nivalis alpicola (Pallas)

Passer alpicola Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., **2**, p. 20 — Caucasus.

Montifringilla alpicola groum-grzimaili Zarudny and Loudon, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., p. 215 — Bei Shan [= mountain near and south of Hami, eastern Tian Shan, Sinkiang].

Montifringilla alpicola gaddi Zarudny and Loudon, 1904, *ibid.*, p. 216 — Kuh i Dinar and Kuh i Sere, Luristan, southwestern Iran.

Montifringilla alpicola prosvirowi Zarudny, 1917, Izvest. Turkest. Otd. Russk. Geogr. Obsht., **13**, p. 101 — Pamirs.

Montifringilla nivalis tianshanica Keve, 1943, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturwiss., **80**, p. 20 — Naryn, Tian Shan.

Middle East in the Caucasus Mountains and mountains of Transcaucasus south to the Elburz Mountains and the Zagros Mountains of Luristan in western Iran; northern Afghanistan northward to Kirghiz and the Tian Shan Ranges east to long. 84° E. (eastern extent of range not well known), and southeastward, south of the deserts, in the Altai and Khangai Ranges to about long. 104° E. in central Mongolia.

Montifringilla nivalis kwenlunensis Bianchi

M[ontifringilla] alpicola kwenlunensis Bianchi, 1908, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, **12** (1907), p. 573 — western Kun Lun [= "Tokhtakhon" = Takhqoram, south of Qarghaliq on the north side of the Raskam Range].

Western China, in the Kun Lun and Astin Tagh ranges of southern Sinkiang, eastward to about long. 89° E., but extent not well known.

Montifringilla nivalis henrici (Oustalet)

Eurhinospiza Henrici Oustalet, 1891, Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., ser. 7, **12**, p. 293, pl. 11 — "plateaux du Tibet" = Ditchi [Diti] east of the Tengri Nor, according to Oustalet (1894 or 1895, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), ser. 3, **6**, p. 25).

Western China in the mountains of northern Tsinghai southward through Tibet.

MONTIFRINGILLA ADAMSI

Montifringilla adamsi xerophila Stegmann

Montifringilla adamsi xerophila Stegmann, 1932, Journ. f. Orn., **80**, p. 102 — Humboldt Range, Northern Nan Shan, northern Tsinghai.

Northwestern China in the Astin Tagh and Nan Shan ranges, north of the range of the following subspecies.

Montifringilla adamsi adamsi Adams

Montifringilla Adamsi Adams, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 482 — Ladak.

Tibet and northern slopes of the Himalayas, above 12,000 feet, from Ladak eastward to central Sikiang and Sikkim, and northeastward in eastern Tsinghai to mountains east of Koko Nor.

MONTIFRINGILLA TACZANOWSKII

Montifringilla taczanowskii Przewalski

Montifringilla taczanowskii Przewalski, 1876, Mongol. Strana Tangut, **2**, p. 81, pl. 11, fig. 1 — Tetunga and Kuku Nor Steppe.

Tibet eastward to northern Sikang, the Nan Shan Range and regions about Koko Nor in northern Tsinghai. Wanders south to the Himalayas in winter.

MONTIFRINGILLA DAVIDIANA

Montifringilla davidiana potanini (Sushkin)

[*Pyrgilauda davidana* (sic)] *potanini* Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **38**, p. 20 — Khara-djamaty, basin of Kobdo.

From the Altai Mountains of Siberia eastward through the Altai and northern ranges of Mongolia and southeastern Transbaicalia.

Montifringilla davidiana davidiana (Verreaux)

Pyrgilauda davidiana Verreaux, 1871, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **6** (1870), bull., p. 40 — "Mountains of Chinese Tibet"; the type is from "the plains of Mongolia in the Ourato" [= Suiyuan, Inner Mongolia], according to Verreaux (1872, *ibid.*, **7** (1871), bull., p. 63).

From southeastern Outer Mongolia southward through Ningsia and Kansu to northeastern Tsinghai south and east of Koko Nor.

MONTIFRINGILLA RUFICOLLIS

Montifringilla ruficollis isabellina (Stegmann)

Pyrgilauda ruficollis isabellina Stegmann, 1932, Journ. f. Orn., **80**, p. 103 — "between the Chiman Tagh and Zaidam Range" [about lat. 38° N. by long. 90°–91° E., on the border of Sinkiang and northwestern Tsinghai].

Northwestern China from the Astin Tagh Mountains, at about long. 86° E. in Sinkiang, eastward through northern Tsinghai to the Humboldt Range in the Nan Shan Ranges.

Montifringilla ruficollis ruficollis Blanford

Montifringilla ruficollis Blanford, 1871, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 277 — Kangra Lama Pass, N. Sikkim.

China from northern Tsinghai from the southern ranges of the Nan Shan southward through Tibet; wanders sometimes to the Himalayas in Sikkim (above 14,000 feet).

MONTIFRINGILLA BLANFORDI

Montifringilla blanfordi barbata (Przewalski)

Pyrgilauda barbata Przewalski, 1877 (Feb.), Zapiski Imp. Akad. Nauk, **55**, p. 90 — Koko Nor and northern Tibet; restricted to the Koko Nor by Stegmann (1932, Journ. f. Orn., **80**, p. 104).

Northern China, from regions east of the Zaidam marshes and south of Koko Nor, eastward to the Nan Shan Range.

Montifringilla blanfordi ventorum (Stegmann)

Pyrgilauda blanfordi ventorum Stegmann, 1932, Journ. f. Orn., **80**, p. 104 — "Valley of the winds, between the Chiman Tagh and Zaidam Range" [= about lat. 38° N. by long. 90°–91° E.].

Northwestern China from the Astin Tagh Range, at about long. 86° E. in Sinkiang, eastward to regions just west of the Zaidam marshes.

Montifringilla blanfordi blanfordi Hume

Montifringilla Blanfordi Hume, 1876, Stray Feathers, **4**, p. 487 — borders of Tibet to the north of native Sikkim.

China, from about lat. 36° N. in Tsinghai, southward through Tibet to the Himalayas from eastern Kashmir, Ladak, and northeastern Punjab to northern Sikkim (above 15,000 feet).

MONTIFRINGILLA THERESAE

Montifringilla theresae Meinertzhagen

Montifringilla theresae Meinertzhagen, 1937, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **58**, p. 10 — Shibar Pass, northern Afghanistan.

Afghanistan in the mountains northwest of Kabul; southeastern Transcaspia in winter.

Genus **SPOROPIPES** Cabanis

Sporopipes Cabanis, 1847, Arch. f. Naturg., **13** (1), p. 332. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla lepidoptera* Lichtenstein = *Estrelda squamifrons* A. Smith.

SPOROPIPES SQUAMIFRONS

Scaly Weaver

Sporopipes squamifrons (Smith)

Estrelda squamifrons A. Smith, 1836, Rep. Exped. Centr. Africa, p. 49 — South Africa; restricted to Kuruman, northern Cape Province by Clancey (1957, Durban Mus. Novit., **5**, p. 50 (cf. Ostrich, 1959, **30**, p. 116; Vincent, 1935, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **55**, p. 98 notwithstanding)).

Sporopipes squamifrons damarensis Reichenow, 1905, Vög. Afr., **3**, p. 838 — South West Africa. Type, in Berlin Museum, from Rehoboth, South West Africa.

Sporopipes squamifrons fuligescens Clancey, 1957, Durban Mus. Novit., **5**, p. 49 — Glen, Modder River, north of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.

South West Africa, Bechuanaland, north central Cape Province, western Southern Rhodesia, western Transvaal, western Orange Free State.

SPOROPIPES FRONTALIS

Sporopipes frontalis frontalis (Daudin)

Loxia frontalis Daudin, 1802, Traité Orn., **2**, p. 445 — Senegal.

Sporopipes frontalis abyssinicus Mearns, 1910, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **56** (14), p. 7 — Abyssinia.

Sporopipes frontalis pallidior Hartert, 1921, Novit. Zool., **28**, p. 136 — Zinder [French Niger Territory].

Senegal to Eritrea.

Sporopipes frontalis emini Neumann

Sporopipes frontalis emini Neumann, 1900, Journ. f. Orn., **48**, p. 283 — Ugogo.

Sporopipes cinerascens Madarász, 1918, Ann. Mus. Hungarici, **13**, p. 395 — Ruvana Steppes [Mwanza District].

Sporopipes frontalis loitanus van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40**, p. 54 — Loita.

Sudan south of about lat. 6° N.; northeastern Uganda; dry parts of Kenya and of Tanganyika south to about the central railway.

Subfamily PLOCEINAE

Genus AMBLYOSPIZA Sundevall

Amblyospiza[1] Sundevall, 1850, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., p. 98. Type, by original designation, *Pyrrhula albifrons* Vigors.

cf. Friedmann, 1960, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **223**, pp. 18; 112 (natural history).

[1] "*Amblyospitza*" is thought to be a misprint.

AMBLYOSPIZA ALBIFRONS
Thick-billed Weaver

Amblyospiza albifrons capitalba (Bonaparte)

Coryphegnathus capitalba Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 451 — Ashanti.

Sierra Leone eastwards, perhaps intergrading with *saturata* in western Nigeria.

Amblyospiza albifrons saturata Sharpe

Amblyospiza saturata Sharpe, 1908, Ibis, p. 353 — Bitye, River Ja, Cameroons.

Eastern Nigeria and Cameroons south to Portuguese Congo; Congo region north of the Equator.

Amblyospiza albifrons melanota (Heuglin)

Coryphegnatus melanotus Heuglin, 1863, Journ. f. Orn., **11**, p. 21 — country of Kitsch negroes, Bahr el Abiad [= Shambe district of White Nile] (Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 436).

Amblyospiza aethiopica Neumann, 1902, Orn. Monatsb., **10**, p. 9 — Uaja, Malo, near Omo River, southwest Abyssinia.

Extreme southern Sudan; Ethiopia; Uganda; northwestern Kenya; extreme eastern Congo region north of the Equator.

Amblyospiza albifrons montana van Someren

Amblyospiza albifrons montana van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 122 — Fort Hall, Kenya.

Interior of Kenya and Tanganyika; Ruanda-Urundi and eastern border of the Congo region; Nyasaland; the Rhodesias.

Amblyospiza albifrons unicolor (Fischer and Reichenow)

Pyrenestes unicolor Fischer and Reichenow, 1878, Orn. Centralbl., **1**, p. 88 — Zanzibar (see Journ. f. Orn., 1878, p. 264).

Coastal Kenya and Tanganyika and the off-lying islands.

Amblyospiza albifrons tandae Bannerman

Amblyospiza albifrons tandae Bannerman, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 136 — N'Dalla Tando [= Vila Salazar], Northern Angola.

Northern Angola.

Amblyospiza albifrons kasaica Schouteden

Amblyospiza albifrons kasaica Schouteden, 1953, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africa, **48**, p. 241 — Kasansa [Lomami district, Congo].

Congo region lat. 4° to 8° S.; long. 22° to 26° E.

Amblyospiza albifrons maxima Roberts

Amblyospiza albifrons maxima Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15**, p. 32 — Kasane, Chobe River [northeast corner of Bechuanaland Protectorate].

Extreme northern Bechuanaland and Caprivi Strip.

Amblyospiza albifrons woltersi Clancey

Amblyospiza albifrons woltersi Clancey, 1956, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **76**, p. 90 — Manhica, Sul do Save, Portuguese East Africa.

Southern Mozambique.

Amblyospiza albifrons albifrons (Vigors)

Pyrrhula albifrons Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 92 — Algoa Bay.

Union of South Africa. Birds from part of southeastern Congo region are indistinguishable.

Genus **NEOSPIZA** Salvadori

Neospiza Salvadori, 1903, Mem. Accad. Torino, ser. 2, **53** p. 26. Type, by monotypy, *Amblyospiza concolor* Bocage.

Bolbospiza Reichenow, 1914, Die Vögel, **2**, p. 416. New name for "*Nesospiza*" (sic!) Salvadori.

NEOSPIZA CONCOLOR

Neospiza concolor (Bocage)

Amblyospiza concolor Barboza du Bocage, 1888, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, p. 299 — Angolares, São Tomé.

São Tomé Island, Gulf of Guinea, where apparently not found since the original collecting.

Genus **PLOCEUS** Cuvier

Ploceus Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., **1**, p. 383. Type, by subsequent designation, *Loxia philippina* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 42).

Textor Temminck, 1827, Pl. Col., livr. 75, pl. 446 (text). Type, by monotypy, *Oriolus cucullatus* Müller; see Oberholser (1921, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **34**, p. 78).

Symplectes Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, **2**, p. 279. Type, by monotypy, *S. chrysocomus* Swainson = *Ploceus bicolor* Vieillot.

Hyphantornis Gray, 1844, Gen. Birds, **2**, p. [(1)] of Ploceinae. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ploceus grandis* Vieillot = *Hyphantornis grandis* Gray (Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 70).

Nelicurvius Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 439. Type, by monotypy, *Loxia pensilis* Gmelin = *Parvus* [sic] *nelicourvi* Scopoli.

Sitagra Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 79. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla luteola* Lichtenstein.

Hyphanturgus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heine, **1**, p. 182. Type, by original designation, *Ploceus ocularius* [sic] Smith.

Sycobrotus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heine, **1**, p. 182. Type, by original designation, *Sycobrotus bicolor* Heine = *Ploceus bicolor* Vieillot.

Ploceolus Reichenbach, 1863, Singvögel, p. 77, no type designated. Type here designated as *Fringilla luteola* Lichtenstein.

Oriolinus Reichenbach, 1863, Handb. Orn., p. 84. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ploceus subaureus* Smith (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 437).

Xanthophilus Reichenbach, 1863, Singvögel, p. 84. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ploceus aureiflavus* [sic] Smith (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 437).

Ploceëlla Oates, 1873, in Hume, Nests Eggs Indian Birds, p. 443. Type, by original designation, *Ploceus javanensis* Lesson = *Loxia hypoxantha* Sparrman.

Sharpia Barboza du Bocage, 1878, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **6**, p. 258. Type, by original designation, *Sharpia angolensis* Barboza du Bocage, *ibid.* (Preoccupied by *Sharpia* Tourniet, 1873, Compt. Rend. Ent. Belge, **16**, p. 137).

Icteropsis Pelzeln, 1881, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **21**, p. 149. Type, by original designation, *Icteropsis crocata* Pelzeln (*nec* Hartlaub) = *Sitagra pelzelni* Hartlaub.

Cinnamopteryx Reichenow, 1886, Zool. Jahrb., **1**, p. 126. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ploceus castaneofuscus* Lesson (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 471).

Melanopteryx Reichenow, 1886, Zool. Jahrb., **1**, p. 125. Type, by monotypy, *Ploceus nigerrimus* Vieillot.

Heterhyphantes Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 414. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ploceus melanogaster* (Shelley, 1896, Birds Africa, **1**, p. 37).

Melanhyphantes Sharpe, 1890, in Jameson, Story of the Rear Column, p. 404. Type, by monotypy, *Malimbus nigricollis* Vieillot.

Othyphantes Shelley, 1896, Birds Africa, **1**, p. 37. Type, by original designation, *Sycobrotus reichenowi* Fischer.

Pachyphantes Shelley, 1896, Birds Africa, **1**, p. 36. Type, by original designation, *Hyphantornis superciliosus* Shelley.

Hypermegethes Reichenow, 1903, Journ. f. Orn., **51**, p. 149. Type, by original designation, *P. grandis* = *Hyphantornis grandis* G. R. Gray.

Phormoplectes Reichenow, 1903, Journ. f. Orn., **51**, p. 149. Type, by original designation, *Sycobrotus insignis* Sharpe.

Notiospiza Oberholser, 1905, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **48**, p. 64. Type, by original designation, *Sharpia angolensis* Barboza du Bocage.

Plesiositagra Iredale and Bannerman, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 129. Type, by original designation, *Hyphantornis spekei* Heuglin.

Euploceus Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8**, p. 271 (subgenus). Type, by original designation, *Oriolus capensis* Linnaeus.

Microplectes Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus.,**8**, p. 270. Type, by original designation, *Ploceus velatus* Vieillot. (Quoted by Roberts, 1924, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **10**, p. 192, and subsequently as *Microploceus*.)

Xanthoplectes Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8**, p. 270. Type, by original designation, *Hyphantornis xanthopterus* Finsch and Hartlaub.

Rhinoploceus Gyldenstolpe, 1924, Kongl. Svensk Vet.-Akad. Handl., **1** (3), p. 36. Type, by original designation, *Malimbus flavipes* Chapin.

Thomasophantes Sclater, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **46**, p. 16. Type, by original designation, *Sycobius st. thomae* Hartlaub.

Melanoploceus Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1946, Ibis, **88**, p. 228. Type, by original designation, *Hyphantornis tricolor* Hartlaub.

Xanthoploceus Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1946, Ibis, **88**, p.228. Type, by original designation, *Hyphantornis bertrandi* Shelley.

Bensonhyphantes Roberts, 1947, Ostrich, **18**, p. 82. Type, by original designation, *Symplectes olivaceiceps* Reichenow.

Eremiphantes Roberts, 1947, Ostrich, **18**, p. 78 (subgenus). Type, by original designation, *Ploceus trothae* Reichenow.

Eremiplectes Roberts, 1947, Ostrich, **18**, p. 74 (subgenus). Type, by original designation, *Cinnamopterix* (sic) [= *Ploceus*] *trothae* Reichenow.

Saka Roberts, 1947, Ostrich, **18**, p. 83. Type, by original designation, *Ploceus sakalava* Hartlaub.

Oriolinops Roberts, 1947, Ostrich, **18**, p. 73. Type, by original designation, *Hyphantornis xanthops* Hartlaub.

Sitagroides Roberts, 1947, Ostrich, **18**, p. 81. Type, by original designation, *Sitagra aliena* Sharpe.

PLOCEUS[1] BAGLAFECHT[2]

Ploceus baglafecht baglafecht (Daudin)

Loxia baglafecht Daudin, 1802, in Buffon, Hist. Nat., éd. Lacépède, Quad., **14**, p. 245 — Abyssinia, ex *ibid.*, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., **6**, p. 191.

[1] Moreau (1960, Ibis, **102**, p. 468) recognizes 9 species groups and 8 unattached species. The species groups are: *baglafecht, cucullatus, hypoxanthus, insignis, luteolus, manyar, nelicourvi, nigricollis,* and *tricolor.*

[2] To the *baglafecht* species group belong also *bannermani, batesi, nigrimentum,* and *bertrandi* (Moreau, *ibid.*, p. 452).

Othyphantes lovati Shelley, 1905, Birds Africa, **4**, p. 457 — Lekamte [western Abyssinia].

Othyphantes edmundi Madarász, 1914, Orn. Monatsb., **22**, p. 161 — Addis Ababa.

Mountains on southern border of Sudan, in Eritrea, and in Ethiopia, intergrading southward through northern Kenya with *P. b. reichenowi*.

Ploceus baglafecht reichenowi (Fischer)

Sycobrotus reichenowi Fischer, 1884, Journ. f. Orn., **32**, p. 180 — Arusha [Tanganyika Territory].

Othyphantes fricki Mearns, 1913, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **61** (14), p. 1 — Aletta, Sidamo, southern Abyssinia.

Othyphantes reichenowi nigrotemporalis Granvik, 1922, Orn. Monatsb., **30**, p. 40 — Mt. Elgon.

Kenya highlands to Marsabit, intergrading northwards through southern Ethiopia with *b. baglafecht*; northern Tanganyika (Kilimanjaro to Usambara).

Ploceus baglafecht stuhlmanni (Reichenow)

Symplectes stuhlmanni Reichenow, 1893, Orn. Monatsb., **1**, p. 29 — Central Africa — type in Berlin Museum from Bukoba, *teste* Stresemann, *in litt.*

Extreme eastern Congo region (long. 1° N. to 8° S.); southern Uganda; Ruanda-Urundi; extreme western Tanganyika south to Kungwe Mountain.

Ploceus baglafecht sharpii (Shelley)

Othyphantes sharpii Shelley, 1890, Ibis, p. 557 — "Nyasaland", corrected to "south-western Tanganyika Territory" by Grant and Mackworth-Praed (1944, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **65**, p. 11).

Ploceus stuhlmanni var. *uhehensis* Reichenow, 1904, Vög. Afr., **3**, p. 40 — Uhehe [southwestern Tanganyika].

Southwest Tanganyika (mountain forests in Ufipa and Iringa), perhaps intergrading through Njombe with *nyikae*.

Ploceus baglafecht nyikae Benson

Ploceus baglafecht nyikae Benson, 1938, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **58**, p. 112 — Nyika Plateau, northern Nyasaland.

Nyika Plateau (Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland).

Ploceus baglafecht neumanni (Bannerman)

Othyphantes baglafecht neumanni Bannerman, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 165 — Banso Mts., N. of Kumbo, 6,000 ft. [Cameroons].

Bamenda-Banso highlands, northeast of Mt. Cameroon.

Ploceus baglafecht eremobius (Hartlaub)

Symplectes eremobius Hartlaub, 1887, Zool. Jahrb., **2**, p. 320 — Chor Mabrué [southeastern Sudan, lat.4°33′N.; long.29°11′E.].

Ploceus (*Othyphantes*) *baglafecht alexandri* W. L. Sclater, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **46**, p. 15 — Gudima near Vankerchovenville, NE. Belgian Congo.

Southeastern Sudan and northeastern Congo (east of about lat. 26° E. and north of long. 1° N.), intergrading eastwards with *P. b. stuhlmanni*.

Ploceus baglafecht emini (Hartlaub)

Sycobrotus emini Hartlaub, 1882, Orn. Centralbl., **7**, p. 92 — Agaru [east of Nimule, northwestern Uganda, cf. Journ. f. Orn., **30**, p. 322, 1882].

Sycobrotus zaphiroi Ogilvie-Grant, 1902, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **13**, p. 22 — Abu Beker, Harar [eastern Abyssinia].

Othyphantes kovacsi Madarász, 1914, Orn. Monatsb., **22**, p. 28 — Gidabo, Abyssinia.

Othyphantes emini budongoensis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 123 — Busindi, near Budongo, Uganda.

A strip on both sides of the Sudan-Uganda border, intergrading southward into Uganda with *P. baglafecht stuhlmanni*; part of eastern Ethiopia, Harrar-Arussi.

PLOCEUS BANNERMANI

Ploceus bannermani Chapin

Ploceus bannermani Chapin, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 570, p. 17 — Djang district, 4,500 ft., Cameroons.

Manenguba and Banso highlands, British Cameroons.

PLOCEUS BATESI

Ploceus batesi (Sharpe)

Othyphantes batesi Sharpe, 1908, Ibis, p. 348 — River Ja [Cameroons].

Southern Cameroons.

PLOCEUS NIGRIMENTUM

Ploceus nigrimentum Reichenow

Ploceus nigrimentus Reichenow, 1904, Vög. Afr., **3**, p. 39 — Galanga, Benguella.

Hyphantornis reichenowii Barboza du Bocage, 1893, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **3**, p. 153 — Galanga. Preoccupied by *Hyphantornis reichenowi* Fischer, 1887.

Angola (Benguela); Batéké plateau, north of Brazzaville.

PLOCEUS BERTRANDI

Ploceus bertrandi (Shelley)

Hyphantornis bertrandi Shelley, 1893, Ibis, p. 23 — Zomba.

Hyphantornis nyasae Shelley, 1894, Ibis, p. 20 — Zomba.

Ploceus fülleborni Reichenow, 1900, Orn. Monatsb., **8**, p. 99 — Rupira [Tanganyika, head of Lake Nyasa, lat. 9° 31′ S.; long. 34° 16′ E.].

Tanganyika Territory, from about Morogoro and Mpwapwa on the central railway, to Lake Nyasa: Nyasaland; Mozambique, near Lake Nyasa.

PLOCEUS PELZELNI

Ploceus pelzelni pelzelni (Hartlaub)

Sitagra pelzelni Hartlaub, 1887, Zool. Jahrb., **2**, p. 343 — Magungo [Uganda, near north end of Lake Albert].

Ploceus pelzelni tuta Bangs and Phillips, 1925, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **5**, p. 177 — Busissi, Tanganyika [near Mwanza].

Uganda; Kenya and Tanganyika in neighborhood of Lake Victoria; Ruanda and eastern Congo to about lat. 3° S.

Ploceus pelzelni monachus (Sharpe)

Sitagra monacha Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 426 — type in British Museum from Fantee [Ghana].

Ghana to Congo region (except extreme north and east) and northern Angola; northeastern Northern Rhodesia.

PLOCEUS SUBPERSONATUS

Ploceus subpersonatus (Cabanis)

Hyphantornis subpersonata Cabanis, 1876, Journ. f. Orn., **24**, p. 92 — Chinchoxo [Portuguese Congo].

Southern Gaboon to mouth of Congo.

PLOCEUS LUTEOLUS[1]

Ploceus luteolus luteolus (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla luteola Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl., p. 23 — Senegal.

Senegal to Eritrea and Ethiopia; Cameroons (north of about lat. 8° N.); northeastern Congo to lat. 1° S. (where intergrading with *kavirondensis*).

Ploceus luteolus kavirondensis (van Someren)

Sitagra luteola kavirondensis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 123 — Soronko River [Uganda, western foot of Mt. Elgon].

Uganda; western Kenya; extreme northwestern Tanganyika.

[1] To the *luteolus* species group belong also *pelzelni* and *subpersonatus* (Ibis, **102**, p. 453, 1960).

PLOCEUS OCULARIS[1]

Spectacled Weaver

Ploceus ocularis crocatus (Hartlaub)

Hyphantornis crocata Hartlaub, 1881, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, **7**, p. 100 — Magungo [Uganda, near north end of Lake Albert].

Ploceus ocularius abayensis Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Orn., **53**, p. 339 — Gigiro, Gudji, east of Lake Abaya [Abyssinia].

Ploceus ocularius camerunensis Neunzig, 1927, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 104 — Akonolinga River, Cameroons.

Cameroons to southern Sudan and southern Ethiopia; western Kenya; Tanganyika north of about lat. 3° S.; eastern and southern Congo region; Angola; Northern Rhodesia west of the Muchinga escarpment; and perhaps extreme southwestern Tanganyika.

Ploceus ocularis suahelicus Neumann

Ploceus ocularius suahelicus Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Orn., **53**, p. 339 — Lewa [Usambara, Tanganyika].

Kenya from Rift eastwards; Tanganyika; Nyasaland; Northern Rhodesia east of the Muchinga; Mozambique, intergrading through Southern Rhodesia and southern Mozambique with nominate *ocularis*.

Ploceus ocularis ocularis Smith

Ploceus ocularis A. Smith, 1839, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Aves, pl. 30 — South Africa, especially south-east coast. Restricted to Durban, Natal, by Clancey, 1952, Ann. Natal Mus., **12** (2), p. 270.

Northeastern Transvaal; Natal; Eastern Cape Province.

PLOCEUS NIGRICOLLIS[2,3]

Ploceus nigricollis brachypterus Swainson

Ploceus brachypterus Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1**, p. 168 — no type locality. (Said by Bannerman, 1949, Birds Trop. W. Africa, **7**, p. 104, to be Senegal.)

Ploceus ocularius po Hartert, 1907, Novit. Zool., **14**, p. 498 — Fishtown, Fernando Po.

Senegal to Cameroons, where intergrading with nominate *nigricollis*; Fernando Po.

[1] The widespread error of transcribing this name as *ocularius* has been pointed out by Macdonald and Grant, 1953, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **22**, pp. 197–203.

[2] *Ploceus anachlorus* Reichenow, 1912, is a *P. nigricollis*×*P. brachypterus* hybrid; see Stresemann and Neunzig, 1924, Journ. f. Orn., **72**, p. 583.

[3] *P. melanogaster* and *ocularis* also belong to the *nigricollis* species group (Ibis, **102**, p. 453, 1960).

Ploceus nigricollis nigricollis (Vieillot)

Malimbus nigricollis Vieillot, 1805, Ois. Chant., p. 74 — Malimbe [Portuguese Congo].

Heterhyphantes nigricollis vacillans van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 123 — Budongo [western Uganda].

Cameroons to extreme southern Sudan, Uganda and western Kenya, south to northern Angola, southern Congo region, and northwestern Tanganyika.

Ploceus nigricollis melanoxanthus (Cabanis)

Hyphanturgus melanoxanthus Cabanis, 1878, Journ. f. Orn., **26**, pp. 205, 232 — Mombasa.

Ploceus melanoxanthus malensis Neumann, 1904, Orn. Monatsb., p. 162 — Bassra, Maleland [north of Lake Rudolf].

Southern Ethiopia; southern Somalia; eastern Kenya; northeastern Tanganyika to the central railway.

PLOCEUS ALIENUS

Ploceus alienus (Sharpe)

Sitagra aliena Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **13**, p. 21 — Ruwenzori.

Ploceus schubotzi Reichenow, 1908, Orn. Monatsb., **16**, p. 161 — Mt. Karisimbi [Kivu].

Mountains on western border of Uganda and eastern Congo region south to about lat. 6° S.

PLOCEUS MELANOGASTER

Ploceus melanogaster melanogaster Shelley

Ploceus melanogaster Shelley, 1887, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 126 — Cameroon Mt., 8,000 ft.

Heterhyphantes melanolaema Salvadori, 1903, Mem. Accad. Torino, ser. 2, **53**, p. 113 — Fernando Po.

Mountains of extreme eastern Nigeria and Cameroons; Fernando Po.

Ploceus melanogaster stephanophorus (Sharpe)

Heterhyphantes stephanophorus Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 117 — Mau [western Kenya highlands].

Mountains on southern border of Sudan; mountains of eastern Congo region to lat. 4° S. (but not Ruwenzori or Kivu volcanos); southwestern Uganda; Kenya highlands west of Rift (apparently only northern half).

PLOCEUS CAPENSIS
Cape Weaver

Ploceus capensis temporalis (Bocage)

Hyphantornis temporalis Barboza du Bocage, 1880, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **7**, p. 244 — Caconda [Angola].

Southern Angola and adjacent part of Northern Rhodesia.

Ploceus capensis olivaceus (Hahn)

Icterus olivaceus Hahn, 1822, Vög. aus Asien, **6**, pl. 4 — 'Louisiana" [error]. Windvogelberg, E. Cape Province, lat. 32° 17′ S., long. 27° 7′ E., according to P. L. Sclater (1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 21).

Eastern Cape Province; Natal; Orange Free State; Transvaal.

Ploceus capensis capensis (Linnaeus)

Oriolus capensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 163 — Cape of Good Hope.

Western Cape Province.

PLOCEUS SUBAUREUS
Golden Weaver

Ploceus subaureus aureoflavus Smith

Ploceus aureoflavus A. Smith, 1839, Ill. Zool. S. Afr., Aves, pl. 30 — "Western Africa" [error]. Type in British Museum, probably from Zanzibar, cf. Shelley (1905, Birds Africa, **4** (2), p. 478).

Ploceus holoxanthus Hartlaub, 1891, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, **12**, p. 22 — Mtoni [near Bagamoyo, eastern Tanganyika].

Ploceus aureoflavus pallidiceps Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **53**, p. 147 — Mocuba, Quelimane Province, Portuguese East Africa.

Ploceus aureoflavus reicherti Meise, 1934, Orn. Monatsb., **42**, p. 16 — Mbamba Bay [Tanganyika shore of Lake Nyasa].

Eastern Kenya south of Malindi and the foot of Mt. Kenya; eastern Tanganyika; Zanzibar; Nyasaland; Mozambique.

Ploceus subaureus tongensis (Roberts)

Hyphantornis (*Oriolinus*) *subaureus tongensis* Roberts, 1931, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **14**, p. 244 — Sordwana Bay, Zululand.

Southern Mozambique and Zululand.

Ploceus subaureus subaureus Smith

Ploceus subaureus A. Smith, 1839, Ill. Zool. S. Afr., Aves, pl. 30 — Algoa Bay.

Eastern Cape Province and Natal.

PLOCEUS XANTHOPS
Larger Golden Weaver

Ploceus xanthops (Hartlaub)

Hyphantornis xanthops Hartlaub, 1862, Ibis, p. 342 — Angola. Restricted to "Lower Cuanza River" by Hall (1960, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), **6**, p. 447).

Hyphantornis camburni Sharpe, 1890, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **10**, p. 35 — Mt. Kenya.

Hyphantornis jamesoni Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 447 — Umvuli River [Southern Rhodesia].

Hyphantornis (*Oriolinus*) *xanthops maunensis* Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15**, p. 32 — Maun, Ngamiland.

Congo region, Uganda and Kenya, south to Angola, northern Bechuanaland, Transvaal and Mozambique.

PLOCEUS AURANTIUS

Ploceus aurantius aurantius (Vieillot)

Malimbus aurantius Vieillot, 1805, Ois. Chant., p. 73 — Malimbe, Portuguese Congo.

Liberia to Cameroons (lat. 3°–5° N.), south to Portuguese Congo; Congo region to lat. 6° S.

Ploceus aurantius rex Neumann

Ploceus aurantius rex Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **23**, p. 12 — Entebbe.

Neighborhood of Lake Victoria in Uganda and northwestern Tanganyika.

PLOCEUS HEUGLINI

Ploceus heuglini Reichenow

Ploceus heuglini Reichenow, 1886, Zool. Jahrb., **1**, p. 147 — Bahr el Ghazal.

Ploceus heuglini neglectus Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 58 — Gassam, Senegal.

Hyphantornis heuglini sukensis van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29**, p. 142 — Kerio River [northwestern Kenya].

Senegal to western Sudan, south to Cameroons (about lat. 8° N.), extreme northeastern Congo region, and northwestern Kenya.

PLOCEUS BOJERI

Ploceus bojeri (Cabanis)

Hyphantornis bojeri Cabanis, 1869, von der Decken's Reise, **3**, p. 32 — Mombasa.

Xanthophilus bojeri alleni Mearns, 1911, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **56** (20), p. 6 — Miru River, near Mt. Kenya.

Southern Somalia; Kenya inland to base of Mt. Kenya and Taveta.

PLOCEUS CASTANEICEPS

Ploceus castaneiceps (Sharpe)

Hyphantornis castaneiceps Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 448 — Taveta.

Ploceus schillingsi Reichenow, 1902, Orn. Monatsb., **10**, p. 15 — Rufu River [= Pangani River, northern Tanganyika Territory].

Extreme southeastern Kenya, inland to Taveta; northeastern Tanganyika.

PLOCEUS PRINCEPS

Ploceus princeps (Bonaparte)

Symplectes princeps Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 439 — Principe Island.

Principe Island, Gulf of Guinea.

PLOCEUS XANTHOPTERUS

Brown-throated Golden Weaver

Ploceus xanthopterus xanthopterus (Finsch and Hartlaub)

Hyphantornis xanthopterus Finsch and Hartlaub, 1870, Vög. Ost.-Afr., p. 399 — Shire Valley. (Type in British Museum from "Lower Shire Valley".)

Nyasaland and Mozambique.

Ploceus xanthopterus marleyi (Roberts)

Hyphantornis (*Oriolinus*) *xanthopterus marleyi* Roberts, 1929, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **13**, p. 74 — Umzungazi River, St. Lucia Lake District, Zululand.

Coastal areas of extreme southern Mozambique, Zululand, and Natal south to about Durban.

Ploceus xanthopterus castaneigula (Cabanis)

Hyphantornis castaneigula Cabanis, 1884, Journ. f. Orn., **32**, p. 240 — Zambesi (Diamond Fields). Restricted to Impalera, northeastern Bechuanaland by Grant and Mackworth-Praed (1947, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **68**, p. 60).

Northern Bechuanaland, Caprivi Strip, and southwestern Northern Rhodesia.

PLOCEUS CASTANOPS

Ploceus castanops Shelley

Ploceus castanops Shelley, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 35 — Lado. Type in British Museum from Wadelai [Uganda, close to Sudan border].

Uganda; Ruanda and extreme eastern Congo region from Kivu northwards: extreme northwestern Tanganyika (Bukoba).

PLOCEUS GALBULA

Ploceus galbula Rüppell

Ploceus galbula Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt., Vög., p. 92, pl. 32 (2) — Modat valley, Eritrea.

Ploceus flavissimus Neumann, 1907, Journ. f. Orn., **55**, p. 595 — Soullouké, Shoa.

Ploceus galbula arabs Neunzig, 1925, Orn. Monatsb., **33**, p. 93 — El-Hota near Aden.

Sudan east of the White Nile; Ethiopia: British Somaliland; southwestern Arabia from north of Mecca to the western Hadramaut.

PLOCEUS TAENIOPTERUS

Ploceus taeniopterus taeniopterus Reichenbach

Ploceus taeniopterus Reichenbach, 1863, Singvögel, p. 78 — Sudan.

Sudan east of Darfur and south of about lat. 14° N.; extreme northeastern Congo region; northern Uganda; extreme southern Ethiopia.

Ploceus taeniopterus furensis Lynes

Ploceus taeniopterus furensis Lynes, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 94 — Zalingei, Darfur.

Darfur.

PLOCEUS INTERMEDIUS

Lesser Masked Weaver

Ploceus intermedius beattyi Traylor

Ploceus intermedius beattyi Traylor, 1959, Nat. Hist. Misc. (Chicago), no. 169, p. 1 — Luanda, Angola.

Arid coastal zone of Angola from Luanda to Benguela.

Ploceus intermedius cabanisii (Peters)

Hyphantornis cabanisii Peters, 1868, Journ. f. Orn., **16**, p. 133 — Inhambane [Mozambique].

Ploceus lübberti Reichenow, 1902, Orn. Monatsb., **10**, p. 77 — Damaraland.

Tanganyika, southeastern Congo region, south of about lat. 8° S., and perhaps extreme southwestern Angola, south to northern South West Africa, Bechuanaland, Transvaal, and Zululand.

Ploceus intermedius intermedius Rüppell

Ploceus intermedius Rüppell, 1845, Syst. Uebers., pp. 71, 76 — Shoa.

Hyphantornis intermedius kisumui van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 122 — Kisumu.

Hyphantornis intermedius littoralis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 123 — Changamwe [near Mombasa].

Southern Ethiopia and neighboring part of Sudan; Somaliland; Kenya; Uganda; Ruanda and neighboring part of Congo region; Tanganyika.

PLOCEUS VELATUS

Masked Weaver

Ploceus velatus vitellinus (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla vitellina Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl., p. 23 — Senegambia.

Senegal to the Sudan and thence south to the north end of Lake Albert.

Ploceus velatus uluensis (Neumann)

Hyphantornis vitellinus uluensis Neumann, 1900, Journ. f. Orn., **48**, p. 282 — Ulu Mts., Mackakos district [southeastern Kenya].

Hyphantornis lineolatus Shelley, 1905, Birds Africa, **4**, p. 446 — "Somali". Type from Sheikh Hussein [Ethiopia, near border of British Somaliland] in British Museum.

Southeastern Sudan and southern Ethiopia, south through the Somalilands, Uganda, and Kenya to the northern half of Tanganyika.

Ploceus velatus upembae (Verheyen)

Textor velatus upembae Verheyen, 1953, Expl. Parc Nat. Upemba, Mission G. F. Witte, **19**, p. 612 — Mabwe [Congo].

Lake Upemba (Congo region about lat. 8° S., long. 26° E.).

Ploceus velatus katangae (Verheyen)

Sitagra velatus katangae Verheyen, 1947, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belge, **23** (10), p. 3 — Musosa, Belgian Congo.

Extreme southeastern Congo region; Northern Rhodesia north of about lat. 12° S. and west of about long. 31° E.

Ploceus velatus reichardi Reichenow

Ploceus reichardi Reichenow, 1886, Zool. Jahrb., **1**, p. 150 — Karema [east shore of Lake Tanganyika].

Southwestern Tanganyika, Karema to Rukwa.

Ploceus velatus velatus Vieillot

Ploceus velatus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Nat. Hist., nouv. éd., **34**, p. 132 — Namaqualand (probably about Goodhouse or Pella on the Orange River according to Macdonald, 1957, Contr. Orn. W. South Africa, p. 161).

Oriolus arundinarius Burchell, 1822, Travels, **1**, p. 464 — Klaarwater, West Griqualand.

Ploceus tahatali A. Smith, 1836, Rep. Exped. Cent. Africa, p. 50 — "between the Orange River and the tropic". Restricted by Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1955, Birds Eastern and North Eastern Africa, **2**, p. 900, to "Marico River, Western Transvaal".

Ploceus auricapillus Swainson, 1837, Anim. Menag., p. 346 — South Africa.

Ploceus mariquensis A. Smith, 1845, Ill. Zool. S. Afr., Aves, p. 103 — "Northward of Kurrichaine".

Hyphantornis shelleyi Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 464 — type in British Museum from Tete, Zambesi River, Mozambique.

Ploceus finschi Reichenow, 1903, Orn. Monatsb., **11**, p. 23 — Mossamedes.

?*Ploceus velatus inustus* Clancey, 1959, Durban Mus. Novit., **5**, p. 173 — Lokenburg, Calvinia, western Cape Province.

?*Ploceus velatus caurinus* Clancey, 1959, Durban Mus. Novit., **5**, p. 177 — Okahandja, Damaraland, South West Africa.

Southern Angola; the Rhodesias; Nyasaland; Mozambique; western Transvaal; Bechuanaland; South West Africa; northwestern Cape Province.

Ploceus velatus nigrifrons (Cabanis)

Hyphantornis nigrifrons Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 182 — "Kaffernland" = Eastern Cape Province, according to McLachlan and Liversidge (1957, in Roberts, Birds S. Africa, p. 433).

Union of South Africa except northwestern Cape and part of Transvaal.

PLOCEUS SPEKEI

Ploceus spekei (Heuglin)

Hyphantornis spekei Heuglin, 1861, in Petermann's Geog. Mitt., 1861, p. 24 — Somaliland = *H. baglafecht* Blyth *nec* Vieillot 1855, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **24**, p. 301). Type locality restricted to "northern Italian Somaliland" by Grant and Mackworth-Praed (1944, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **64**, p. 67).

Southern Ethiopia; Somaliland; Somalia; Kenya; northeastern Tanganyika.

PLOCEUS SPEKEOIDES

Ploceus spekeoides Grant and Mackworth-Praed

Ploceus spekeoides Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1947, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **68**, p. 7 — Ngariam, Teso, Uganda.

Uganda north of about lat. 1° 30′ N.

PLOCEUS CUCULLATUS[1]

Spotted-backed Weaver

Ploceus cucullatus cucullatus (Müller)

Oriolus cucullatus Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 87 — Senegal.

Senegal east to the bend of the Ubangi; Fernando Po; São Tomé (probably this subspecies; introduced); Haiti (introduced).

Ploceus cucullatus collaris Vieillot

Ploceus collaris Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **34**, p. 129 — Senegal [error] and Angola.

Gaboon; Congo west of long. 18° E.; northern Angola.

Ploceus cucullatus bohndorffi Reichenow

Ploceus bohndorffi Reichenow, 1887, Journ. f. Orn., **35**, p. 214 — Stanley Falls.

Hyphantornis feminina Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 15 — west of Entebbe, 3,500 to 3,700 ft., to southeastern Ruwenzori, 3,400 ft. Type, in British Museum, from southeastern Ruwenzori, 3,400 ft.

Congo region north of about lat. 4° S.; Sudan; extreme northwestern Tanganyika; Uganda, intergrading eastwards with *abyssinicus*.

Ploceus cucullatus abyssinicus (Gmelin)

Loxia abyssinica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 860 — Abyssinia. Restricted to "North Abyssinia" by Grant and Mackworth-Praed (1944, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **64**, p. 67).

Ethiopia.

Ploceus cucullatus frobenii Reichenow

Ploceus cucullatus frobenii Reichenow, 1923, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Hamburg, **40**, p. 64 — Lupungu, Lomami district, Belgian Congo.

Southern Congo; about lat. 4° to 8° S.; long. 18° to 26° E.

[1] To the *cucullatus* species group belong also *aurantius, badius, bojeri, castaneiceps, castanops, dicrocephalus, galbula, grandis, heuglini, intermedius, jacksoni, melanocephalus, nigerrimus, princeps, rubiginosus, spekei, spekeoides, subaureus, taeniopterus, velatus, xanthops,* and *xanthopterus* (Ibis, **102**, p. 454, 1960).

Ploceus cucullatus graueri Hartert

Ploceus graueri Hartert, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **29**, p. 21 — Usumbura, north end of Lake Tanganyika.

Ruanda-Urundi and contiguous parts of Tanganyika.

Ploceus cucullatus nigriceps (Layard)

Hyphantornis nigriceps Layard, 1867, Birds S. Africa, p. 180 — "Kuruman", error for Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia (Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1957, Ostrich, **28**, p. 175).

Ploceus cucullatus paroptus Clancey, 1959, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **79**, p. 41 — Sokoke, coastal Kenya.

Southern Somalia; eastern Kenya; eastern Tanganyika; Mafia Island and neighboring islets; Nyasaland; the Rhodesias; southeastern Congo region; Mozambique. Intergrading with *spilonotus* in the neighborhood of the Mozambique—Southern Rhodesia border.

Ploceus cucullatus spilonotus Vigors

Ploceus spilonotus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 92 — Algoa Bay.

Ploceus spilonotus dilutescens Clancey, 1956, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **76**, p. 89 — Palmeira, north of Manhica, Sul do Save, southern Mozambique.

Transvaal; southern Mozambique; eastern Transvaal; Natal; eastern Cape Province; introduced in Mauritius and Réunion.

PLOCEUS GRANDIS

Ploceus grandis (Gray)

Hyphantornis grandis G. R. Gray, 1844, Gen. Birds, **2**, p. [1] of Ploceinae = *Ploceus collaris* Fraser *nec* Vieillot (1842, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 142) — São Tomé.

São Tomé Island.

PLOCEUS NIGERRIMUS

Ploceus nigerrimus castaneo-fuscus Lesson

Ploceus castaneo-fuscus Lesson, 1840, Rev. Zool., p. 99 — Casamanse.

Liberia (perhaps Senegal) to Eastern Nigeria, where it intergrades with nominate *nigerrimus*.

Ploceus nigerrimus nigerrimus Vieillot

Ploceus nigerrimus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **34**, p. 130 — "Kingdom of Congo".

Eastern Nigeria south to northern Angola and east to extreme southern Sudan; western Kenya; extreme western Tanganyika; Congo region except southeast.

PLOCEUS WEYNSI

Ploceus weynsi (Dubois)

Melanopteryx weynsi Dubois, 1900, Orn. Monatsb., **8**, p. 69 — Bumba, Upper Congo.

Congo region from the Equator northwards; extreme northwestern Tanganyika (Bukoba); southern Uganda.

PLOCEUS GOLANDI

Ploceus golandi (Clarke)

Heterhyphantes golandi Clarke, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **31**, p. 32 — Mombasa.

Kenya (coastal forests).

PLOCEUS DICROCEPHALUS

Ploceus dicrocephalus (Salvadori)

Hyphantornis dicrocephala Salvadori, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **16** (2), p. 45 — Somali.

Ploceus orphnocephalus Erlanger, 1903, Orn. Monatsb., **11**, p. 23 — Duma Duma, "Süd Somaliland, Flussgebiet des Dama und Jubba".

Southeast Ethiopia; southern Somalia; northeast Kenya.

PLOCEUS MELANOCEPHALUS

Ploceus melanocephalus melanocephalus (Linnaeus)

Loxia melanocephala Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 175 — Guinea.

Senegal to Portuguese Guinea and probably farther east, even to Lake Chad.

Ploceus melanocephalus capitalis (Latham)

Tanagra capitalis Latham, 1790, Ind. Orn., **1**, p. 432 — no locality. Type locality fixed as "the lower Niger River, southern Nigeria" by Grant and Mackworth-Praed (1944, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **64**, p. 68).

Nigeria to Oubangi-Chari; São Tomé (perhaps introduced).

Ploceus melanocephalus duboisi Hartlaub

Ploceus duboisi Hartlaub, 1886, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belge, **4**, p. 144 — Mpala [west shore of Lake Tanganyika].

Ploceus melanocephalus usumburae Neumann, 1920, Journ. f. Orn., **68**, p. 82 — Usumbura [Urundi, north end of Lake Tanganyika].

Northern and southeastern Congo region, intergrading in Urundi with *fischeri*; extreme north of Northern Rhodesia.

Ploceus melanocephalus dimidiatus (Antinori and Salvadori)

Hyphantornis dimidiata Antinori and Salvadori, 1873, Atti. R. Accad. Sci. Torino, **8**, p. 360 — Kassala.

Kassala area of the Sudan.

Ploceus melanocephalus fischeri Reichenow

Ploceus fischeri Reichenow, 1887, Journ. f. Orn., **35**, p. 69 — Kagehi [near Mwanza, Tanganyika].

Uganda; Kenya and Tanganyika on the shores of Lake Victoria.

PLOCEUS JACKSONI

Ploceus jacksoni Shelley

Ploceus jacksoni Shelley, 1888, Ibis, p. 293 — Kilimanjaro (*ibid.* p. 290).

Ploceus jacksoni jucundus Friedmann, 1931, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **44**, p. 117 — Nyanza, northeast shore of Lake Tanganyika, Urundi.

Sudan, on Uganda border; Uganda; Kenya in west and at Taveta; Tanganyika south to about Kigoma and Iringa, but not in coastal zone.

PLOCEUS BADIUS

Ploceus badius badius (Cassin)

Hyphantornis badius Cassin, 1850, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **5**, p. 57 — "Fazogloa; Eastern Africa" (presumed to be Fazogli, Sudan).

Eastern Sudan.

Ploceus badius axillaris (Heuglin)

Hyphantornis axillaris Heuglin, 1867, Journ. f. Orn., **15**, p. 381 — Kidj-Neger = Shambe district of White Nile (Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 436).

Southern Sudan.

PLOCEUS RUBIGINOSUS

Chestnut Weaver

Ploceus rubiginosus rubiginosus Rüppell

Ploceus rubiginosus Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, pp. 93, 100 — Abyssinia.

Ethiopia, except eastern Eritrea; extreme southeastern Sudan; the Somalilands; northeastern Uganda; Kenya; north-central Tanganyika.

Ploceus rubiginosus trothae Reichenow

Ploceus trothae Reichenow, 1905, Orn. Monatsb., **13**, p. 147 — Windhuk, S.W. Africa.

Ploceus rubiginosus cinnamominus Hartert, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 11, Kimukua, Mossamedes, South Angola.

Southwestern Angola and northern half of South West Africa.

PLOCEUS AUREONUCHA

Ploceus aureonucha Sassi

Ploceus aureonucha Sassi, 1920, Orn. Monatsb., **28**, p. 81 — Mawambi, Belgian Congo.

Northeastern Congo forest region.

PLOCEUS TRICOLOR[1]

Ploceus tricolor tricolor (Hartlaub)

Hyphantornis tricolor Hartlaub, 1854, Journ. f. Orn., **2**, p. 110 — Sierra Leone.

Hyphantornis fusco-castanea Barboza du Bocage, 1880, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **29**, p. 58 — Loemma River [Portuguese Congo].

Sierra Leone to Cameroons and northern Angola.

Ploceus tricolor interscapularis Reichenow

Ploceus interscapularis Reichenow, 1893, Orn. Monatsb., **1**, p. 29 — Bundeko [Ituri, N.E. Congo].

Ploceus rufoniger Reichenow, 1893, Orn. Monatsb., **1**, p. 29 — Kinjawanga, Semliki Valley.

Cinnamomopteryx mpangae Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 15 — Mpanga Forest, Uganda.

Congo region north of lat. 6° S.; Uganda to Kairrondo.

PLOCEUS ALBINUCHA

Ploceus albinucha albinucha (Bocage)

Sycobius albinucha Barboza du Bocage, 1876, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **5**, p. 247 — Quanza, Angola [error for West Africa].

Sierra Leone to Ghana.

Ploceus albinucha maxwelli (Alexander)

Melanopteryx maxwelli Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **13**, p. 54 — Moka, Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

[1] *P. albinucha* belongs to this species group (Ibis, **102**, p. 453, 1960).

Ploceus albinucha holomelas Sassi

Ploceus (*Melanopteryx*) *holomelas* Sassi, 1920, Orn. Monatsb., **28**, p. 81 — Mawambi [Ituri, northeastern Congo].

Eastern Nigeria to Gaboon, northeastern Congo region, and contiguous part of Uganda (Bwamba).

PLOCEUS NELICOURVI

Ploceus nelicourvi (Scopoli)

Parvus (sic) *nelicourvi* Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. Faun. Insurb., fasc. **2**, p. 96 — Madagascar, ex Sonnerat, pl. 112.

Madagascar, in forests of east and north.

PLOCEUS SAKALAVA[1]

Ploceus sakalava sakalava Hartlaub

Ploceus sakalava Hartlaub, 1861, Beitr. Faun. Madag., p. 54 — Madagascar.

Dry forests and bushy plains of northern and northeastern Madagascar.

Ploceus sakalava minor (Delacour and Berlioz)

Foudia sakalava minor Delacour and Berlioz, 1931, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., **1**, p. 4 — Befandriana, southwest Madagascar.

Dry forests and plains of western, and sub-deserts of southwestern, Madagascar.

PLOCEUS HYPOXANTHUS[2]

Ploceus hypoxanthus hymenaicus Deignan

Ploceus hypoxanthus hymenaicus Deignan,[3] 1947, Auk, **64**, p. 305 — Nong (Bung) Boraphet, central Siam, lat. 15° 43′ N., long. 100° 14′ E.

Burma south of about lat. 22° N.; Thailand; Cambodia; Cochin-China.

Ploceus hypoxanthus hypoxanthus (Sparrman)

Loxia hypoxantha Sparrman, 1788, Mus. Carls., fasc., **3**, p. 71 — Sumatra.

Loxia javanensis Lesson, 1831, Traité Orn., **1**, p. 446 — Java.

Sumatra and Java.

[1] Belongs to the *nelicourvi* species group (Ibis, **102**, p. 452, 1960).

[2] Forms with *superciliosus* the *hypoxanthus* species group (Ibis, **102**, p. 453, 1960).

[3] *Ploceus chryseus* Hume, 1878, Stray Feathers, **6**, p. 399 (Burma) is a *nomen nudum*, Deignan, *ibid.*

PLOCEUS SUPERCILIOSUS

Ploceus superciliosus (Shelley)

Hyphantornis superciliosus[1] Shelley, 1873, Ibis, p. 140 — West Africa.

Ploceus pachyrhynchus Reichenow, 1893, Orn. Monatsb., **1**, p. 29 — Central Africa, Kerevia [Semliki Valley].

Pachyphantes superciliosus omoensis Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Orn., **53**, p. 342 — Omo River between Malo and Kosha.

Sierra Leone to southern Ethiopia, south to northern Angola, southern Congo, and northwestern Tanganyika (Bukoba).

PLOCEUS BENGHALENSIS

Ploceus benghalensis (Linnaeus)

Loxia benghalensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 305 — Bengal.

Pakistan and northern India, from North West Frontier Province, eastern Punjab, and Sind to Assam and Manipur.

PLOCEUS MANYAR[2]

Ploceus manyar flaviceps (Lesson)

Loxia flaviceps Lesson, 1831, Traité Orn., p. 435 — Pondichéry.

Euplectes striatus Blyth, 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **11**, p. 873 — Western India.

West Pakistan; India (intergrading in the east with *P. m. peguensis*), south to Hyderabad and Kerala; Ceylon.

Ploceus manyar peguensis Baker

Ploceus manyar peguensis Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **45**, p. 58 — Pegu [Burma].

Assam and East Pakistan, intergrading with *P. m. flaviceps* in Bihar and West Bengal; Burma except in the south.

Ploceus manyar williamsoni Hall

Ploceus manyar williamsoni Hall, 1957, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **77**, p. 46 — Samkok, central Siam.

Thailand; Annam; perhaps also Cochin-China and Yunnan.

[1] This name is not preoccupied by *Ploceus superciliosus* Cretzschmar, 1826, because, at the time Shelley proposed his name, the bird named by Cretzschmar was universally regarded as a *Plocepasser* not a *Ploceus*, cf. Grant and Mackworth-Praed (1957, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **77**, p. 49).

[2] *P. benghalensis* and *philippinus* belong to the *manyar* species group (Ibis, **102**, p. 453, 1960).

Ploceus manyar manyar (Horsfield)

Fringilla manyar Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13**, p. 160 — Java.

Java, Bali, Bawean.

PLOCEUS PHILIPPINUS

Ploceus philippinus philippinus (Linnaeus)

Loxia philippina Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. ed. 12, **1**, p. 305 — Philippines. Error for Ceylon (Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 577).

Ploceus baya Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 488 — India.

Ploceus atrigula Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 491 — ex Hodgson MS.

Ploceus philippinus sardarpateli Koelz, 1952, Journ. Zool. Soc. India, **4**, p. 43 — Ratnapur, Saurashtra.

West Pakistan; India except the southwestern coastal strip; Ceylon.

Ploceus philippinus travancoreensis Ali and Whistler

Ploceus philippinus travancoreensis Ali and Whistler, 1936, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **38**, p. 504 — Kottayam (Backwaters).

Travancore and Cochin (Kerala State), north along the west coast at least to the neighborhood of Goa (lat. 15° 30′ S.).

Ploceus philippinus burmanicus Ticehurst

Ploceus infortunatus burmanicus Ticehurst, 1932, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **52**, p. 105 — Akyab.

West Bengal, Duars, East Pakistan, Assam, Burma. Intergrading with nominate *philippinus* in West Bengal.

Ploceus philippinus infortunatus Hartert

Ploceus passerinus infortunatus Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 577 — Sungei Lebeh [Kelantan, Malaya].

Malay Peninsula; Tenasserim (southern Burma); Annam; Cochin-China; Sumatra and Nias.

Ploceus philippensis angelorum Deignan

Ploceus philippensis angelorum Deignan, 1956, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **69**, p. 211 — Bangkok, Thailand.

Plains of central Thailand.

PLOCEUS MEGARHYNCHUS

Ploceus megarhynchus Hume[1]

Ploceus megarhynchus Hume, 1869, Ibis, p. 356 — "the Terai" (Kaladingee, Kumaon Terai; Baker, 1926, Fauna, Brit. India, Birds, 2 ed., **3**, p. 69).

[1] For *P. m. salimalii* see p. 283.

Ploceus rutledgii Finn, 1900, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal., 1899, p. 78 — no type locality.

Base of Himalayas from Kumaon to Assam.

PLOCEUS BICOLOR
Forest Weaver

Ploceus bicolor tephronotus (Reichenow)

Symplectes tephronotus Reichenow, 1892, Journ. f. Orn., **40**, p. 184 — Buea, 1,200–1,900 m. [Cameroon Mt.].

Sycobrotus poensis Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **13**, p. 38 — Bakaki, 4,000 ft., Fernando Po.

Symplectes amaurocephalus analogus Todd, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **45**, p. 221 — Jele, Cameroons.

Cameroons and extreme east of Eastern Nigeria; Fernando Po.

Ploceus bicolor amaurocephalus (Cabanis)

Sycobrotus amaurocephalus Cabanis, 1880, Journ. f. Orn., **28**, p. 349 — no locality. (Malange, Angola, according to Shelley, 1905, Birds Africa, **4**, p. 370).

Northern Angola.

Ploceus bicolor mentalis (Hartlaub)

Symplectes mentalis Hartlaub, 1891, Journ. f. Orn., **39**, p. 314 — Buguera [highland west of Lake Albert].

Sycobrotus nandensis Jackson, 1899, Ibis, p. 615 — Nandi, 6,000 ft. [western Kenya].

Sudan on border of Uganda (Imatong Hills); Congo region in extreme east, south to about lat. 5° S.; Uganda; western Kenya.

Ploceus bicolor kigomaensis (Grant and Mackworth-Praed)

Symplectes bicolor kigomaensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1956, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **76**, p. 33 — Kazinga, near Kigoma, Tanganyika Territory.

Congo region, south of about lat. 5° S.; Northern Rhodesia, east of about long. 24° E. and north of about lat. 12° S.; extreme western Tanganyika Territory.

Ploceus bicolor kersteni (Finsch and Hartlaub)

Sycobrotus kersteni Finsch and Hartlaub, 1870, Vög. Ost.-Afr., p. 404 — Zanzibar.

Italian Somaliland (extreme south); Zanzibar Island; Kenya, coastal belt; eastern Tanganyika Territory, on coast south to Rufiji River and inland to Usambara, Kilosa, Mahenge, and Njombe.

Ploceus bicolor stictifrons (Fischer and Reichenow)

Symplectes stictifrons Fischer and Reichenow, 1885, Journ. f. Orn., **33**, p. 373 — Lindi [Tanganyika Territory].

Ploceus quilimanensis Reichenow, 1917, Journ. f. Orn., **65**, p. 392 — Quilimane [Mozambique].

Ploceus epipolius Reichenow, 1917, Journ. f. Orn., **65**, p. 392 — Kilwa (Tanganyika Territory).

Tanganyika Territory coast from Kilwa southwards; Mozambique; Nyasaland south of lat. 14° S.; eastern edge of Southern Rhodesia.

Ploceus bicolor lebomboensis (Roberts)

Sycobrotus bicolor lebomboensis Roberts, 1936, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **18**, p. 220 — Ingwavuma, NE. Zululand.

North Zululand (interior) and neighboring part of Mozambique.

Ploceus bicolor sclateri (Roberts)

Sycobrotus bicolor sclateri Roberts, 1931, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **14**, p. 244 — Mkusi River, east of Ubombo, Zululand.

North Zululand (coastal) and neighboring part of Mozambique.

Ploceus bicolor bicolor Vieillot

Ploceus bicolor Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **34**, p. 127 — Senegal [error] = South Africa (Hartert, 1907, Novit. Zool., **14**, p. 501).

Ploceus gregalis Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl., p. 23 — "Terr. Caffror.".

Ploceus pondoensis Reichenow, 1917, Journ. f. Orn., **65**, p. 392 — St. John's, Pondoland.

Zululand; Natal; eastern edge of Transvaal; eastern Cape Province.

PLOCEUS FLAVIPES

Ploceus flavipes (Chapin)

Malimbus flavipes Chapin, 1916, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **35**, p. 27 — Avakubi.

Northeastern Congo region, where known only from Avakubi eastwards, between the Equator and lat. 2° N.

PLOCEUS PREUSSI

Ploceus preussi (Reichenow)

Symplectes preussi Reichenow, 1892, Journ. f. Orn., **40**, p. 442 — Victoria, Cameroons.

Symplectes auricomus Sjöstedt, 1895, Kongl. Svensk Vet.-Akad. Handl., **27**, p. 86 — Bonge, Mt. Cameroon.

Sycobrotus herberti Alexander, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19**, p. 88 — Uele River (at Pompari; Bannerman, 1949, Birds Trop. W. Afr., **7**, p. 41).

Ploceus preussi congoensis Neunzig, 1927, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 105 — Makaia-Ntete in Mayombe.

Lowland forests of western Africa from Sierra Leone south to Cameroons and east along the edge of the Upper Congo forest (Uele River).

PLOCEUS DORSOMACULATUS

Ploceus dorsomaculatus (Reichenow)

Symplectes dorsomaculatus Reichenow, 1893, Orn. Monatsb., **1**, p. 177 — Jaunde, Cameroons.

Cameroons; both sides of the Congo, about lat. 2° 45′ S. to 2° 30′ N.; long. 29° to 30° E.

PLOCEUS OLIVACEICEPS

Ploceus olivaceiceps nicolli Sclater

Ploceus (*Symplectes*) *nicolli* W. L. Sclater, 1931, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **52**, p. 26 — Amani, East Usambara Mts., NE. Tanganyika.

East and West Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika.

Ploceus olivaceiceps olivaceiceps (Reichenow)

Symplectes olivaceiceps Reichenow, 1899, Orn. Monatsb., **7**, p. 7 — Songea, near the source of the Rovuma.

Southern Tanganyika east of Lake Nyasa; Mozambique south to Zambesi; Nyasaland south of about lat. 11° S.

PLOCEUS INSIGNIS[1]

Ploceus insignis insignis (Sharpe)

Sycobrotus insignis Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 117 — Mt. Elgon.

Sycobrotus croconotus Reichenow, 1892, Journ. f. Orn., **40**, p. 185 — Buea, 1,100 m. [Mt. Cameroon].

Symplectes castanicapillus Sjöstedt, 1893, Orn. Monatsb., **1**, p. 43 — Mann's Spring, 7,000 ft. [Mt. Cameroon].

Ploceus insignis frater Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **23**, p. 12 — 90 km. west of Lake Albert Edward.

Ploceus insignis ornatus Granvik, 1922, Orn. Monatsb., **30**, p. 40 — Kiambu, near Nairobi.

Phormoplectes insignis okuensis Bannerman, 1943, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **63**, p. 64 — Oku, west of Kumbo, 7,000 ft., Cameroons highlands.

[1] Forms with *preussi*, *dorsomaculatus*, *angolensis*, and *st. thomae* the *insignis* species group (Ibis, **102**, p. 452, 1960).

Cameroons; northern Angola (Gabela); extreme eastern Congo region from west of Lake Albert to northwest of Lake Tanganyika; extreme southern Sudan (Imatong and Dongatona Mountains); Uganda (Ankole); extreme western Tanganyika (Kungwe Mountain); Kenya, in highlands east and west of Rift and also on Marsabit Mountain.

Ploceus insignis unicus Stresemann

Ploceus insignis unicus Stresemann, 1948, Ibis, **90**, p. 335 — Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

PLOCEUS ANGOLENSIS

Bar-winged Weaver

Ploceus angolensis (Bocage)

Sharpia angolensis Barboza du Bocage, 1878, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **6**, p. 258 — Caconda [Angola].

Angola; southeastern Congo and Northern Rhodesia near their common border; northern South West Africa.

PLOCEUS ST. THOMAE

Ploceus st. thomae (Hartlaub)

Sycobius st. thomae Hartlaub, 1848, Rev. Zool., p. 109 — São Tomé Island.

São Tomé Island.

Genus **MALIMBUS** Vieillot

Malimbus Vieillot, 1805, Ois. Chant., p. 71. Type, by monotypy, *Malimbus cristatus* Vieillot = *Tanagra malimbica* Daudin.

Anaplectes Reichenbach, 1863, Singvögel, p. 86. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 411), *Ploceus melanotis* Lafresnaye, 1840, (*nec* Swainson, 1838) = *Ploceus leuconotus* Müller.

cf. Moreau, 1958, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africa, **57**, pp. 241–255 (review).

MALIMBUS CORONATUS

Malimbus coronatus Sharpe

Malimbus coronatus Sharpe, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19**, p. 18 — River Ja, Cameroons.

Malimbus gracilirostris Reichenow, 1909, Journ. f. Orn., **57**, p. 108 — Avakubi [NE. Congo region].

Cameroons and Spanish Guinea between about lat. 2° and 3° N. and east to long. 15° E.; Congo region east of long. 22° E. and between lat. 4° N. and lat. 4° S.

MALIMBUS CASSINI

Malimbus cassini (Elliot)

Sycobius cassini Elliot, 1859, Ibis, p. 392 — Gaboon.

Southern Cameroons; Gaboon; Congo region to about 4° 30′ S.

MALIMBUS SCUTATUS

Malimbus scutatus scutatus (Cassin)

S[y]cobius scutatus Cassin, 1849, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **4**, p. 157 — "Western Africa"; by inference Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone to Ghana and perhaps Dahomey.

Malimbus scutatus scutopartitus Reichenow

Malimbus scutopartitus Reichenow, 1894, Journ. f. Orn., **42**, p. 38 — Victoria [Cameroons].

Southern Nigeria, from Lagos eastwards and north at least to Ibadan, and just entering Cameroons about Douala.

MALIMBUS RACHELIAE

Malimbus racheliae (Cassin)

Sycobius racheliae Cassin, 1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 36 — River Muni [Spanish Guinea].

Eastern Nigeria (Calabar) to western Cameroons and south to about lat. 1° 30′ S. in Gabon. Not recorded east of about long. 12° E.

MALIMBUS IBADANENSIS

Malimbus ibadanensis Elgood

Malimbus ibadanensis Elgood, 1958, Ibis, **100**, p. 622 — Ibadan, Eastern Nigeria.

Known only from the type locality.

MALIMBUS NITENS

Malimbus nitens (Gray)

Ploceus nitens J. E. Gray, 1831, Zool. Misc., **1**, p. 7 — Sierra Leone (cf. Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 481).

Malimbus nitens microrhynchus Reichenow, 1908, Orn. Monatsb., p. 161 — Lenda [River, Ituri District, NE. Congo region].

Malimbus nitens moreaui White, 1957, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **77**, p. 29 — Efulen, Cameroons.

Portuguese Guinea to Gabon and the Congo region, south to about lat. 4° S.

MALIMBUS RUBRICOLLIS

Malimbus rubricollis bartletti Sharpe

Malimbus bartletti Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 479 — Wasa Province [Ghana].

Sierra Leone to Ghana.

Malimbus rubricollis nigeriae Bannerman

Malimbus rubricollis nigeriae Bannerman, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 77 — Iju, near Lagos, Nigeria.

Dahomey and Western Nigeria.

Malimbus rubricollis rubricollis (Swainson)

Ploceus rubricollis Swainson, 1838, Anim. Menag., p. 306 — Malimba, Portuguese Congo (ex Vieillot, Ois. Chant., pl. 43).

Sycobius nuchalis Elliot, 1859, Ibis, p. 393 — Gabon.

Malimbus rubricollis centralis Reichenow, 1893, Orn. Monatsb., **1**, p. 30 — Ndussuma [Ituri district, northeast Congo].

Eastern Nigeria to extreme southern Sudan, southern Uganda and extreme western Kenya; south in Congo region as far as about lat. 4° 30′ S.

Malimbus rubricollis rufovelatus (Fraser)

Euplectes rufovelatus Fraser, 1842, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 142 — Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

Malimbus rubricollis praedi Bannerman

Malimbus rubricollis praedi Bannerman, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 78 — Ndalla Tando (= Vila Salazar), Angola.

Northern Angola.

MALIMBUS ERYTHROGASTER

Malimbus erythrogaster Reichenow

Malimbus erythrogaster Reichenow, 1893, Orn. Monatsb., **1**, p. 205 — Jaunde, Kamerun.

Malimbus fagani Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 15 — Fort Beni, 3,000 ft., Semliki Valley.

Eastern Nigeria and Cameroons (between lat. 4° and 2° N.) to long. 13° E., and Congo region (east of long. 21° E.) between lat. 4° N. and lat. 4° S.

MALIMBUS MALIMBICUS

Malimbus malimbicus nigrifrons (Hartlaub)

Sycobius nigrifrons Hartlaub, 1855, Journ. f. Orn., **3**, p. 356 — Rio Bontry [error for Boutry], Ghana.

Malimbus malimbicus melanobrephos Hartert, 1907, Novit. Zool. **14**, p. 491 — Gold Coast.

Sierra Leone to western Nigeria.

Malimbus malimbicus malimbicus (Daudin)

Tanagra malimbica Daudin, 1802, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **1**, p. 151 — Malimbe [Portuguese Congo].

Sycobius rubriceps Reichenow, 1876, Journ. f. Orn., **24**, p. 209 — Cameroons.

Malimbus malimbicus crassirostris Hartert, 1919, Novit. Zool., **26**, p. 140 — Budongo Forest, Unyoro [Uganda].

Malimbus malimbicus granti Bannerman, 1943, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **64**, p. 6 — Ndala Tando, northern Angola.

Cameroons to northern Angola; Congo region north of lat. 4° 30′ S.; western Uganda.

MALIMBUS RUBRICEPS

Malimbus rubriceps leuconotus (Müller)

Ploceus leuconotus Müller, 1851, Naumannia, **1** (4), p. 28 — Abyssinia.

Ploceus melanotis Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 20 — interior of Senegal. (Preoccupied by *Ploceus melanotis* Swainson, 1838.)

Anaplectes blundelli Ogilvie-Grant, 1900, Ibis, p. 132 — Beni Schongul, Abyssinia.

Senegal to Somaliland, south (except in the range of *jubaensis*) to Angola, southern Congo region and southern Tanganyika, where intergrades with *M. r. rubriceps*.

Malimbus rubriceps jubaensis (van Someren)

Anaplectes jubaensis van Someren, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40**, p. 94 — southwest of Juba River [i. e. northeastern Kenya].

Southern Somalia and extreme northeastern Kenya.

Malimbus rubriceps rubriceps (Sundevall)

Ploceus (*Hyphanthornis*) [sic] *rubriceps* Sundevall, 1850, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., **7**, p. 97 — Upper Caffraria, near the Tropic. Restricted to Mohapoani, Witfontein Mts., western Transvaal, by Gyldenstolpe (1934, Ibis, p. 292).

Calyphantria erythrogenys Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. f. Orn., **32**, p. 181 — Maurui [Tanga Provence, Tanganyika].

Ploceus gurneyi Shelley, 1887, Ibis, p. 17 — Caconda [Angola].

Anaplectes rufigena Shelley, 1900, Birds Africa, **2**, p. 341 — Chuta (Chiuta; *ibid.*, **4** (2), p. 340), Nyasa-Tanganyika Plateau.

Anaplectes melanotis microptera Grote, 1938, Orn. Monatsb., **46**, p. 8 — Mbusini (Useguha).

Southern Angola; northern Bechuanaland; extreme southeastern Congo region; the Rhodesias; Nyasaland; coastal Tanganyika south of about the central railway; Mozambique; Transvaal except in the south.

Genus QUELEA Reichenbach

Quelea Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 76, fig. 5. Type, by tautonymy, *Emberiza quelea* Linnaeus.

QUELEA CARDINALIS
Cardinal Quelea

Quelea cardinalis cardinalis (Hartlaub)

Hyphantica cardinalis Hartlaub, 1880, Journ. f. Orn., **28**, p. 325 — Lado.

Quelea cardinalis pallida Friedmann, 1931, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **44**, p. 119 — Indunamara Mts., Kenya Colony.

Southeastern Sudan; southern Ethiopia; Uganda; northwestern Kenya; Ruanda-Urundi; extreme northeastern Congo region; northwestern Tanganyika.

Quelea cardinalis rhodesiae Grant and Mackworth-Praed

Quelea cardinalis rhodesiae Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1944, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **64**, p. 65 — near Molilo's, Petauke, eastern Luangwa District, northeastern Northern Rhodesia.

Tanganyika (and perhaps southeastern Kenya); Northern Rhodesia (Luangwa Valley).

QUELEA ERYTHROPS

Quelea erythrops (Hartlaub)

Ploceus erythrops Hartlaub, 1848, Rev. Zool., pl. 109 — São Tomé.

Senegal to Ethiopia; south to Angola on the west and Pondoland in the southeast, but absent from most of Kenya and from the forested part of the Congo. Islands of Fernando Po, São Tomé, and Principe.

QUELEA QUELEA
Red-billed Quelea

Quelea quelea quelea (Linnaeus)

Emberiza quelea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 177 — "India". Senegal, ex Brisson (see Linnaeus, 1776, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 310).

Ploceus russi Finsch, 1877, Gefied. Welt, p. 307 — West Africa.

Senegal to Oubangi-Chari.

Quelea quelea aethiopica (Sundevall)

Ploceus aethiopicus Sundevall, 1850, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., **7**, p. 126 — Sennar.

Hyphantica aethiopica var. *intermedia* Reichenow, 1886, Journ. f. Orn., **14**, p. 393 — Barawa [= Brava, southern Somalia].

Quelea sanguinirostris centralis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 122 — Lake Edward.

Northwest Sudan to Somaliland, south to Uganda and Kenya; thence intergrading southwards, through Tanganyika and the eastern Congo region, with *lathamii*.

Quelea quelea lathamii (Smith)

Loxia lathamii A. Smith, 1836, Rep. Exped. Cent. Afr., p. 51 — near Kurrichaine.

Quelea quelea spoliator Clancey, 1960, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **80**, p. 67 — Near Bergville, Natal.

Angola, southeast Congo region, and Northern Rhodesia southwards throughout southern Africa.

Genus **FOUDIA** Reichenbach

Foudia Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 79. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855, Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 70), *Loxia madagascariensis* Linnaeus.

Calyphantria Heine, 1860, Journ. f. Orn., **8**, p. 144. Type, by original designation, *Loxia madagascariensis* Linnaeus.

Nesacanthis Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 483. Type, by original designation, *Foudia eminentissima* Bonaparte.

Neshyphantes Shelley, 1896, Birds Africa, **1**, p. 36. Type, by original designation, *Foudia flavicans* A. Newton.

cf. Moreau, 1960, Journ. f. Orn., **101**, pp. 29–49 (review).

FOUDIA MADAGASCARIENSIS

Foudia madagascariensis (Linnaeus)

Loxia madagascariensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 300 — Madagascar.

Madagascar. Also Comoro Islands, Amirantes, Seychelles, Mauritius, Réunion, St. Helena, and perhaps Diego Garcia, to all of which presumably introduced.

FOUDIA EMINENTISSIMA

Foudia eminentissima aldabrana Ridgway

Foudia aldabrana Ridgway, 1893, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 598 — Aldabra Island.

Aldabra Island.

Foudia eminentissima consobrina Milne-Edwards and Oustalet

Foudia consobrina Milne-Edwards and Oustalet, 1885, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **101**, p. 222 — Angasiza [= Grand Comoro].

Grand Comoro Island.

Foudia eminentissima anjuanensis (Milne-Edwards and Oustalet)

Ploceus (*Foudia*) *anjuanensis* Milne-Edwards and Oustalet, 1888, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **10** (2), p. 271 — Anjouan, Comoro Islands.

Anjouan, Comoro Islands.

Foudia eminentissima eminentissima Bonaparte

Foudia eminentissimus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 446 — "Zanzibar", error for Mohéli Island, *fide* Benson (1960, Ibis, **103 b**, p. 101).

Mohéli Island, Comoro group.

Foudia eminentissima algondae (Schlegel)

Ploceus algondae Schlegel, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 423 — Mayotte.

Mayotte Island, Comoro group.

Foudia eminentissima omissa Rothschild

Foudia omissa Rothschild, 1912, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **31**, p. 26 — Tamatave, Madagascar.

Forests of eastern Madagascar.

FOUDIA RUBRA

Foudia rubra (Gmelin)

Emberiza rubra Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 877 — Isle de France [= Mauritius].

Mauritius.

?FOUDIA BRUANTE

?Foudia bruante (Müller)

Fringilla bruante Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 164 — Bourbon [= Réunion]; (based on Buffon).

Emberiza fusco-fulva Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Pl. enlum., p. 20 — Bourbon.

Réunion Island; existence doubtful. If it did exist once it does no longer.

FOUDIA SECHELLARUM

Foudia sechellarum Newton

Foudia sechellarum E. Newton, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 346 — Marianne Island.

Seychelles, now surviving only on Frigate, Cousin, and Cousine Islands.

FOUDIA FLAVICANS

Foudia flavicans Newton

Foudia flavicans Newton, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 47 — Rodriguez Island.

Rodriguez Island.

Genus **EUPLECTES** Swainson

Euplectes Swainson, 1829, Zool. Ill. (2) **1**, text to pl. 37. Type, by original designation, *Loxia orix* Linnaeus.

Pyromelana Bonaparte, 1831, Giorn. Arcad. Sci. Lett. Arti, Rome, **52**, p. 206. Type, by original designation, *Loxia orix* Linnaeus.

Coliuspasser Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 98. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855, List. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 71), *Coliuspasser flaviscapulatus* Rüppell = *Fringilla macrocerca* Lichtenstein.

Hyperanthus Gistel, 1848, Naturg. Thierr. höheren Schul., p. ix. Substitute name for *Euplectes* Swainson.

Urobrachya Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 447. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855, List Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 7), *Vidua axillaris* Smith.

Taha Reichenbach, 1863, Singvögel, p. 73. Type, by tautonymy, *Euplectes taha* Smith.

Penthetriopsis Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 220. Type, by subsequent designation (Shelley, 1896, Birds Africa, **1**, p. 23), *Loxia macroura* Gmelin.

Drepanoplectes Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 246. Type, by monotypy, *Drepanoplectes jacksoni* Sharpe.

Brachycope Reichenow, 1900, Journ. f. Orn., **48**, p. 249. Type, by monotypy, *Brachycope anomala* Reichenow.

Diatropura Oberholser, 1900, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1899, p. 215. Type, by original designation, *Emberiza progne* Boddaert.

Niobella Boetticher and Wolters, 1939, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., **9**, p. 579. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla ardens* Boddaert.

Boetticherella Wolters, 1943, Zool. Anz., **143**, p. 183. Type, by original designation, *Euplectes diadematus* Fischer and Reichenow.

Groteiplectes Wolters, 1943, Zool. Anz., **143**, p. 183. Type, by original designation, *Euplectes gierowii* Cabanis.

Paraplectes Wolters, 1943, Zool. Anz., **143**, p. 184. Type, by original designation, *Loxia aurea* Gmelin.

Phlogoplectes Wolters, 1943, Zool. Anz., **143**, p. 184. Type, by original designation, *Euplectes hordeaceus* Linnaeus.

Tachyplectes Wolters, 1943, Zool. Anz., **143**, p. 185. Type, by original designation, *Vidua albonotata* Cassin.

cf. Delacour and Edmond-Blanc, 1933, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., **3**, pp. 519–562 (revision).

Moreau, 1960, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **80**, pp. 89–92 (*E. capensis*).

EUPLECTES ANOMALUS

Euplectes anomalus (Reichenow)

Ploceus anomalus Reichenow, 1887, Journ. f. Orn., **35**, p. 214 — Stanley Falls.

Southeastern Cameroons; Congo region west of about long. 27° E. and north of lat. 6° S.

EUPLECTES AFER

Golden Bishop

Euplectes afer afer (Gmelin)

Loxia afra Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 857 — Africa (Senegal; Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1944, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **65**, p. 10).

Senegal to Darfur, south to Congo west of long. 27° E.

Euplectes afer ladoensis Reichenow

Euplectes ladoensis Reichenow, 1885, Journ. f. Orn., **33**, p. 218 — Lado.

Sudan south of about lat. 10° N. and near Nile; extreme northeastern Congo region; Uganda; part of northern Kenya; northern Tanganyika.

Euplectes afer strictus Hartlaub

Euplectes strictus Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Orn. Westafr., p. 129 — Simen, Abyssinia.

Pyromelana taha intercedens Erlanger, 1903, Orn. Monatsb., **11**, p. 23 — Djille, Arussi Gallaland.

Abyssinian highlands.

?Euplectes afer niassensis Meise

Euplectes afer niassensis Meise, 1937, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **22**, p. 150 — Mitimone, Rovuma River.

Status uncertain; described on a single female, not now available.

Euplectes afer taha Smith

Euplectes taha A. Smith, 1836, Rep. Exped. Cent. Africa, p. 50 — north and east of Kurrichaine.

Southern Angola, Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and southern Mozambique, south to South West Africa and eastern Cape Province.

EUPLECTES DIADEMATUS

Euplectes diadematus Fischer and Reichenow

Euplectes diadematus Fischer and Reichenow, 1878, Orn. Centralbl., **3**, p. 88 — Malindi [Kenya coast].

Lower Juba River and eastern Kenya; just entering northeastern Tanganyika.

EUPLECTES GIEROWII

Euplectes gierowii gierowii Cabanis

Euplectes gierowii Cabanis, 1880, Journ. f. Orn., **28**, p. 106 — interior of southwestern Africa (Malange [northern Angola], in Reichenow (1904, Vög. Afr., **3**, p. 118)).

Northern Angola; lower Congo at about long. 14° 30′ E.

Euplectes gierowii friederichseni Fischer and Reichenow

Euplectes friederichseni Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. f. Orn., **32**, p. 54 — Nguruman [southern Kenya border, about lat. 2° S., long. 36° E.].

Southwestern Kenya and the center of northern Tanganyika.

Euplectes gierowii ansorgei (Hartert)

Pyromelana ansorgei Hartert, 1899, in Ansorge's "Under African Sun", p. 344 — Masindi [western Uganda].

Penthetria hartlaubi Cabanis, 1883, Journ. f. Orn., **31**, p. 218 — Lado. Preoccupied by *Penthetria hartlaubi* Barboza du Bocage, 1878, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **24**, p. 259.

Pyromelana xanthochlamys Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **13**, p. 10 — Hoima [western Uganda].

Coliuspasser dubiosus Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Orn., **53**, p. 348 — Gelo River [S. Ethiopia].

Southern Sudan; southern Ethiopia; Uganda; extreme eastern Congo north of Kivu.

EUPLECTES NIGROVENTRIS

Euplectes nigroventris Cassin

Euplectes nigroventris Cassin, 1848, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **4**, p. 66 — Zanzibar.

Pyromelana nigroventris rufigula van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 122 — N'zin River [misprint for Nziu], Ukamba [Kenya].

Coastal East Africa from about Lamu (Kenya) to lat. 17° S. in Mozambique, inland to a line from Teita to Mpwapwa; islands of Zanzibar and Kwale.

EUPLECTES HORDEACEUS
Red-crowned Bishop

Euplectes hordeaceus hordeaceus (Linnaeus)

Loxia hordeacea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 173 — "In Indiis", error for Senegal (Gyldenstolpe, 1924, Kongl. Svensk Vet.-Akad. Handl., (3) **1**, (3), p. 44).

Euplectes flammiceps Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1**, p. 186 — Senegal (cf. Lönnberg, 1918, Ark. f. Zool., **12**, pp. 1–5).

Pyromelana flammiceps sylvatica Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Orn., p. 345 — Jaunde, Cameroons.

Pyromelana flammiceps changamwensis Mearns, 1913, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **61** (11), p. 5 — Changamwe, Mombasa.

Pyromelana hordeacea adamauae Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 114 — Satche, Adamawa.

Senegal to Darfur, south through the Congo region to Angola; thence east to Southern Rhodesia and north through Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika to coastal Kenya; islands of São Tomé, Zanzibar, and Pemba.

Euplectes hordeaceus craspedopterus (Bonaparte)

Ploceus craspedopterus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 446 — Abyssinia.

Pyromelana flammiceps rothschildi Neumann, 1907, Journ. f. Orn., **55**, p. 596 — Lake Abaya [Ethiopia].

Southern Sudan; southwestern Ethiopia; Uganda; northwestern Kenya.

EUPLECTES ORIX
Red Bishop

Euplectes orix franciscanus (Isert)

Loxia franciscana Isert, 1789, Schrift. Ges. Nat. Freund. Berlin, **19**, p. 332 — Accra.

Senegal to Sudan, south to northern Cameroons; extreme eastern Congo region, northern Uganda, and northwestern Kenya.

Euplectes orix pusillus (Hartert)

Pyromelana franciscana pusilla Hartert, 1901, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **11**, p. 71 — Lake Stephanie.

Euplectes zavattarii Moltoni, 1943, Missione Biologica Sagan-Omo (Rome), **7** (1), p. 191 — Gondaraba [southern Ethiopia].

Southern and eastern Ethiopia; British Somaliland; Somalia.

Euplectes orix nigrifrons (Böhm)

Pyromelana nigrifrons Böhm, 1884, Journ. f. Orn., **32**, p. 177 — Karema [eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika].

Pyromelana wertheri Reichenow, 1897, Orn. Monatsb., **5**, p. 160 — Wembere Steppe.

Pyromelana marwitzi Reichenow, 1906, Orn. Monatsb., **14**, p. 171 — Mkalama.

Pyromelana leuconota Reichenow, 1909, Orn. Monatsb., **17**, p. 72 — Ishangi on Lake Kivu.

Eastern Congo region; Uganda; Kenya; Tanganyika; Nyasaland; Mozambique, in south of which intergrading with *E. o. orix*.

Euplectes orix orix (Linnaeus)

Emberiza orix Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 177 — interior of Africa (Angola, ex Edwards, 1751, Nat. Hist. Birds, **4**, pl. 178).

Euplectes sundevalli Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 446 — Caffraria.

Southern Angola; South West Africa; Bechuanaland; north-western Cape Province (Gordonia); Northern Rhodesia (in north of which intergrading with *nigrofrons*); Southern Rhodesia; northern and eastern Transvaal; southern Mozambique; Zululand and Natal.

Euplectes orix turgidus Clancey

Euplectes orix turgidus Clancey, 1958, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **78**, p. 97 — Citrusdal, southwestern Cape Province.

Cape Province, except northwest; Orange Free State; Basutoland; southern Transvaal, intergrading northwards with nominate *orix*.

EUPLECTES AUREUS

Euplectes aureus (Gmelin)

Loxia aurea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 846 — Benguela (ex Brown, 1776, Nouv. Illustr. Zool., pl. 25).

Coastal Angola; São Tomé Island.

EUPLECTES CAPENSIS

Yellow-rumped Bishop

Euplectes capensis phoenicomerus Gray

Euplectes phoenicomerus G. R. Gray, 1862, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **10**, p. 44 — Cameroon Mt., 7,000 ft.

Bamenda highlands, Cameroon Mountain, 4,000 ft. upwards, and northeast corner of eastern Nigeria.

Euplectes capensis xanthomelas Rüppell

Euplectes xanthomelas Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 94 — Temben and Simen, Abyssinia. (Erroneously reproduced as *Pyromelana xanthomelaena* by Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 239).

Ethiopia.

Euplectes capensis crassirostris (Ogilvie-Grant)

Pyromelana crassirostris Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 14 — north end of Ruwenzori.

Euplectes sabinjo Reichenow, 1910, Orn. Monatsb., **18**, p. 161 — Sabinjo [Kivu Volcanos].

Xanthomelana xanthomelas zambesiensis Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8**, p. 266 — Vila Pereira, Boror.

Euplectes capensis litoris Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 114 — Morogoro.

Euplectes capensis kilimensis Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 115 — Moshi.

Euplectes xanthomelas transvaalensis Roberts, 1936, Ostrich, **7**, p. 111 — Woodbush.

Kenya to eastern Congo region and Transvaal high veld.

Euplectes capensis angolensis Neunzig

Euplectes capensis angolensis Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 115 — Angola; herewith restricted to Malange.

Angola, northern and central highlands.

Euplectes capensis approximans (Cabanis)

Orynx approximans Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 177 — South Africa (restricted to "Kaffernland", by Reichenow, 1904, Vög. Afr., **3**, p. 127).

Transvaal low veld south to Cape Province except southwest.

Euplectes capensis capensis (Linnaeus)

Loxia capensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 306 — Cape of Good Hope.

Xanthomelana capensis knysnae Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8**, p. 266 — Knysna.

Cape Town, north to about Berg River and east of Knysna.

Euplectes capensis macrorhynchus Roberts

Euplectes capensis macrorhynchus Roberts, 1919, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **6**, p. 117 — Klaver, Olifants River, Cape Province.

Northwestern Cape Province.

EUPLECTES AXILLARIS

Euplectes axillaris bocagei (Sharpe)

Urobrachya bocagei Sharpe, 1871, Cat. African Birds, p. 63 — Angola. Type in British Museum from Huilla, southern Angola.

Urobrachia [sic] *mechowi* Cabanis, 1881, Orn. Centralbl., **6**, p. 183 — Angola. (Malange, see Reichenow, 1904, Vög. Afr., **3**, p. 133).

Urobrachya axillaris camerunensis Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 118 — Djutitsa, northern Cameroons.

Euplectes axillaris batesi Delacour, 1933, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **53**, p. 181 — River Niger, between Tillabery and Ansongo [at about lat. 15° N., long. 1° E.].

Upper Niger (near Mopti and near Ansongo); Cameroons; most of Angola; Congo region south of lat. 6° S.; western and northeastern (Bangweulu to Mweru) Northern Rhodesia.

Euplectes axillaris quanzae (Hartert)

Urobrachya phoenicea quanzae Hartert, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **13**, p. 56 — Barraca on Quanza River [6 miles east of Luanda].

Lower Quanza, Angola.

Euplectes axillaris traversii (Salvadori)

Urobrachia traversii Salvadori, 1888, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **26**, p. 287 — Sulta, Shoa.

Northern and central Ethiopia.

Euplectes axillaris phoeniceus (Heuglin)

Coliuspasser phoeniceus Heuglin, 1862, Journ. f. Orn., **10**, p. 304 — Sobat River.

Urobrachya media Sharpe, 1902, Ibis, p. 118 — West Ankole.

Urobrachya axillaris neumanni Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 118 — Umbugwe.

Eastern Sudan; southern Ethiopia; Uganda; extreme western Kenya; western Tanganyika; entering Northern Rhodesia at Abercorn.

Euplectes axillaris zanzibaricus (Shelley)

Urobrachya zanzibarica Shelley, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 586 — "Lamo, Melinda, Pangani, Usambara mountains". Type in British Museum from Malindi, coast of Kenya.

Urobrachya hildebrandti Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 225 — Lake Bombo near Mombasa.

Urobrachya nigronotata Sharpe, 1897, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **7**, p. 7 — Witu.

Southern Somalia; coastal Kenya and Tanganyika; Mafia Island.

Euplectes axillaris axillaris (Smith)

Vidua axillaris A. Smith, 1838, Ill. Zool. S. Afr., Aves., p. 17 — "between seven and eight hundred miles to the eastward of Cape Town".

Northern Rhodesia in Kafue basin, Nyasaland, extreme eastern Southern Rhodesia (Mt. Selinda), Mozambique, and eastern Transvaal south to eastern Cape Province.

EUPLECTES MACROURUS

Euplectes macrourus macrocercus (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla macrocerca Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl., p. 24 — "Nubia".

Eritrea and northern Ethiopia. Individuals with *macrocercus* coloring appear sporadically in Uganda and western Kenya.

Euplectes macrourus macrourus (Gmelin)

Loxia macroura Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 845 — Whidah [= Dahomey].

Fringilla flavoptera Vieillot, 1805, Ois. Chant., pl. 41 — no locality (cf. Hartert, 1915, Novit. Zool., **22**, p. 262, who implies restriction of the type locality to Angola).

Penthetria soror Reichenow, 1887, Journ. f. Orn., **35**, p. 70 — Kawanga [Kavirondo].

Coliuspasser macroura camerunensis Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **68**, p. 116 — Mbambi, Cameroons.

Coliuspasser macroura pallida Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **68**, p. 116 — Kaujong, Cameroons.

Senegal east to southern Sudan and south to Angola, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Mozambique, but not the neighborhood of Lake Tanganyika.

Euplectes macrourus conradsi (Berger)

Coliuspasser macrourus conradsi Berger, 1908, Journ. f. Orn., **56**, p. 487 — Ukerewe Island.

Ukerewe Island in Lake Victoria.

Euplectes macrourus intermedius (Neunzig)

Coliuspasser macroura intermedia Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **68**, p. 116 — Qua Seroma [east shore of Lake Tanganyika].

Western Tanganyika and the southwestern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

EUPLECTES HARTLAUBI

Euplectes hartlaubi humeralis (Sharpe)

Penthetriopsis humeralis Sharpe, 1901, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **11**,

p. 57 — "Mt. Elgon", but type in British Museum labeled Nandi.

Cameroons highlands; Congo region west of long. 19° E.; Uganda; western Kenya.

Euplectes hartlaubi hartlaubi (Bocage)

Penthetria hartlaubi Barboza du Bocage, 1878, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **6**, p. 259 — Caconda.

Angola; Congo region south of lat. 8° S.; Northern Rhodesia.

Euplectes hartlaubi psammocromius (Reichenow)

Penthetria psammocromia Reichenow, 1900, Orn. Monatsb., **8**, p. 39 — Tandala, Ukinga.

Southwestern Tanganyika; Nyika Plateau (Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland).

EUPLECTES ALBONOTATUS

Euplectes albonotatus eques (Hartlaub)

Vidua eques Hartlaub, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 106 — Kazeh [= Tabora].

Coliuspasser albonotatus abyssinicus Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 117 — Adis-Adaba [sic].

Sudan; southern Ethiopia; Uganda; Kenya; Congo region near Lake Albert; Tanganyika.

Euplectes albonotatus sassii Neunzig

Euplectes albonotatus sassii Neunzig, 1928, Zool. Anz., **78**, p. 117 — Baraka, northwest shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ruanda-Urundi and northwest of Lake Tanganyika.

Euplectes albonotatus asymmetrurus (Reichenow)

Penthetria asymmetrura Reichenow, 1892, Journ. f. Orn., **40**, p. 126 — "Africae occidentalis regio australis". Type in Berlin Museum from Chinchoxo, Portuguese Congo (Stresemann, *in litt.*).

Gabon to Angola and extreme northern South West Africa; Congo region west of about long. 16° E.

Euplectes albonotatus albonotatus (Cassin)

Vidua albonotata Cassin, 1848, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **4**, p. 65 — Port Natal [= Durban].

Southern Tanganyika; southeastern Congo region; the Rhodesias; Nyasaland; Mozambique; northeastern Bechuanaland; Transvaal; Natal.

EUPLECTES ARDENS

Euplectes ardens concolor (Cassin)

Vidua concolor Cassin, 1848, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **4**, p. 66 — Africa. (Sierra Leone, according to Barboza du Bocage, 1881, Orn. Angola, **2**, p. 343).[1]

Sierra Leone (and perhaps Senegal), south to Angola and east to southwestern Sudan and Uganda. Individuals of *concolor* type appear to the southeast of this range as far as Mozambique.

Euplectes ardens laticauda (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla laticauda Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl., p. 24 — Nubia.

Highlands of southeastern Sudan (Boma Hills), Eritrea (south of lat. 15° N.), and Ethiopia.

Euplectes ardens suahelicus (van Someren)

Penthetria laticauda suahelica van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 121 — Nairobi River.

Kenya Highlands and northeastern Tanganyika (Crater Highlands to Kilimanjaro).

Euplectes ardens ardens (Boddaert)

Fringilla ardens Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Pl. enlum., p. 39 — "Cape of Good Hope", ex pl. 647.

Coliuspasser ardens var. *tropica* Reichenow, 1904, Vög. Afr., **3**, p. 135 — East Africa north of the Zambesi. Type in Berlin from Karema, Tanganyika (Stresemann, *in litt.*).

Penthetria ardens teitensis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 122 — Bura Hills [northeast of Kilmanjaro].

Uganda; extreme southeastern Kenya; southern Congo region; Angola; most of Tanganyika; and thence south through eastern Africa to eastern Cape Province.

EUPLECTES PROGNE

Euplectes progne delamerei (Shelley)

Coliuspasser delamerei Shelley, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **13**, p. 73. — North Kenya. Type in British Museum from Ngare Mossor, north of Mt. Kenya.

Eastern Kenya highlands between about 6,000 and 9,000 ft. from the northern and western slopes of Mt. Kenya to the Rift Valley.

Euplectes progne delacouri Wolters

Euplectes progne delacouri Wolters, 1953, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **73**, p. 32 — [Bihé, Angola].

[1] The restriction of the type locality to Senegal by Grant and Mackworth-Praed (1944, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **65**, p. 11) is rejected.

Diatropura progne ansorgei Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **23**, p. 45 — Bulu-bulu, Bihé, Angola. (Preoccupied by *Euplectes gierowii ansorgei* (Hartert)).

Angola; Congo region south of lat. 4° S.

Euplectes progne progne (Boddaert)

Emberiza progne Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Pl. enlum., p. 39 — Cape of Good Hope, ex pl. 653.

Northern Rhodesia in southwest and around Lake Bangweulu, south through eastern Africa to eastern Cape Province.

EUPLECTES JACKSONI

Euplectes jacksoni (Sharpe)

Drepanoplectes jacksoni Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 246 — Kikuyu.

Central Kenya highlands at 5,000 to 9,000 ft., Nandi to Machakos; Loliondo and Crater Highlands in northern Tanganyika.

Genus ANOMALOSPIZA Shelley

Anomalospiza Shelley, 1901, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **12**, p. 30. Type, by original designation, *Crithagra rendalli* Tristram = *Crithagra imberbis* Cabanis.

Heliospiza Gunning, 1907, Journ. S. African Orn. Un., **3**, p. 209. Type, by original description, *Heliospiza noomeae* Gunning = *Anomalospiza imberbis* Cabanis.

cf. Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75 B**, pp. 407–410 (Congo region).

ANOMALOSPIZA IMBERBIS

Cuckoo-Weaver

Anomalospiza imberbis (Cabanis)

Crithagra imberbis Cabanis, 1868, Journ. f. Orn., **16**, p. 412 — "East Africa" = Mombasa, cf. Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1945, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **66**, p. 9.

Crithagra rendalli Tristram, 1895, Ibis, p. 130 — Barberton, Transvaal.

Heliospiza noomeae Gunning, 1907, Journ. S. African Orn. Un., **3**, p. 209 — Rustenburg.

Anomalospiza macmillani Bannerman, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **29**, p. 37 — Jimma, SW. Abyssinia.

Anomalospiza butleri Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 460 — Kajo Kaji.

Anomalospiza imberbis tibatiensis Bannerman, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 143 — near Tibati, Cameroons, 2,850 ft.

Anomalospiza imberbis nyasae Benson, 1938, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **58**, p. 112 — Dowa, 4,000 ft., central Nyasaland.

Anomalospiza imberbis makandakunae White, 1946, Ibis, **88**, p. 219 — Balovale [western Northern Rhodesia].

Sierra Leone to Ethiopia south to Transvaal; Zanzibar and Pemba Islands.

Family STURNIDAE[1,2]

Dean Amadon

cf. Amadon, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1803, pp. 1–41 (review).

Subfamily STURNINAE

Genus APLONIS Gould[3,4]

Aplonis Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 73. Type, by subsequent designation, *Aplonis fusca* Gould (Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 30).

Lamprocorax Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 830. Type, by original designation, *Lamprotornis fulvipennis* Pucheran = *Lamprocorax grandis* Salvadori.

Macruropsar Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 1, **12**, p. 345. Type, by original designation, *Lamprotornis major* Rosenberg, error for *Lamprotornis magnus* Schlegel.

Kittlitzia Hartert, 1891, Kat. Vog. Mus. Senckenberg., p. 75, note. Type, by monotypy, *Lamprothornis corvina* Kittlitz.

Metallopsar Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 60. Type, by original designation, *Calornis purpurascens* Gray = *Lamprotornis metallicus* Temminck.

Rhinopsar Danis, 1938, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, ser. 2, **10**, p. 46. Type, by monotypy, *Rhinopsar brunneicapillus* Danis.

cf. Mayr, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1166, pp. 1–6 (Polynesia). Ripley, 1944, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **94**, pp. 405–406 (*A. panayensis*).

[1] The following genera have been assigned, at least tentatively, to the Sturnidae by some modern writers, but I regard them as better placed with the groups indicated: *Falculea* (Vangidae), *Hypocolius* (?Bombycillidae), *Picathartes* (?subfamily of Muscicapidae, allied to Timaliinae), *Pityriasis* (?subfamily of Prionopidae), *Zavattariornis* (Corvidae).

[2] MS read by H. G. Deignan.

[3] According to Mathews (Ibis, 1942, p. 342) this name, spelled *Aplornis*, was first proposed in the "Analyst" for Oct. 1, 1836 [not seen], by an anonymous reviewer of Gould's forthcoming description. Even if this citation must stand, the spelling *Aplonis* may be retained on the ground that *Aplornis* was a slip of the pen for *Aplonis*. Gould used the latter spelling in all his publications. He treated the genus as feminine and I have followed this usage.

[4] *Turdus australis* Sparrmann, listed as *Aplonis australis* (Sparrmann) in Sharpe's "Hand-list" (1909, **5**, p. 526), is now considered to apply to a New Zealand flycatcher, *Petroica* (*Miro*) *australis* (Sparrmann).

Deignan, 1954, Sarawak Mus. Journ., **6**, pp. 129–132 (*A. minor*).
Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1707, p. 36 (forms of Bismarcks and Solomons).

APLONIS ZELANDICA

Aplonis zelandica rufipennis Layard

Aplonis rufipennis Layard, 1881, Ibis, p. 542 — Vate [= Efate Island], New Hebrides; (possibly in error for some other island in the New Hebrides, as the species has not been otherwise recorded from Efate).

Central and northern New Hebrides, from Paama and Lopevi northward, and the Banks Islands (Bligh and Gaua).

Aplonis zelandica maxwellii Forbes

Aplonis maxwellii Forbes, 1900, Bull. Liverpool Mus., **2**, p. 116 — Santa Cruz Island.

Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Islands.

Aplonis zelandica zelandica (Quoy and Gaimard)

Lamprotornis zelandicus Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., **1**, p. 190 — Tasman Bay, New Zealand, error = Vanikoro Island.

Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Islands.

APLONIS SANTOVESTRIS

Aplonis santovestris Harrisson and Marshall

Aplonis santovestris Harrisson and Marshall, 1937, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57**, p. 148 — Mt. Watiamasan, Espiritu Santo.

Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides (not examined).

APLONIS PELZELNI

Aplonis pelzelni Finsch

Aplonis pelzelni Finsch, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1875), p. 644 — Ponapé.

Ponapé, Caroline Islands.

APLONIS ATRIFUSCA

Aplonis atrifusca (Peale)

Lamprotornis atrifusca Peale, 1848, U. S. Exploring Exped., ed. 1, **8**, p. 109 — Samoan Islands [= Upolu].

Samoa: Sawaii, Upolu, Tutuila, Manua Islands.

APLONIS CORVINA

Aplonis corvina (Kittlitz)

Lamprothornis corvina Kittlitz, 1833, Kupfert. Naturg. Vög., **2**, p. 12, pl. 15, fig. 3 — Ualan = Kusaie.

Kusaie, Caroline Islands (not examined). Extinct; two specimens known.

APLONIS MAVORNATA

Aplonis mavornata Buller

Aplonis mavornata Buller, 1887, Birds New Zealand, ed. 2, (1888), **1**, p. 25 — No locality = ? Raiatea.

Aplonis inornata Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 135 (emendation of *Aplonis mavornata* Buller). Not *Calornis inornata* Salvadori, 1880.

Raiatea (Ulietea), Society Islands (not examined). Extinct, the origin of the one known specimen (in Brit. Mus.) is not beyond question.

APLONIS CINERASCENS

Aplonis cinerascens Hartlaub and Finsch

Aplonis cinerascens Hartlaub and Finsch, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 29 — Rarotonga.

Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

APLONIS TABUENSIS

Aplonis tabuensis pachyrhamphus Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis pachyrhamphus Mayr, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1166, p. 5 — Lomlom.

Reef Islands (Lomlom), Swallow Islands (Nepani, Matema), and Santa Cruz Islands (Tinakula).

Aplonis tabuensis tucopiae Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis tucopiae Mayr, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1166, p. 5 — Tucopia.

Tucopia, Santa Cruz Islands.

Aplonis tabuensis rotumae Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis rotumae Mayr, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1166, p. 4 — Rotuma.

Rotuma Island, central Polynesia.

Aplonis tabuensis vitiensis Layard

Aplonis vitiensis Layard, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 502 — Viti Levu, Fiji Islands.

Fiji Islands (except Ono-ilau and the Turtle Islands).

Aplonis tabuensis manuae Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis manuae Mayr, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1166, p. 1 — Tau.

Manua Group (Tau, Ofu, Olosinga), Samoan Islands.

Aplonis tabuensis tabuensis Gmelin)

Lanius tabuensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1** (1), p. 306 — Friendly Islands [= Tonga Islands].

Tonga Islands; also Turtle and Ono-ilau Islands in the Lau Archipelago, Fiji.

Aplonis tabuensis fortunae Layard

Aplonis fortunae Layard, 1876, Ibis, p. 147 — Fortuna [= Futuna].

Futuna, Alofa, and Uea Islands, Horne Islands, central Polynesia.

Aplonis tabuensis tenebrosa Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis tenebrosus Mayr, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1166, p. 3 — Boscawen.

Keppel and Boscawen Islands, central Polynesia.

Aplonis tabuensis nesiotes Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis nesiotes Mayr, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1166, p. 3 — Niuafou.

Niuafou, or Tin Can Island, central Polynesia.

Aplonis tabuensis brunnescens Sharpe

Aplonis brunnescens Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 132 — Savage Island [= Niue Island].

Niue Island, central Polynesia.

Aplonis tabuensis tutuilae Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis tutuilae Mayr, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1166, p. 2 — Tutuila.

Tutuila, Samoan Islands.

Aplonis tabuensis brevirostris (Peale)

Lamprotornis brevirostris Peale, 1848, U. S. Exploring Exped., ed. 1, **8**, p. 111 — Samoan Islands [= Upolu].

Upolu and Savaii, Samoan Islands.

APLONIS STRIATA

Aplonis (striata) striata (Gmelin)

Coracias striata Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1** (1), p. 381 — New Caledonia.

Lanius pacificus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1** (1), p. 306, ex Latham (see Stresemann, 1950, Auk, **67**, p. 83).

New Caledonia.

Aplonis (striata) atronitens Gray

Aplonis atronitens Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 164 — Loyalty Islands.

Aplonis atronitens minor Sarasin, 1913, Vög. Neu-Caledoniens, p. 49 — Lifu and Uvea. (Not *Lamprotornis minor* Bonaparte, 1851.)

Loyalty Islands (Uvea, Lifu, Maré).

APLONIS FUSCA

Aplonis fusca fusca Gould

Aplonis fusca Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 73 — Murrumbidgee River, Australia [error for Norfolk Island].

Norfolk Island.

Aplonis fusca hulliana Mathews

Aplonis fuscus hullianus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 451 — Lord Howe Island.

Lord Howe Island.

APLONIS OPACA

Aplonis opaca kurodai Momiyama

Aplonis kittlitzi kurodai Momiyama, 1920, Tori, **2** (9), p. 1 — Yap, Carolines.

Aplonis opacus anga Momiyama, 1922, Birds Micronesia, p. 6 — Ruk, Carolines.

Aplonis opacus guami Momiyama, 1922, Birds Micronesia, p. 9 — Guam, Marianas.

Aplonis opacus harterti Momiyama, 1922, Birds Micronesia, p. 10 — Saipan, Marianas.

Aplornis [sic] *opaca orii* Taka-Tsukasa and Yamashina, 1931, Dobuts. Zasshi, **43**, p. 458 — Coror, Palau.

Aplornis [sic] *opaca aenea* Taka-Tsukasa and Yamashina, 1931, Dobuts. Zasshi, **43**, p. 487 — Pagan, Marianas.

Palau, Marianas, and Caroline Islands (except Ponapé and Kusaie).

Aplonis opaca ponapensis Taka-Tsukasa and Yamashina

Aplonis opaca ponapensis Taka-Tsukasa and Yamashina, 1931, Tori, **7**, p. 109 — Natto, Ponapé.

Ponapé, Caroline Islands.

Aplonis opaca opaca (Kittlitz)

Lamproth. [*ornis*] *opaca* Kittlitz, 1833, Kupfert. Naturg. Vög., **2**, p. 11, pl. 15, fig. 2 — Kusaie.

Calornis Kittlitzi Finsch and Hartlaub, 1867, Beitr. Faun. Centralpolynesiens, Orn., p. 109 — Ualan [= Kusaie].

Kusaie, Caroline Islands.

APLONIS CANTOROIDES

Aplonis cantoroides (Gray)

Calornis cantoroides G. R. Gray, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1861), p. 431 — Mysol.

New Guinea and outlying islands including the Arus; Bismarck Archipelago (apparently absent from the Ninigo Group and possibly from some others); Solomon Islands (apparently absent from some of the outlying islets, such as Ontong Java and Nissan, but present on others, including Rennell).

APLONIS CRASSA

Aplonis crassa (Sclater)

Calornis crassa P. L. Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 56 — Larat.

Timor-laut (Tenimber) Islands. (Sometimes treated as a race of *A. cantoroides*.)

APLONIS FEADENSIS

Aplonis feadensis heureka Meise

Aplonis cantoroides heureka Meise, 1929, Orn. Monatsb., **37**, p. 111 — Mal, Ninigo Islands.

Ninigo (Echiquier) Islands, Matty Island, and Hermit Islands, Bismarck Archipelago.

Aplonis feadensis feadensis (Ramsay)

Calornis (*Aplonis*) *feadensis* Ramsay, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **16** (1883), p. 129 — Fead.

Calornis cantoroides longipennis Neumann, 1917, Orn. Monatsb., **25**, p. 155 — Nissan.

Fead (Abgarris) and Nissan Islands, Solomon Islands.

APLONIS INSULARIS

Aplonis insularis Mayr

Aplonis insularis Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 486, p. 19 — Rennell.

Rennell, Solomon Islands. (Possibly a race of *A. feadensis*.)

APLONIS DICHROA

Aplonis dichroa (Tristram)

Sturnoides minor Ramsay, 1882, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **6**, p. 726 — San Cristobal. Not *Lamprotornis* (= *Aplonis*) *minor* Bonaparte, 1851.

Calornis dichroa Tristram, 1895, Ibis, p. 376. New name for *Sturnoides minor* Ramsay, preoccupied.

San Cristobal, Solomon Islands. (A representative of *A. grandis*.)

APLONIS GRANDIS

Aplonis grandis malaitae Mayr

Aplonis grandis malaitae Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 504, p. 22 — Malaita.

Malaita, Solomon Islands.

Aplonis grandis macrura Mayr

Aplonis grandis macrura Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 504, p. 21 — Guadalcanar [= Guadalcanal].

Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.

Aplonis grandis grandis (Salvadori)

Lamprocorax grandis Salvadori, 1881, Agg. Orn. Papuasia Mol., **2**, p. 460 — Ysabel Island.

Solomon Islands (except San Cristobal, Guadalcanal, and Malaita).

APLONIS MYSOLENSIS[1]

Aplonis mysolensis mysolensis (Gray)

Calornis mysolensis G. R. Gray, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 431 — Misol.

Islands off western New Guinea (Misol, Gebe, Waigeu, Salawati, Batanta, and some smaller ones).

Aplonis mysolensis forsteni Mayr

Lamprotornis obscura "Forsten" = Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 417 — Gilolo [= Halmahera]. Not *Lamprotornis obscura* De Bus, 1839.

[*Aplonis mysolensis*] *forsteni* Mayr, 1934, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **20**, p. 334. New name for *Lamprotornis obscura* Bonaparte, preoccupied.

Moluccas: Obi, Batjan, Halmahera, Ternate, Morotai, Buru, Seram, Ambon, Haruku, Saparua.

[1] Replaces (in part) *Calornis obscura* (Bonaparte) of Sharpe's "Hand-list".

Aplonis mysolensis sulaensis (Sharpe)

Calornis sulaensis Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 149 — Sula.

Sula Islands.

Aplonis mysolensis persimilis Neumann

Aplonis mysolensis persimilis Neumann, 1941, Zool. Meded. Leiden, **23**, p. 113 — Peleng.

Peling and Banggai Islands. The species, and possibly this race, occurs on the eastern peninsula of Celebes (whence no material examined).

APLONIS MAGNA

Aplonis magna magna (Schlegel)

Lamprotornis magnus "von Rosenberg" = Schlegel, 1871, Ned. Tijdsch. Dierk., **4** (1873), p. 18 — Soëk, Misori.

Biak (Misori) Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Aplonis magna brevicauda (van Oort)

Macruropsar magnus brevicauda van Oort, 1908, Notes Leyden Mus., **30**, p. 70 — Mefoor.

Numfor (Mefoor) Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

APLONIS MINOR

Aplonis minor minor (Bonaparte)

L[amprotornis] minor Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 417 — Timor.

Calornis kuehni Hartert, 1904, Novit. Zool., **11**, p. 220 — Romah.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Southwest Islands (Romah, Moa, Wetter); islands in Flores Sea (Djampea, Kalaotoa, Kaju Adi, Tukangbesi group); and islands off south coast of Celebes (Salajar, Muna, Buton, and smaller ones). Also Bali and Java, where perhaps only a migrant.

Aplonis minor montosa (Riley)

Lamprocorax montosa Riley, 1921, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **34**, p. 57 — Rano Lindoe, Celebes.

Celebes, north to about lat. 1° 20′ S.

Aplonis minor todayensis (Mearns)

Lamprocorax todayensis Mearns, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18**, p. 88 — Todaya, 4,000 feet, Mt. Apo.

Mount Apo, Mindanao, Philippines.

APLONIS PANAYENSIS

Aplonis panayensis affinis (Blyth)

Calornis affinis "A. Hay" = Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 36 — Tipperah, etc. = [Tipperah, Bengal].

Eastern India (Bengal, Assam), western Burma (Arakan), and southern Indo-China.

Aplonis panayensis strigata (Horsfield)

Turdus strigatus Horsfield, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13** (1821), p. 148 — Java.

Turdus chalybeus Horsfield, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13** (1821), p. 148 — Java.

Lamprocorax panayensis halictypus Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16**, p. 516 — Talibon Island, Trang, Thailand.

Tenasserim, peninsular Thailand southward from the Isthmus of Kra, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, western Borneo, Billiton, and adjacent islets.

Aplonis (? panayensis) eustathis (Oberholser)

Lamprocorax panayensis eustathis Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16**, p. 516 — Kota Bangon, eastern Borneo.

Eastern Borneo.

Aplonis panayensis heterochlora (Oberholser)

Lamprocorax panayensis heterochlorus Oberholser, 1917, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **98**, p. 57 — Mobur, Anamba Islands.

Lamprocorax panayensis richmondi Oberholser, 1919, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **55**, p. 272 — Taya Island.

Anamba Islands and Natuna Islands, South China Sea, and Taya Island, Berhala Strait, eastern Sumatra.

Aplonis panayensis tytleri (Hume)

Calornis Tytleri Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, **1**, p. 480 — Andamans.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Aplonis panayensis altirostris (Salvadori)

Calornis altirostris Salvadori, 1887, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, **4**, p. 553 — Nias.

Lamprocorax chalybeus rhadinorhamphus Oberholser, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**, p. 17 — Simalur.

Lamprocorax panayensis nesodramus Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16**, p. 516 — Pulo Babi.

West Sumatran islands of Simalur, Nias, and Babi.

Aplonis panayensis leptorrhyncha Stresemann

Aplonis panayensis leptorrhynchus Stresemann, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20**, p. 377 — Pini.

Pini, Batu Group, West Sumatran Islands.

Aplonis panayensis pachistorhina (Oberholser)

Lamprocorax chalybeus pachistorhinus Oberholser, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**, p. 17 — South Pagi.

Tello, Tana Massa, and Tana Bola (Batu Group), and Siberut, Sipora, and South Pagi (Mentawi Group), West Sumatran Islands.

Aplonis panayensis enganensis (Salvadori)

Calornis enganensis Salvadori, 1892, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, **12**, p. 137 — Engano.

Enggano, West Sumatran Islands.

Aplonis panayensis gusti Stresemann

Aplonis panayensis gusti Stresemann, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20**, p. 375 — Danau Bratan, Bali.

Bali.

Aplonis panayensis alipodis (Oberholser)

Lamprocorax panayensis alipodis Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16**, p. 516 — Pulo Pandigang, eastern Borneo.

Aplonis panayensis suggrandis Bangs and Peters, 1927, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **5**, p. 241 — Maratua.

Maratua Islands, eastern Borneo.

Aplonis panayensis sanghirensis (Salvadori)

Calornis sanghirensis Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 1, **9**, p. 60 — Sanghir.

Sanghir and Talaut Islands. Specimens from the islands between Sanghir and northern Celebes are intermediate between this form and *panayensis*.

Aplonis panayensis panayensis (Scopoli)

(*Muscicapa panayensis*) Scopoli, 1783, Del. Flor. Fauna Insubr., fasc. 2, p. 96 — [Philippines].

Calornis neglecta[1] Walden, 1874, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **8**, p. 79 — Celebes.

Northern and central Celebes and the Philippine Islands.

[1] Possibly distinct from *panayensis*.

APLONIS METALLICA

Aplonis metallica circumscripta (Meyer)

Calornis circumscripta Meyer, 1884, Sitzber. Abhandl. Nat. Ges. Isis [Dresden], p. 49 — Timor-laut.

Timor-laut (Tenimber) Islands (Tenimber, Larat, Maru, and doubtless others) and Damar Islands (Damar).

Aplonis metallica metallica (Temminck)

Lamprotornis metallicus Temminck, 1824, Pl. Col., pl. 266 — Timor and Celebes [error = Ambon].

Calornis viridescens Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 181 — Aru Islands.

Calornis gularis Gray, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 431 — Misol.

Calornis purpurascens Gray, 1870, Handl. Gen. Spec. Birds Brit. Mus., pt. 2, p. 26 — Cape York, North Queensland.

Calornis fusco-virescens Salvadori 1880, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 1, **16**, p. 194 — Sorong, New Guinea.

Lamprocorax metallicus sapphire Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 437 — Mt. Sapphire, Queensland.

Moluccas; Aru Islands; New Guinea and nearby islands (except range of following races); coast of eastern Queensland, Australia, south to Hinchinbrook and Dunk Islands, where migratory.

Aplonis metallica nitida (Gray)

C[*alornis*] *nitida* Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 181 — New Ireland.

Bismarck Archipelago from Rambutyo Island, Admiralty Group, eastward; Solomon Islands.

Aplonis metallica purpureiceps (Salvadori)

Calornis purpureiceps Salvadori, 1878, Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, **13**, p. 535 — Admiralty Islands.

Manus and Los Negros Islands (and probably others), Admiralty Group, Bismarck Archipelago.

Aplonis metallica inornata (Salvadori)

Calornis inornata Salvadori, 1880, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 1, **16**, p. 194 — Mysori [= Biak Island].

Biak and Numfor Islands, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

APLONIS MYSTACEA

Aplonis mystacea (Ogilvie-Grant)

Calornis mystacea Ogilvie-Grant, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **29**, p. 28 — Parimau, Mimika River.

New Guinea at the head of Geelvink Bay and southern New Guinea from the Mimika River to the upper Fly River.

APLONIS BRUNNEICAPILLA

Aplonis brunneicapilla (Danis)

Rhinopsar brunneicapillus Danis, 1938, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 2nd ser., **10**, p. 46 — Buin, Bougainville.

Solomon Islands: known from Bougainville, Guadalcanal, and Rendova.

Genus **POEOPTERA** Bonaparte

Poeoptera Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend., **38**, p. 381. Type, by monotypy, *Poeoptera lugubris* Bonaparte.

Stilbopsar Reichenow, 1893, Orn. Monatsb., **1**, p. 31. Type, by original designation, *Stilbopsar stuhlmanni* Reichenow.

cf. Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75 B**, pp. 134–135 (*P. lugubris*).

POEOPTERA KENRICKI

Poeoptera kenricki bensoni (van Someren)

Stilbopsar kenricki bensoni van Someren, 1945, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **66**, p. 11 — Meru, Mount Kenya.

Eastern slopes of Mt. Kenya above 6,000 feet.

Poeoptera kenricki kenricki Shelley

Paeoptera (sic) *kenricki* Shelley, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **3**, p. 42 — Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika.

Northern Tanganyika, in the highlands of Kilimanjaro and Usambara, and southern Kenya.

POEOPTERA STUHLMANNI

Poeoptera stuhlmanni (Reichenow)

Stilbopsar stuhlmanni Reichenow, 1893, Orn. Monatsb., **11**, p. 31 — Badjua, on plateau west of Lake Albert.

Extreme southern Sudan, southwestern Ethiopia (Kafa country), western Kenya, eastern Congo region (Kivu), and Uganda south to about lat. 4° S.

POEOPTERA LUGUBRIS

Poeoptera lugubris Bonaparte

Poeoptera lugubris Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend., **38**, p. 381 — No locality = Gabon, *fide* Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Orn. Westafr., p. 69.

Poeoptera lugubris major Neumann, 1920, Journ. f. Orn., **68**, p. 82 — Ituri Forest.

Sierra Leone, east to the eastern Congo and western Uganda, south to northern Angola.

Genus **GRAFISIA** Bates

Grafisia Bates, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **46**, p. 105. Type, by original designation, *Spreo torquatus* Reichenow.

GRAFISIA TORQUATA

Grafisia torquata (Reichenow)

Spreo torquatus Reichenow, 1909, Orn. Monatsb., **17**, p. 140 — Banjo, northwestern Cameroons.

Stilbopsar leucothorax Chapin, 1916, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **35**, p. 23 — Pawa, Mabudu country, northern Ituri District, Belgian Congo.

Locally in the Cameroons, central French Equatorial Africa (Ubangi-Shari), and the northern Congo.

Genus **ONYCHOGNATHUS** Hartlaub

Onychognathus Hartlaub, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool. (Paris), p. 494. Type, by monotypy, *Onychognathus fulgidus* Hartlaub.

Pilorhinus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 201. Type, by monotypy, *Ptilonorhynchus albirostris* Rüppell.

Amydrus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 201. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds, **13**, p. 161), *Turdus morio* Linnaeus.

Pyrrhocheira Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 53, fig. 15. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds, **13**, p. 169), *Coracias caffra* Linnaeus = *Sturnus nabouroup* Daudin.[1]

Cinnamopterus Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend., **37**, p. 830. Type, by original designation, *Lamprotornis tenuirostris* Rüppell.

Hagiopsar Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 168. Type, by monotypy, *Amydrus tristramii* P. L. Sclater.

Galeopsar Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 241. Type, by monotypy, *Galeopsar salvadorii* Sharpe.

cf. Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75 B**, pp. 137–144 (Congo region).

ONYCHOGNATHUS WALLERI

Onychognathus walleri preussi Reichenow

Onychognathus preussi Reichenow, 1892, Journ. f. Orn., **40**, p. 184 — Buea, Cameroons.

Highlands of Fernando Po and the Cameroons.

[1] Gray (1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 66) designated *Turdus morio* Linnaeus as type, apparently in error.

Onychognathus walleri elgonensis (Sharpe)

Amydrus elgonensis Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 242 — Mt. Elgon.

Highlands of extreme southern Sudan, Uganda, the eastern Congo, and Kenya, west of the Rift Valley.

Onychognathus walleri walleri (Shelley)

Amydrus walleri Shelley, 1880, Ibis, p. 335 — Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika.

Amydrus nyasae Shelley, 1898, Ibis, p. 557 — Nyasaland.

Amydrus walleri keniensis van Someren, 1931, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, p. 197 — Meru Road, Kenya.

Highlands of Kenya, east of the Rift Valley, south through Tanganyika to northern Nyasaland.

ONYCHOGNATHUS NABOUROUP[1]

Pale-winged Starling

Onychognathus nabouroup benguellensis (Neumann)

Amydrus nabouroup benguellensis Neumann, 1903, Orn. Monatsb., **11**, p. 184 — Benguella.

East-central, southeastern Angola, and northern Southwest Africa (Kaokoveld).

Onychognathus nabouroup nabouroup (Daudin)

Sturnus nabouroup Daudin, 1800, Traité Orn., **2**, p. 308 — Kamies Mountains, Little Namaqualand.

Pyrrhocheira caffra intensetincta Reichenow, 1903, Vög. Afr., **2**, p. 697 — Port Elizabeth.

South West Africa (except Kaokoveld) and Bechuanaland, south to the northern part of Cape Province.

ONYCHOGNATHUS MORIO

Redwing Starling

Onychognathus morio modicus Bates

Onychognathus morio modicus Bates, 1932, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **53**, p. 7 — Kulikoro, French Sudan.

Extreme eastern Senegal and the Upper Niger region of French West Africa.

Onychognathus morio neumanni (Alexander)

Amydrus neumanni Boyd Alexander, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **23**, p. 41 — Petti, Northern Nigeria.

Northern Nigeria and northern Cameroons, east through central French Equatorial Africa to the western Sudan (Darfur).

[1] Replaces *Pyrrhochira* (sic) *caffra* of Sharpe's "Hand-list".

Onychognathus morio rüppellii (Verreaux)

Amydrus rüppellii Verreaux, 1865, in Chenu's Encycl. Hist. Nat., Ois., **5**, p. 166 — Abyssinia.

Amydrus morio shelleyi Hartert, 1891, Kat. Vog. Mus. Senckenberg, p. 75 — East Africa = Ugogo, Tanganyika, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **45**, p. 5.

Amydrus montanus van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40**, p. 52 — Mt. Elgon.

Lamprotornis morio boetticheri Wolters, 1952, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **3**, p. 280. New name for *Amydrus morio shelleyi* Hartert, 1891, not *Spreo shelleyi* Sharpe, 1890.[1]

Southern and eastern Sudan (north to about lat. 14° N.), Ethiopia, and northern Somaliland south to Northern Rhodesia and northern Mozambique.

Onychognathus morio morio (Linnaeus)

Turdus morio Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 297 — Cape of Good Hope.

Amydrus gracilirostris Neumann, 1903, Orn. Monatsb., **11**, p. 183 — South Africa.

Southern Rhodesia, southern Nyasaland and perhaps southern Mozambique, south to Cape Province.

ONYCHOGNATHUS BLYTHII

Onychognathus blythii (Hartlaub)

Amydrus blythii Hartlaub, 1859, Journ. f. Orn., **7**, p. 32 — Somaliland.

Amydrus creaghi Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, 1903, Nat. Hist. Socotra, p. 58 — Abd-el-Kuri Island.

Eritrea to western British Somaliland, chiefly coastal; Abd-el-Kuri Island; Socotra.

ONYCHOGNATHUS FRATER

Onychognathus frater (Sclater and Hartlaub)

Amydrus frater P. L. Sclater and Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 171 — Socotra.

Socotra.

ONYCHOGNATHUS TRISTRAMII

Onychognathus tristramii (Sclater)

Amydrus Tristramii P. L. Sclater, 1858, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), **2**, p. 465 — Mar Saaba, Hebron Valley, Israel.

[1] Wolters regards *Onychognathus* and *Spreo* as synonyms of *Lamprotornis*.

Pilorhinus hadramauticus Lorenz and Hellmayr, 1901, Orn. Monatsb., **9**, p. 30 — Yeshbum, Aden, Arabia.

Locally from the Dead Sea Valley, Israel, south through western Arabia to Yemen, Aden, and the western Hadramaut.

ONYCHOGNATHUS FULGIDUS

Onychognathus fulgidus fulgidus Hartlaub

Onychognathus fulgidus Hartlaub, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool. (Paris), p. 495 — São Tomé.

São Tomé Island, Gulf of Guinea.

Onychognathus fulgidus harterti Neumann

Onychognathus fulgidus harterti Neumann, 1903, Orn. Monatsb., **11**, p. 183 — Fanti, Gold Coast.

Onychognathus fulgidus leoninus Neumann, 1920, Journ. f. Orn., **68**, p. 82 — Bo, Sierra Leone.

Upper Guinea from Sierra Leone to Nigeria.

Onychognathus fulgidus hartlaubii Gray

Onychognathus hartlaubii G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 291 — Fernando Po.

Amydrus Reichenowi Cabanis, 1874, Journ. f. Orn., **22**, p. 232 — West Africa. Type from Tobistadt, Duala, Cameroons, *fide* Stresemann, *in litt.*

Fernando Po and from Nigeria south to northern Angola, east to western Uganda.

ONYCHOGNATHUS TENUIROSTRIS

Onychognathus tenuirostris tenuirostris (Rüppell)

Lamprotornis tenuirostris Rüppell, 1836, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 26 — Ethiopia.

Highlands of Eritrea and Ethiopia; intergrading with the following race in Kenya.

Onychognathus tenuirostris theresae Meinertzhagen

Onychognathus tenuirostris theresae Meinertzhagen, 1937, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57**, p. 68 — Northern Aberdares, Kenya.

Onychognathus tenuirostris raymondi Meinertzhagen, 1937, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57**, p. 68 — Mt. Kenya.

Highlands of Kenya (where intergrading with nominate race), eastern Congo region, Tanganyika, and northern Nyasaland; absent from Mounts Elgon and Kilimanjaro.

ONYCHOGNATHUS ALBIROSTRIS

Onychognathus albirostris (Rüppell)

Ptilonorhynchus (*Kitta*) *albirostris* Rüppell, 1836, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 22 — Ethiopia.

Highlands of Ethiopia.

ONYCHOGNATHUS SALVADORII

Onychognathus salvadorii (Sharpe)

Galeopsar salvadorii Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 241 — Turquel, Suk country, northern Kenya.

Western Somaliland, central and southern Ethiopia, northern Kenya.

Genus LAMPROTORNIS Temminck

Lamprotornis Temminck, 1820, Man. Orn., ed. 2, **1**, p. lv. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 154), *Turdus caudatus* P. L. S. Müller.

Lamprocolius Sundevall, 1836, Kongl. Svensk Vet.-Akad. Handl., (1835), p. 104. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 66), *Turdus nitens* Linnaeus.

Coccycolius Oustalet, 1879, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7), **3**, p. 86 Type, by monotypy, *Coccycolius iris* Oustalet.

Chalcopsar Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 158. Type, by original designation, *Megalopterus australis* Smith.

Heteropsar Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 185. Type, by subsequent designation (Reichenow, 1903, Vög. Afrikas, **2**, p. 695), *Lamprocolius acuticaudus* Barboza du Bocage.

Notopholia Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8**, p. 272. Type, by original designation, *Phoenicopterus melanogaster* Swainson = *Lamprotornis corrusca* Nordmann.

Hylopsar Boetticher, 1940, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **3**, p. 89. Type, by original designation, *Lamprocolius purpureiceps* J. and E. Verreaux (subgenus).

Polytelopsar Boetticher, 1951, Zool. Anz., **147**, p. 200. Type, by original designation, *Turdus splendidus* Vieillot (subgenus).

Porphyropsar Boetticher, 1951, Zool. Anz., **147**, p. 200. Type, by original designation, *Turdus purpureus* P. L. S. Müller (subgenus).

cf. Amadon, 1953, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **100**, pp. 434–435 (*L. splendidus*; *L. ornatus*).

Clancey, and Holliday, 1951, Ostrich, **22**, pp. 111–116 (races of *L. nitens*).

LAMPROTORNIS IRIS

Lamprotornis iris (Oustalet)

Coccycolius iris Oustalet, 1879, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7), **3**, p. 85 — Los Islands, Portuguese Guinea [=, probably, interior of French Guinea].

Hinterlands of French Guinea, Sierra Leone, and the Ivory Coast.

LAMPROTORNIS CUPREOCAUDA

Lamprotornis cupreocauda (Hartlaub)

Lamprocolius cupreocauda Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Orn. Westafr., p. 119 — Sierra Leone, Aguapim, Gabon.

Sierra Leone, Liberia, and the Gold Coast.

LAMPROTORNIS PURPUREICEPS

Lamprotornis purpureiceps (J. and E. Verreaux)

Lamprocolius purpureiceps J. and E. Verreaux, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool., p. 418 — West Africa [= Gabon].

Southern Nigeria, south to the mouth of the Congo, east to Uganda.

LAMPROTORNIS CORRUSCUS[1]

Black-bellied Glossy Starling

Lamprotornis corruscus corruscus Nordmann

L[amprotornis] corrusca Nordmann, 1835, in Erman's Reise Naturhist., Atlas, p. 9 — Southern Africa; type said to be from Kaffirland.

Lamprocolius corruscus mandanus van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 124 – Manda, Kenya.

Lamprocolius curruscus (sic) *jombeni* van Someren, 1931, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., **37**, p. 197 — Jombeni, northeast of Mt. Kenya.

From the Jombeni Hills, northeast of Mt. Kenya, to coastal Kenya and south, chiefly along the coast to Knysna in eastern Cape Colony; Zanzibar.

Lamprotornis corruscus vaughani (Bannerman)

Lamprocolius corruscus vaughani Bannerman, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **46**, p. 126 — Pemba.

Pemba Island.

LAMPROTORNIS PURPUREUS

Lamprotornis purpureus purpureus (Müller)

Turdus purpureus P. L. S. Müller, 1766, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 143 — Juida [= Dahomey, West Africa].

[1] *Lamprocolius melanogaster* (Swainson), 1837, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

Senegal and French Guinea east to northern Dahomey and adjacent southern French West Africa.

Lamprotornis purpureus amethystinus (Heuglin)

L[amprocolius] amethystinus Heuglin, 1863, Journ. f. Orn., **11**, p. 21 — Bahr el Abiad [= Upper White Nile].

Northern and central Nigeria east to the central Sudan (Darfur, Upper White Nile), northern Congo region, northern Uganda, and western Kenya.

LAMPROTORNIS NITENS

Red-shouldered Glossy Starling

Lamprotornis nitens nitens (Linnaeus)

Turdus nitens Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 294 — Angola.

Ogowe River, Gabon to southern Angola.

Lamprotornis nitens phoenicopterus Swainson

Lamprotornis phoenicopterus Swainson, 1838, Anim. Menag., p. 360 — South Africa [= Orange River, near Prieska].

Spreo bispecularis Strickland, 1852, Contr. Orn., p. 149 — Damaraland.

Lamprocolius decoratus Hartlaub, 1862, Ibis, p. 148 — Cape Colony, restricted to Eastern Transvaal by Grant and Mackworth-Praed (1955, Ostrich, **26**, p. 158).

South West Africa to the borders of Cape Province, east through Bechuanaland and Southern Rhodesia to the Transvaal, and Natal (except the Weenen District). Very close to *L. n. nitens*.

Lamprotornis nitens culminator (Clancey and Holliday)[1]

Lamprocolius nitens culminator Clancey and Holliday, 1951, Ostrich, **22**, p. 114 — Addo Bush, near Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, South Africa.

Cape Province, east of the Gamtoos River, extending into the Weenen district of Natal.

LAMPROTORNIS CHALCURUS

Lamprotornis chalcurus chalcurus Nordmann

Lamprotornis chalcura Nordmann, 1835, in Erman's Reise Naturh., Atlas, p. 8 — Senegal.

Senegal to Nigeria.

[1] *Lamprotornis phoenicopterus* Swainson and *Lamprocolius decoratus* Hartlaub, either or both, may eventually be shown to apply to the race here called *culminator*.

Lamprotornis chalcurus emini (Neumann)

Lamprocolius chalcurus var. *orientalis* Hartlaub, 1881, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, p. 106 — Fatiko, northeast of Wadelai, Uganda. Not *Lamprocolius auratus orientalis* Heuglin, 1869, Journ. f. Orn., **17**, p. 7.

Lamprocolius chalcurus emini Neumann, 1920, Journ. f. Orn., **68**, p. 81. New name for *Lamprocolius chalcurus orientalis* Hartlaub, preoccupied.

Lamprocolius sycobius elberti Neumann, 1920, Journ. f. Orn., **68**, p. 80 — Bakari, northern Cameroons.

Northern Cameroons, central French Equatorial Africa (Ubangi-Shari), northern Congo region, southern Sudan, and northern Uganda to the borders of Kenya (slopes of Mt. Elgon and the Kavirondo district).

LAMPROTORNIS CHALYBAEUS

Blue-eared Glossy Starling

Lamprotornis chalybaeus hartlaubi (Neumann)

Lamprocolius chalybaeus hartlaubi Neumann, 1908, Orn. Monatsb., **16**, p. 64 — Senegal.

Lamprotornis chalybaeus amadoni Wolters, 1952, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **3**, p. 280. New name for *Lamprocolius chalybaeus hartlaubi* Neumann, 1908, not *Onychognathus hartlaubii* Gray, 1858.[1]

Senegal and Gambia, east through southern French West Africa and extreme northern Nigeria and Cameroons to the Lake Chad area and the borders of the Sudan.

Lamprotornis chalybaeus chalybaeus Ehrenberg

Lamprotornis chalybaeus Ehrenberg, 1828, Symb. Phys., folio y, pl. 10 — Ambukol, Dongola district, Sudan. (This locality is somewhat north of the usual range of the species and the type, an immature, was presumably a straggler from farther south.)

Central Sudan (Bahr el Ghazal and Darfur), east into Eritrea.

Lamprotornis chalybaeus cyaniventris Blyth

Lamprotornis cyaniventris Blyth, 1856, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **24** (1885), p. 255 — Ethiopia.

L[amprocolius] abyssinicus Hartlaub, 1859, Journ. f. Orn., **7**, p. 21 — Ethiopia.

Lamprocolius massaicus Neumann, 1900, Journ. f. Orn., **48**, p. 280 — Guaso Masai, near the Mau Mountains, Kenya.

Ethiopia, Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, and the Ruzizi Valley in the eastern Congo region.

[1] Wolters unites *Onychognathus* with *Lamprotornis*.

Lamprotornis chalybaeus sycobius (Hartlaub)

L[amprocolius] sycobius "W. Peters" = Hartlaub, 1859, Journ. f. Orn., **7**, p. 19 — Tete, Mozambique.

Lamprocolius sycobius pestis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 124 — Samburu, Kenya.

Borders of the Congo region and Tanganyika (Kagera River), and extreme southern Kenya, south to Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Mozambique.

Lamprotornis chalybaeus nordmanni (Hartert and Neumann)

Lamprocolius sycobius nordmanni Hartert and Neumann, 1914, Orn. Monatsb., **22**, p. 11 — Huilla, Mossamedes.

Southern Angola and northern South West Africa (Ovamboland) east to the eastern Transvaal.

LAMPROTORNIS CHLOROPTERUS

Lesser Blue-eared Glossy Starling

Lamprotornis chloropterus chloropterus Swainson

Lamprotornis chloropterus Swainson, 1838, Anim. Menag., p. 359 — Western Africa.

Senegal east to central Sudan and northeastern Congo region.

Lamprotornis chloropterus cyanogenys (Sundevall)

Lamprocolius cyanogenys Sundevall, 1850, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Forh., **7**, p. 127 — Sennar, Sudan.

Lamprocolius chloropterus schraderi Neumann, 1908, Orn. Monatsb., **16**, p. 65 — Ailet, northern Ethiopia.

East-central Sudan (Blue Nile district), east to Eritrea, south to northern Uganda.

Lamprotornis chloropterus elisabeth (Stresemann)

Lamprocolius chloropterus elisabeth Stresemann, 1924, Orn. Monatsb., **32**, p. 173 — Msamvialager, South-Ufipa, Tanganyika.

Southern Uganda and southern Kenya, south to northern Mozambique (Zambesi Valley), Northern Rhodesia, and Katanga Province, Congo.

LAMPROTORNIS ACUTICAUDUS

Sharp-tailed Glossy Starling

Lamprotornis acuticaudus (Bocage)

Lamprocolius acuticaudus Barboza du Bocage, 1870, Jorn. Sci. Math. phys. Nat. Lisboa, **2**, p. 345 — Huilla, Caconda, Angola.

Lamprotornis acuticaudus katangae Dirickx, 1949, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africa, **42**, p. 302 — Funda Biabo, Katanga, Belgian Congo.

Central Angola, south to northern South West Africa (Ovamboland), east to Northern Rhodesia and Katanga District, Congo, including the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

LAMPROTORNIS SPLENDIDUS

Lamprotornis splendidus chrysonotis Swainson

Lamprotornis chrysonotis Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1**, p. 143 — Western Africa.

Senegal to Sierra Leone.

Lamprotornis splendidus splendidus (Vieillot)

T[*urdus*] *splendidus* Vieillot, 1822, Tabl. Encyc. Méth. Orn., **2**, p. 653 — Malimbe, Portuguese Guinea.

Lamprocolius glaucovirens Elliot, 1877, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, **20**, p. 169 — Gabon.

Principe Island; Nigeria south to northern Angola, east to the southern Sudan, central Ethiopia and northern Tanganyika.

Lamprotornis splendidus lessoni (Pucheran)

Juida Lessoni Pucheran, 1859, Rev. Mag. Zool., (1858), p. 259 — Fernando Po.

Lamprocolius chubbi Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **13**, p. 48 — Moka, Fernando Po.

Fernando Po Island.

Lamprotornis splendidus bailundensis (Neumann)

Lamprocolius splendidus bailundensis Neumann, 1920, Journ. f. Orn., **68**, p. 81 — N'gungo, Bailundu Land, Angola.

Central Angola, east to Northern Rhodesia, the southern Congo region (Katanga), and possibly southern Tanganyika. Perhaps partly migratory.

LAMPROTORNIS ORNATUS

Lamprotornis ornatus (Daudin)

Sturnus ornatus Daudin, 1800, Traité Orn., **2**, p. 309 — Locality unknown = Principe Island.

Lamprotornis ignita Nordmann, 1835, in Erman's Reis., Atlas, p. 7, pl. 3 — Senegal, error for Principe.

Principe Island, Gulf of Guinea.

LAMPROTORNIS AUSTRALIS

Greater Glossy Starling

Lamprotornis australis (Smith)[1]

Megalopterus australis A. Smith, 1836, Rep. Exped. Centr. Africa, p. 52 — Country north of Kurrichane, South Africa.

[1] For *L. a. degener* see p. 283.

Southern Angola to central South West Africa (Damaraland), east to the Transvaal and Swaziland.

LAMPROTORNIS MEVESII

Long-tailed Purple Starling

Lamprotornis mevesii chalceus Amadon

Lamprotornis mevesii chalceus Amadon, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1803, p. 30. New name for *Lamprotornis purpureus* Barboza du Bocage, 1868, preoccupied.

Lamprotornis purpureus Barboza du Bocage, 1868, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **1**, p. 334 — Capangombe, Rio Chimba Angola. Not *L. purpureus* Müller, 1766.

Central Angola.

Lamprotornis mevesii mevesii (Wahlberg)

Juida Mevesii Wahlberg, 1856, Öfv. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Forh., **13**, p. 174 — Doughe [= Okavanga River], Bechuanaland.

Southern Angola to central South West Africa (Damaraland), east to Bechuanaland, the Zambesi Valley, Southern Rhodesia and southern Nyasaland.

LAMPROTORNIS PURPUROPTERUS

Lamprotornis purpuropterus aeneocephalus Heuglin

Lamprotornis aeneocephalus Heuglin, 1863, Journ. f. Orn., **6**, p. 22 — Anseba River, northern Eritrea.

East-central Sudan to northern Ethiopia and northern Eritrea ("Bogosland").

Lamprotornis purpuropterus purpuropterus Rüppell

Lamprotornis purpuroptera Rüppell, 1845, Syst. Uebers. Vög. Nord-ost.-Afr., p. 64 — Shoa district, southwestern Ethiopia.

(*Lamprotornis*) *porphyropterus* Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 200, note. (An emendation of *Lamprotornis purpuroptera* Rüppell.)

Lamprotornis viridipectus Salvadori, 1894, Mem. Accad. Torino, p. 560 — Valle di Hento, Somaliland.

Southern Sudan to eastern Ethiopia (Ogaden country), south to the eastern border of the Congo region, western Tanganyika (Ufipa District), Uganda, and Kenya.

LAMPROTORNIS CAUDATUS

Lamprotornis caudatus (Müller)

Turdus caudatus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 144 — Senegal.

Senegal, south to the northern Ivory Coast, east through northern Nigeria and northern Cameroons to the central Sudan (Kordofan).

Genus CINNYRICINCLUS Lesson

Cinnyricinclus Lesson, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], p. 272. Type, by subsequent designation, *Turdus leucogaster* Gmelin, 1789 = *Turdus leucogaster* Boddaert, 1783 (Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds).

Pholia Reichenow, 1900, Orn. Monatsb., **8**, p. 99. Type, by monotypy, *Pholia hirundinea* Reichenow = *Pholidauges sharpii* Jackson.

Arizelopsar Oberholser, 1905, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **28**, p. 887. Type, by original designation, *Pholidauges femoralis* Richmond.

CINNYRICINCLUS FEMORALIS

Cinnyricinclus femoralis (Richmond)

Pholidauges femoralis Richmond, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 160 — 6,000 feet on Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Southern Kenya (highlands near Escarpment, Chyulu Hills, slopes of Kilimanjaro), and northern Tanganyika (Kilimanjaro).

CINNYRICINCLUS SHARPII

Cinnyricinclus sharpii (Jackson)

Pholidauges sharpii Jackson, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 22 — "Nandi, Kenya", but type from Eldama Ravine, *fide* Sclater (1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., p. 655).

Highlands of southern Sudan, southern Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, western Congo region, and Tanganyika.

CINNYRICINCLUS LEUCOGASTER

Violet Starling

Cinnyricinclus leucogaster leucogaster (Boddaert)

Turdus leucogaster Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Pl. enlum., p. 39 — No locality (Whidah, *fide* Gmelin, = Dahomey).

Savannahs from Senegal to Gabon, east to the Nile River Valley.

Cinnyricinclus leucogaster arabicus Grant and Mackworth-Praed

Cinnyricinclus leucogaster arabicus Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1942, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **63**, p. 7 — Hajeilah, Yemen, southern Arabia.

Southwestern Arabia, northeastern Sudan, ? Eritrea, northern Ethiopia, Somaliland. (Perhaps not separable from the following race.)

Cinnyricinclus leucogaster friedmanni Bowen

Cinnyricinclus leucogaster friedmanni Bowen, 1930, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **82**, p. 166 — Near Gardula, southern Ethiopia.

Southern Ethiopia.

Cinnyricinclus leucogaster verreauxi (Bocage)

Pholidauges Verreauxi Barboza du Bocage, 1870, in Finsch and Hartlaub, Vögel Ost-Afr., p. 867 — Caconda, Angola.

Cinnyricinclus leucogaster lauragravae Bowen, 1930, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **82**, p. 166 — Meru, Kenya.

Southern edge of the Congo-Gabon forest, east to Uganda and Kenya, south to South West Africa, Natal, and the Orange Free State. Migratory in the south.

Genus **SPECULIPASTOR** Reichenow

Speculipastor Reichenow, 1879, Orn. Centralbl., **4**, p. 108. Type, by original designation, *Speculipastor bicolor* Reichenow.

SPECULIPASTOR BICOLOR

Speculipastor bicolor Reichenow

Speculipastor bicolor Reichenow, 1879, Orn. Centralbl., **4**, p. 108 — Kipini, Kenya.

S[*preo*] *speculiferus* Reichenow, 1914, Die Vögel. Handb. Syst. Orn., **2**, p. 356. New name for *Speculipastor bicolor* Reichenow, 1879, not *Turdus* [= *Spreo*] *bicolor* Gmelin, 1789.

[*Spreo*] *bicoloratus* Amadon, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1247, p. 5, note. New name for *Speculipastor bicolor* Reichenow, not *Turdus* [= *Spreo*] *bicolor* Gmelin, 1789.

Southern Ethiopia and Somaliland, south to northeastern Uganda and the Tana River in Kenya.

Genus **NEOCICHLA** Sharpe

Neocichla Sharpe, 1876, in Layard's Birds South Africa, new edition, p. 215. Type, by original designation, *Crateropus gutturalis* Barboza du Bocage.

cf. Chapin, 1948, Auk, **65**, pp. 289–291 (family placement).

NEOCICHLA GUTTURALIS

Neocichla gutturalis gutturalis (Bocage)

Crateropus gutturalis Barboza du Bocage, 1871, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, **3**, p. 272 — Huilla, Angola.

Neocichla Kelleni Büttikofer, 1888, Notes Leyden Mus., **10**, p. 229 — Umbella River, Angola.

Southern Angola and perhaps adjacent Northern Rhodesia.

— **Neocichla gutturalis angusta** Friedmann

Neocichla gutturalis angustus Friedmann, 1930, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **20**, p. 434 — Muhulala [= Muhalala], Kilimatindi, Tanganyika.

Northern Rhodesia, northern Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and possibly southern Congo region (Katanga).

Genus **SPREO** Lesson

Spreo Lesson, 1831, Traité Orn., p. 407. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 40), *Spreo bicolor* = *Turdus bicolor* Gmelin. (Proposed as subgenus.)

Poneropsar Oberholser, 1905, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **28**, p. 888. Type, by original designation, *Spreo albicapillus* Blyth.

Lamprospreo Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8**, p. 272. Type, by original designation, *Lamprotornis superbus* Rüppell.

Painterius Oberholser, 1930, Sci. Pub. Cleveland Mus., **1**, p. 81. Type, by original designation, *Lamprotornis superbus* Rüppell.

Planagura Boetticher, 1936, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., **6**, p. 347. Type, by original designation, *Spreo albicapillus* Blyth.

SPREO FISCHERI

Spreo fischeri (Reichenow)

Notauges Fischeri Reichenow, 1884, Journ. f. Orn., **32**, p. 54 — Plains near Pare Mts., Moshi District, south of Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika.

Southern Somaliland (Juba River), northern and eastern Kenya, northern Tanganyika.

SPREO BICOLOR

Pied Starling

Spreo bicolor (Gmelin)

Turdus bicolor Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 835 — Cape of Good Hope.

Bechuanaland and the Transvaal, south to the Cape.

SPREO ALBICAPILLUS

Spreo albicapillus Blyth

Spreo albicapillus Blyth, 1856, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **24** (1855), p. 301 — Somaliland.

British Somaliland and southern Ethiopia.

SPREO SUPERBUS

Spreo superbus (Rüppell)

Lamprotornis superbus Rüppell, 1845, Syst. Uebers. Vög. Nordost-Afr., p. 65 — Shoa, Ethiopia.

Southeastern Sudan, southern Ethiopia, and Somaliland, south to Tanganyika.

SPREO PULCHER

Spreo pulcher pulcher (Müller)

Turdus pulcher P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 139 — Senegal.

Spreo pulcher intermedius Zedlitz, 1910, Orn. Monatsb., **18**, p. 9 — Giddar, Adamaua [= Adamawa region, northern Cameroons].

Senegal and the northern Gold Coast, east to northern Nigeria and northern Cameroons.

Spreo pulcher rufiventris (Rüppell)

Lamprotornis rufiventris Rüppell, 1835, Neue Wirbelt., Vögel, p. 27 — Northern Ethiopia.

Central French Equatorial Africa, northern and central Sudan, northern Ethiopia, Eritrea.

SPREO HILDEBRANDTI

Spreo hildebrandti shelleyi Sharpe[1]

Spreo shelleyi Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 190 — Somaliland.

Extreme southeastern Sudan, southern Ethiopia, and southern British Somaliland, south to eastern Kenya.

Spreo hildebrandti hildebrandti (Cabanis)

Notauges Hildebrandti Cabanis, 1878, Journ. f. Orn., **26**, p. 233 — Ukamba, Kenya.

Spreo hildebrandti kelloggorum Neumann, 1944, Auk, **61**, p. 288 — Benagi Hill, Zerengeti, Mwanza District, Tanganyika.

Southern Kenya (north to the Ukamba district) and northern Tanganyika.

Genus **COSMOPSARUS** Reichenow

Cosmopsarus Reichenow, 1879, Orn. Centralbl., **4**, p. 108. Type, by original designation, *C[osmopsarus] regius* Reichenow.

[1] van Someren (1932, Novit. Zool., **37**, p. 314) thinks that *S. hildebrandti* and *S. shelleyi* are distinct species, and states that they occur together in Ukambani and Taita. Chapin, however, (MS) remarks that specimens (in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.) from Lake Manka, Usambara are intermediate.

COSMOPSARUS REGIUS

Cosmopsarus regius regius Reichenow

Cosmopsarus regius Reichenow, 1879, Orn. Centralbl., **4**, p. 108 — Massa, Tana River, Kenya.

Cosmopsarus regius donaldsoni van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40**, p. 52 — Mavsabit [= Marsabit], Kenya.

Southern Ethiopia and southern Somaliland, south to the Tana River, Kenya.

Cosmopsarus regius magnificus van Someren

Cosmopsarus regius magnificus van Someren, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **44**, p. 71 — Tsavo, Kenya.

Eastern Kenya, south of the Tana River, south to the Kilimanjaro region.

COSMOPSARUS UNICOLOR

Cosmopsarus unicolor Shelley

Cosmopsarus unicolor Shelley, 1881, Ibis, p. 116 — Ugogo, Tanganyika.

Tanganyika and southernmost Kenya (Kilimanjaro).

Genus **SAROGLOSSA** Hodgson

Saroglossa Hodgson, 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13**, p. 367. Type, by original designation, *Lamprotornis spilopterus* Vigors.

Hartlaubius Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend., **37**, p. 830. Type, by original designation, *Turdus madagascariensis* Gmelin = *Turdus auratus* P. L. S. Müller.

cf. Marien, 1950, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **49**, pp. 472–473 (*S. spiloptera*).

SAROGLOSSA AURATA

Saroglossa aurata (Müller)

Turdus auratus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 140 — Madagascar.

Madagascar.

SAROGLOSSA SPILOPTERA

Saroglossa spiloptera (Vigors)

Lamprotornis spilopterus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 35 — Himalayas, restricted to Simla-Almora district by Ticehurst and Whistler (1924, Ibis, p. 471).

Psaroglossa spiloptera assamensis Baker, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **45**, p. 14 — Khasia Hills.

Foothills of the Himalayas from the Punjab to Nepal and Assam. In winter reaches Burma, Thailand, and central India.

Genus CREATOPHORA Lesson

Creatophora Lesson, 1847, Descr. Mamm. Ois., p. 308. Type, by monotypy, *Gracula carunculata* Gmelin = *Rallus cinereus* Meuschen.

Dilophus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 34. Type, by monotypy, *Gracula carunculata* Gmelin = *Rallus cinereus* Meuschen. Not *Dilophus* Meigen, 1804.

Perissornis Oberholser, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 216. New name for *Dilophus* Vieillot, 1816.

CREATOPHORA CINEREA

Creatophora cinerea (Meuschen)

Rallus cinereus Meuschen, 1787, Museum Geversianum sive index rerum naturalium etc., p. 40, no. 17 — [Cape of Good Hope].

Gracula carunculata Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**, p. 399 — Cape of Good Hope.

Southwestern Arabia; eastern Africa from the southern Sudan, Eritrea, and Somaliland south and east to Angola, South West Africa, and the Cape.

Genus NECROPSAR Slater

Necropsar H. H. Slater, 1879, Phil. Trans., **168**, p. 427. Type, by monotypy, *Necropsar rodericanus* Slater, 1879 (a fossil or subfossil species).

Orphanopsar Hachisuka, 1953, The Dodo and Kindred Birds, p. 204.

NECROPSAR LEGUATI

Necropsar leguati Forbes

Necropsar leguati Forbes, 1893, Bull. Liverpool Mus., **1**, p. 34 — Probably Islet of Met, south of Rhodriguez Island. (Locality questionable).

Met Islet, off Rodriguez. Only known from the type specimen (not examined). Possibly identical with *N. rodericanus* Slater, an older name, in which case the range would include Rodriguez as well as the islet of Met. Extinct.

Genus FREGILUPUS Lesson

Fregilupus Lesson, 1831, Traité Orn., p. 323. Type, by monotypy, *Upupa capensis* Gmelin = *Upupa varia* Boddaert.

FREGILUPUS VARIUS

Fregilupus varius (Boddaert)

Upupa varia Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Pl. enl., p. 43 — No locality = Réunion Island.

Réunion Island, Indian Ocean. Extinct.

Genus **STURNUS** Linnaeus

Sturnus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 167. Type, by tautonomy, "Sturnus" = *Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus.

Pastor Temminck, 1815, Man. Orn., **1**, p. 82. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus roseus* Linnaeus.

Gracupica Lesson, 1831, Traité Orn., p. 401. Type, by monotypy *Gracula melanoleuca* Lesson = *Gracula nigricollis* Paykull.

Sturnia Lesson, 1837, Compl. Buffon, **9**, p. 53. Type, by original designation, *Pastor elegans* Lesson = *Oriolus sinensis* Gmelin.

Sturnopastor "Hodgson" = Blyth, 1843, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **12**, p. 97. Type, by monotypy, *Sturnus contra* Linnaeus.

Temenuchus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 204. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 67), *Turdus pagodarum* Gmelin.

Sturnornis Legge, 1879, Birds Ceylon, p. 679. Type, by monotypy, *Heterornis senex* Bonaparte. (Proposed as subgenus.)

Poliopsar Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 476. Type, by original designation, *Sturnus sericeus* Blyth.

Agropsar Oates, 1889, Fauna British India, Birds, ed. 1, **1**, p. 530. Type, by original designation, *Agropsar sturninus* Oates = *Gracula sturnina* Pallas.

Spodiopsar Sharpe, 1889, Ibis, p. 580. New name for *Poliopsar* Sharpe, 1888, not *Poliopsar* Cassin, 1867.

Graculipica Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 76. (Emendation of *Gracupica* Lesson.)

cf. Marien, 1950, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **49**, pp. 471–487 (Indian species).

Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1694 (Palearctic species).

STURNUS SENEX

Sturnus senex (Bonaparte)

Heterornis senex Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 419 — Bengal, error = Ceylon.

Ceylon.

STURNUS MALABARICUS

Sturnus malabaricus blythii (Jerdon)

Pastor blythii Jerdon, 1844, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **13**, p. 133 — Malabar.

Hills of southwestern India from southern Bombay to Mysore and Travancore; more widespread in winter.

Sturnus malabaricus malabaricus (Gmelin)

Turdus malabaricus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**, p. 816 — Malabar.

Himalayan foothills in the United Provinces and Nepal south to the Central Provinces, east to the Mishmi Hills, Assam, and Bengal. More widespread in winter.

Sturnus malabaricus assamicus (Koelz)

Sturnia malabarica assamica Koelz, 1954, Contr. Inst. Reg. Expl., no. 1, p. 19 — Nichuguard, Naga Hills.

Northern and central Assam (Naga Hills, North Cachar, Khasi Hills). Partly migratory (Lower Pegu, Burma).

Sturnus malabaricus nemoricola (Jerdon)

Sturnia nemoricola Jerdon, 1862, Ibis, p. 22 — Thayetmyo, Burma.

Northern Burma and northwestern Yunnan, south to Tenasserim, Thailand, and Indo-China. Migratory in the north; rare or absent in the south as a breeder.

STURNUS ERYTHROPYGIUS

Sturnus erythropygius andamanensis (Tytler)

Temenuchus andamanensis Tytler, 1867, Ibis, p. 329 — Andamans.

Andaman Islands.

Sturnus erythropygius erythropygius (Blyth)

Sturnia erythropygia Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 34 — Nicobar Islands.

Car Nicobar, Nicobar Islands.

Sturnus erythropygius katchalensis (Richmond)

Sturnia erythropygia katchalensis Richmond, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 293 — Katchal.

Katchal Island, Nicobars.

STURNUS PAGODARUM

Sturnus pagodarum (Gmelin)

Turdus pagodarum Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**, p. 816 — Malabar and Coromandel.

[*Maina*] *sylvestris* Hodgson, 1837, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **5**, p. 771, *nomen nudum*. (Not *Sturnus sylvestris* Brehm, 1831.)

[*Temenuchus pagodarum*] *sylvestris* Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52**, p. 73 — Lucknow. (Inadvertent validation of the name *Maina sylvestris* Hodgson.)

Temenuchus pagodarum afghanorum Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52**, p. 73 — Tagan, eastern Afghanistan.

Eastern Afghanistan, Nepal, India, Ceylon.

STURNUS SERICEUS

Sturnus sericeus Gmelin

Sturnus sericeus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**, p. 805 — China.

Central and southern China from Szechwan, southern Shensi, and southern Anhwei south. In winter to northern Indo-China.

STURNUS PHILIPPENSIS[1]

Sturnus philippensis (Forster)

Motacilla Philippensis Forster, 1781, Ind. Zool., p. 41 — Philippines.

Southern Sakhalin and northern Japan (Hokkaido and northern Honshu). Winters principally in the southern Riu Kius, Philippines, and Borneo.

STURNUS STURNINUS

Sturnus sturninus (Pallas)

Gracula sturnina Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, **3**, p. 695 — Southern Dauria, between the Onon and Argun.

Southern Asiatic U.S.S.R. (Transbaicalia, Amur, Ussuriland), Mongolia, Manchuria, northern Korea, and northern China (Kansu to Shantung). Winters in southern China, Hainan, Indo-China, southern Thailand, southern Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, and offlying islets.

STURNUS ROSEUS

Rose-colored Starling

Sturnus roseus (Linnaeus)

Turdus roseus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 170 — Lapland and Switzerland.

[1] *Sturnia violacea* (Boddaert), 1783, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

From eastern Europe (Hungary) west across southern Russia to southern Siberia (Kirghiz Steppes), Transcaspia, and Russian Turkestan; south through the Near and Middle East to Lebanon and Syria. Winters chiefly in India and Ceylon; of widespread erratic occurrence outside normal range.

STURNUS VULGARIS
Common Starling

Sturnus vulgaris faroensis Feilden

S[turnus] faroensis Feilden, 1872, Zoologist, p. 3257 — Faroes.

Faroes.

Sturnus vulgaris zetlandicus Hartert

Sturnus vulgaris zetlandicus Hartert, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 329 — North Yell, Shetland Islands.

Shetland Islands and the Outer Hebrides.

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris Linnaeus

Sturnus vulgaris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 167 — Sweden.

Sturnus ruthenus Menzbier, 1891, Ornithogeogr. Eur. Russ., ed. 1, **2**, p. 173 — European Russia. Restricted to Ufa by Grote (1935, Falco, **31**, p. 16).

Sturnus Sophiae Bianchi, 1896, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, **1**, p. 129 — Twer and St. Petersburg.

Sturnus vulgaris granti Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 43 — Graciosa, Azores.

Sturnus vulgaris jitkowi Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, p. 206 — Eastern Russia from the Urals to the middle Volga – Promzino, Govt. Simbirsk, *fide* Dementiev (1933, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., **3**, p. 745).

Sturnus vulgaris graecus Tschusi, 1905, Orn. Jahrb., **16**, p. 141 — Chiliadu, Thessalia, Greece.

Sturnus balcanicus Buturlin and Härms, 1909, Orn. Monatsb., **17**, p. 56 — Romania.

Sturnus vulgaris ferdinandi Boetticher, 1936, Mitt. K. Natur. Inst. Sofia, **9**, p. 49 — Samakow, Bulgaria.

Sturnus vulgaris britannicus Bullough, 1942, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc., ser. B, **231**, p. 241 — British Isles [= North Deighton, Yorkshire, *fide* Meinertzhagen (1947, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **68**, p. 19)].

British Isles, Azores, Europe east to the Urals except extreme north, south to south-central France, northern Italy, and to about

lat. 48° N. in Russia; in winter south to North Africa and the Middle East. Introduced in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, North America.

Sturnus vulgaris tauricus Buturlin

Sturnus tauricus Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, p. 209 — Crimea.

Sturnus vulgaris oppenheimi Neumann, 1915, Journ. f. Orn., **63**, p. 121 — Tel Halaf, Iraq.

Southeastern Poland, southern Ukraine, Crimea, and the area northeast of the Black Sea, south to the Kuban region and central and eastern Turkey. In winter to Cyprus, the Near East, Iraq, and western Iran.

Sturnus vulgaris purpurascens Gould

Sturnus purpurascens Gould, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 219 — Erzurum, Armenia.

Western Transcaucasia, Russian and Turkish Armenia, south perhaps to northern Iraq. In winter to southern Iraq, the Near East, and Egypt.

Sturnus vulgaris caucasicus Lorenz

Sturnus caucasicus Lorenz, 1887, Beitr. Orn. Faun. Caucasus, p. 9, pl. 5, fig. 1 — Kislovodsk, northern Caucasus.

Sturnus poltaratskyi satunini Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, p. 207 — Kislovodsk, northern Caucasus.

Sturnus vulgaris heinrichi Stresemann, 1928 (April), Journ. f. Orn., **76**, p. 345 — Sardabrud, near Nau Shahr, Mazanderan.

Sturnus vulgaris persepolis Ticehurst, 1928 (June), Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **48**, p. 117 — Baba Hazi, 19 miles southeast of Shiraz.

Region west and south of the Caspian Sea from the Volga Delta south to southern Iran and perhaps eastern Iraq.

Sturnus vulgaris nobilior Hume

S[*turnus*] *nobilior* Hume, 1879, Stray Feathers, **8**, p. 175 — Kandahar, Afghanistan.

Transcaspia, northeastern Iran, Afghanistan. In winter to southern Iran, Baluchistan, and northwestern India.

Sturnus vulgaris poltaratskyi Finsch

St[*urnus*] *poltaratskyi* Finsch, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 713 — Marka Kul, East Kazakhstan, western Altai region.

Sturnus dzungaricus Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, p. 208 — Urungu, northern Dzungaria.

Sturnus zaidamensis Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, p. 208 — Zaidam and Sadschu on the north slope of the Nan-shan.

Middle Siberia, from the slopes of the Urals to Lake Baikal: western Mongolia. Winters south to the area from eastern Iran to eastern India.

Sturnus vulgaris porphyronotus Sharpe

Sturnus porphyronotus Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 438 — Afghanistan, etc. [= Yarkand, *fide* Sharpe (1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 38)].

Sturnus purpurascens dresseri Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, p. 208 — Aksu, north of Chimkent, Kara Tau.

Sturnus purpurascens johanseni Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, p. 209 — Buchara.

Sturnus tauricus harterti Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, p. 210 — Merw to Fergana.

Sturnus porphyronotus loudoni Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, p. 211 — Eastern part of Russian Turkestan, etc.

Russian and Chinese Turkestan from the Syr Darja, Bukhara, and the Pamirs, east to southern Dzungaria, the Tian Shans, and the Tarim Basin. In winter to Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Nepal, and northern India.

Sturnus vulgaris humii Brooks

?*Sturnus indicus* Hodgson, MS (British Museum): Gray, 1831, Zoological Miscellany, p. 84, *nomen nudum*. (Not *Sturnus indicus* Blyth, 1843, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **12**, p. 97 — Calcutta Market.)[1]

Turdus splendens "Temminck" = Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 421. Not *Sturnus splendens* Daudin, 1800.

Sturnus nitens Hume, 1871, Ibis, p. 410 — Kashmir, etc. Not *Sturnus nitens* Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschlands, p. 399.

Sturnus humii Brooks, 1876, Ibis, p. 500. New name for *Sturnus nitens* Hume, preoccupied.

Western Himalayas from Kashmir to the northern United Provinces (Garhwal), and perhaps western Nepal. In winter to the plains of northern India.

Sturnus vulgaris minor Hume

S[turnus] minor Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, **1**, p. 207 — Sind [= Larkhana, *fide* Sharpe (1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 39)].

Sind, West Pakistan.

[1] Blyth's *indicus*, based on migrants, may be regarded as unidentifiable to subspecies.

STURNUS UNICOLOR[1]

Mediterranean Starling

Sturnus unicolor Temminck

Sturnus unicolor Temminck, 1820, Man. Orn., ed. 2, **1**, p. 133 — Sardinia.

Sturnus vulgaris subunicolor Jordans, 1923, Arch. f. Naturg., A, (3), **89**, p. 80 — Sardinia.

Iberian Peninsula, eastern and southern Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and North Africa from Morocco to Tunisia.

STURNUS CINERACEUS

Sturnus cineraceus Temminck

Sturnus cineraceus Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. 94, pl. 556 — Japan.

Poliopsar colletti Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 477 — Locality unknown.

Southern Asiatic U.S.S.R. (southeastern Transbaicalia, middle Amur, Ussuriland) south through eastern Mongolia and Manchuria to northern China (Hopeh, Kansu, ? Shensi) and Korea; also Sakhalin and the main Japanese islands. Winters in southern China, Formosa, and Hainan.

STURNUS CONTRA

Sturnus contra contra Linnaeus

Sturnus contra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 167 — India, restricted to Calcutta by Baker, 1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **27**, p. 702.

Sturnopastor capensis dehrae Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **45**, p. 103 — Dehra Dun.

Plains of Nepal and northern India from United and Central Provinces, south to Hyderabad, east to Assam.

?Sturnus contra sordidus Ripley

Sturnus contra sordidus Ripley, 1950, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 1, p. 3 — Sadiya, northeastern Assam.

Northern Assam.

Sturnus contra superciliaris (Blyth)

Sturnopastor superciliaris Blyth, 1863, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **32**, p. 77 — Burma. Restricted to Rangoon by Stuart Baker (1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **27**, p. 702).

Extreme eastern India (Manipur); Burma south to the Mergui district.

[1] Sometimes treated as a race of *S. vulgaris*, but see Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1694, pp. 16–17.

Sturnus contra floweri (Sharpe)

Sturnopastor floweri Sharpe, 1897, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **7**, p. 17 — Pachim [= Pachinburi (= Prachin Buri) and Tahkamen (= Ban Prachantakhan), Prachin Buri Province, central Thailand]. (In error, restricted to Bangkok by Baker (1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **27**, p. 702).)

Southern Burma (? eastern Tenasserim), Thailand, western Indo-China (Laos).

Sturnus contra jalla (Horsfield)

Pastor Jalla Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13** (1822), p. 155 — Java.

Sumatra, Java, Bali.

STURNUS NIGRICOLLIS

Sturnus nigricollis (Paykull)

Gracula nigricollis Paykull, 1807, K. Svensk Vet.-Akad. Nya Handl., **28**, pp. 291–293, pl. 9 — Canton, China.

Southern China, Indo-China, Burma, and Thailand, south to the base of the Malay Peninsula.

STURNUS BURMANNICUS

Sturnus burmannicus burmannicus (Jerdon)

Sturnia burmannica Jerdon, 1862, Ibis, p. 21 — Thayetmyo, Upper Burma.

Poliopsar fuscogularis Salvadori, 1889, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, **7**, p. 364 — Monti Carin, Karen Hills, northeast of Tounghoo, Burma.

Burma, except Tenasserim.

Sturnus burmannicus leucocephalus (Giglioli and Salvadori)

Acridotheres leucocephalus Giglioli and Salvadori, 1870, Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, **5**, p. 273 — Thu-doc, Indo-China.

Sturnia incognita Hume, 1879, Stray Feathers, **8**, p. 396 — Burma-Siam frontier.

Poliopsar cambodianus Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 477 — Cambodia.

Poliopsar leucocephalus annamensis Wells, 1919, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **39**, p. 77 — Nhatrang, Annam.

Southern Indo-China, southern and western Thailand, and southern Tenasserim at Tavoy-Thailand boundary.

STURNUS MELANOPTERUS

Sturnus melanopterus melanopterus (Daudin)

Gracula melanoptera Daudin, 1800, Traité Orn., **2**, p. 286 — "Inde" [= Western Java].

Western Java.

Sturnus melanopterus tricolor (Horsfield)

Pastor tricolor Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13** (1822), p. 155 — Java; restricted to eastern Java by Robinson and Kloss (1924, Treubia, **5**, p. 294).

Eastern Java.

Sturnus melanopterus tertius (Hartert)

Gracupica tertia Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3**, p. 547 — Bali.

Bali and Lombok.

STURNUS SINENSIS

Sturnus sinensis (Gmelin)

Oriolus sinensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**, p. 394 — China.

Oriolus Buffonianus, Shaw, 1809, Gen. Zool., **7**, pt. 2, p. 437 — China.[1]

Southern China from southeastern Yunnan to Fukien; northern Indo-China; Formosa (breeding?); Hainan. Winters south through the Indo-Chinese countries, occasionally reaching Singapore and, in the west, Manipur.

Genus **LEUCOPSAR** Stresemann

Leucopsar Stresemann, 1912, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **31**, p. 4. Type, by monotypy, *Leucopsar rothschildi* Stresemann.

LEUCOPSAR ROTHSCHILDI

Leucopsar rothschildi Stresemann

Leucopsar rothschildi Stresemann, 1912, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **31**, p. 4 — Bubunan, north coast of Bali.

Bali.

Genus **ACRIDOTHERES** Vieillot

Acridotheres Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 42. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 40), *Paradisea tristis* Linnaeus.

Aethiopsar Oates, 1889, Fauna British India, Birds, ed. 1, **1**, p. 539. Type, by subsequent designation (Baker, 1930, Fauna British India, Birds, ed. 2, **7**, p. 216), *Pastor fuscus* Wagler.

ACRIDOTHERES TRISTIS

Acridotheres tristis tristis (Linnaeus)

Paradisea tristis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 167 — "Philippines," error for (probably) Pondichéry, *fide* Stresemann (1952, Ibis, **94**, p. 515).

[1] This name has been used by those who (unnecessarily) consider *Oriolus sinensis* Gmelin to be preoccupied by *Oriolus chinensis* Linnaeus.

Afghanistan, Baluchistan, southern Russian Turkestan, India (including Nepal), Andamans. Also, as a result of recent extensions of range or of introductions, the Indo-Chinese countries generally and Malaya. Widely introduced and established on tropical islands in all oceans, and in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Acridotheres tristis melanosternus Legge

Acridotheres melanosternus Legge, 1879, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, **3**, p. 168 — Ceylon.

Ceylon.

ACRIDOTHERES GINGINIANUS

Acridotheres ginginianus (Latham)

Turdus ginginianus Latham, 1790, Ind. Orn., **1**, p. 362 — India, restricted to Nadia, Bengal by Baker (1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **27**, p. 702).

Plains of northern India from the North West Frontier Province and western Bombay to Bengal, Nepal, and western Assam.

ACRIDOTHERES FUSCUS

Acridotheres fuscus mahrattensis (Sykes)

Pastor Mahrattensis Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 95 — The Ghats [= near Poona, *fide* Whistler (1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36**, p. 590)].

Western and southern India.

Acridotheres fuscus fuscus (Wagler)

Pastor fuscus Wagler, 1827, Syst. Av., *Pastor*, sp. 6 — India, restricted to eastern Bengal by Baker (1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **27**, p. 702).[1]

Acridotheres torquatus Davison, 1892, Ibis, p. 102 — Paulu Tawer, Pahang River, Malaya.

Northern India and Nepal, to western Assam, eastern and southern Burma, Malay Peninsula.

Acridotheres fuscus fumidus Ripley

Acridotheres cristatellus fumidus Ripley, 1950, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 1, p. 4 — Sadiya, northeastern Assam.

Northeastern Assam.

Acridotheres fuscus javanicus Cabanis

Acridotheres javanicus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 205 — Java.

Java.

[1] Later invalid restrictions are to Nepal by Robinson and Kloss (1924, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, **5**, p. 357); and to Sikkim by Whistler (1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36**, p. 590).

Acridotheres fuscus cinereus Bonaparte

Acridotheres cinereus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 420 — Celebes.

Southern peninsula of Celebes.

ACRIDOTHERES GRANDIS

Acridotheres grandis Moore

Acridotheres grandis Moore, 1858, Cat. Birds East India Co., **2**, p. 537 — Sumatra (error). Restricted, in error, to Tenasserim by Baker (1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **27**, p. 702); and to Bangkok, Thailand, by Deignan (1945, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **186**, p. 526).

Aethiopsar fuscus infuscatus Baker, 1918, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **38**, p. 70 — Lower Chindwin.

Eastern India (Assam, Manipur), southern China (Yunnan, Kwangsi), northern and central Burma, Thailand (except Peninsular Thailand), Indo-China.

ACRIDOTHERES ALBOCINCTUS

Acridotheres albocinctus Godwin-Austen and Walden

Acridotheres albocinctus Godwin-Austen and Walden, 1875, Ibis, p. 251 — Manipur.

Extreme eastern India (Manipur, North Cachar), northern and central Burma, northwestern Yunnan.

ACRIDOTHERES CRISTATELLUS

Acridotheres cristatellus cristatellus (Linnaeus)

Gracula cristatella Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 165 — China.

Central and southern China from Yunnan and Shensi to the Yangtse Valley; eastern Burma (Malipa, perhaps a straggler); also, probably by introduction, on Luzon, Philippine Islands. Introduced in the Vancouver area, Canada.

Acridotheres cristatellus formosanus (Hartert)

Aethiopsar cristatellus formosanus Hartert, 1912, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **31**, p. 14 — Bankoro, central Formosa.

Formosa.

Acridotheres cristatellus brevipennis Hartert

Acridotheres cristatella brevipennis Hartert, 1910, Novit. Zool., **17**, p. 250 — Kiungchau, Hainan.

Hainan Island and Indo-China, south to Cochin-China.

Genus **AMPELICEPS** Blyth

Ampeliceps Blyth, 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **11**, p. 194. Type, by monotypy, *Ampeliceps coronatus* Blyth.

AMPELICEPS CORONATUS

Ampeliceps coronatus Blyth

A[*mpeliceps*] *coronatus* Blyth, 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **11**, p. 194 — Tenasserim.

Eastern India (eastern Bengal, Assam), Burma (chiefly southeastern), Indo-China and Thailand, south to Trang Province.

Genus **MINO** Lesson

Mino Lesson, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. Geol, (Bull. Univer. Sci. Indus., sec. 2), **10**, p. 158. Type, by monotypy, *Mino dumontii* Lesson.

Melanopyrrhus Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend., **37**, p. 831. Type, by monotypy, *Sericulus anais* Lesson.

MINO ANAIS

Mino anais anais (Lesson)

Sericulus Anaïs Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool., p. 44 — Papuasia.

Salawati Island, and adjoining coast of western New Guinea (Sorong district of the Vogelkop).

Mino anais orientalis (Schlegel)

Gracula anaïs orientalis Schlegel, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., **4** (1873), p. 52 — New Guinea [= Bondey, west coast Geelvink Bay, opposite Ron Island, *fide* Mayr (1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 163)].

New Guinea from the Onin Peninsula, Geelvink Bay, and Japen Island, east, in the northern part of the island, to Astrolabe Bay.

Mino anais robertsoni D'Albertis

Mino Robertsoni D'Albertis, 1877, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **10**, p. 12 — Fly River.

Southern New Guinea, west to the Mimika River.

MINO DUMONTII

Mino dumontii dumontii Lesson

Mino Dumontii Lesson, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. Geol. (Bull. Univer. Sci. Indus., sec. 2), **10**, p. 159 — Dorey, New Guinea.

Mino dumonti violaceus Berlepsch, 1911, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., **34** (1913), p. 62 — Konstantinhafen, Astrolabe Bay, New Guinea.

Mino dumontii aruensis Stresemann, 1922, Journ. f. Orn., **70**, p. 405 — Terangan, Aru Islands.

New Guinea and off-lying islands of Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu, and Japen; Aru Islands.

Mino dumontii kreffti Sclater

Gracula kreffti P. L. Sclater, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 120 — Solomon Islands. Restricted to New Ireland by Mayr (Ibis, 1933, p. 551), but the original locality can stand.

Mino dumontii giliau Stresemann, 1922, Journ. f. Orn., **70**, p. 406 — Ralum, Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain.

Mino dumontii sanfordi Hartert, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 364, p. 18 — Guadalcanar [= Guadalcanal], Solomon Islands.

Bismarck Archipelago (Rook, New Britain, New Hanover or Lavongai, New Ireland, Tanga) and the main islands of the Solomons, except, apparently, San Cristobal.

Genus **BASILORNIS** Bonaparte

Basilornis Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 420. Type, by monotypy, *Pastor corythaix* Wagler.

Goodfellowia Hartert, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **14**, p. 11. Type, by monotypy, *Goodfellowia miranda* Hartert.

BASILORNIS CELEBENSIS

Basilornis celebensis Gray

Basilornis celebensis Gray, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 184 — Celebes (Menado, Makassar).

Celebes.

BASILORNIS GALEATUS

Basilornis galeatus Meyer

Basilornis galeatus Meyer, 1894, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, (2), p. 2 — New Guinea, error = Banggai or Sula.

Banggai and Sula Islands.

BASILORNIS CORYTHAIX

Basilornis corythaix (Wagler)

Pastor Corythaix Wagler, 1827, Syst. Av., *Pastor*, sp. 4 — Java, error = Seram.

Seram Island, Moluccas.

BASILORNIS MIRANDA

Basilornis miranda (Hartert)

Goodfellowia miranda Hartert, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **14**, p. 11 — Mindanao.

Mindanao Island, Philippines.

Genus **STREPTOCITTA** Bonaparte

Streptocitta Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 382. Type, by monotypy, *Corvus caledonicus* Latham = *Pica albicollis* Vieillot.

Charitornis Schlegel, 1866, Ned. Tijdsch. Dierk., **3** (1865), p. 1. Type, by monotypy, *Charitornis albertinae* Schlegel.

STREPTOCITTA ALBICOLLIS

Streptocitta albicollis torquata (Temminck)

Garrula torquata Temminck, 1828, Pl. Col., pl. 444 — New Caledonia, Celebes, Borneo [= northern Celebes].

Northern and eastern peninsulas of Celebes.

Streptocitta albicollis albicollis (Vieillot)

Pica albicollis Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **26**, p. 128 — New Caledonia, error for Buton or Muna Island.

South-central and southeastern Celebes; also islands of Buton and Muna.

STREPTOCITTA ALBERTINAE

Streptocitta albertinae (Schlegel)

Charitornis albertinae Schlegel, 1866, Ned. Tijdsch. Dierk., **3** (1865), p. 1 — Sula Islands.

Sula Islands.

Genus **SARCOPS** Walden

Sarcops Walden, 1877, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **9**, p. 205. Type, by monotypy, *Gracula calvus* Linnaeus.

cf. Rand, 1951, Fieldiana: Zool. (Chicago), **31**, pp. 589–591 (morphological variation).

SARCOPS CALVUS

Sarcops calvus calvus (Linnaeus)

Gracula calva Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 164 — Philippine Islands [= Luzon].

Sarcops calvus mindorensis Gilliard, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1429, p. 4 — Base of Mt. Dulangan, Mindoro.

Northern Philippines: Luzon, Polillo, Catanduanes, Mindoro.

Sarcops calvus melanotus Ogilvie-Grant

Sarcops melanotus Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16**, p. 100 — Davao, Mindanao.

Sarcops calvus similis Salomonsen, 1952, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk naturh. Foren., **114**, p. 361 — Balang-Bang, Tolong, Negros Oriental Prov., Negros.

Sarcops calvus samarensis Salomonsen, 1952, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk naturh. Foren., **114**, p. 361 — Oras, Samar.

Sarcops calvus minor Salomensen, 1952, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk naturh. Foren., **114**, p. 362 — Burungkot, Upi Monicipality, Cotabato Prov., Mindanao.

Central and southeastern Philippines from Panay and Samar to Basilan and Mindanao.

Sarcops calvus lowii Sharpe

Sarcops Lowii Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 1879, 2nd ser., Zool., **1**, p. 344 — Sibutu, Sulu Islands.

Sulu Islands.

Genus GRACULA Linnaeus

Gracula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 108. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1840, List. Gen. Birds, p. 39), *Gracula religiosa* Linnaeus.

Eulabes Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., **1**, p. 401. Type, by monotypy, *Gracula religiosa* Linnaeus.

cf. Ripley, 1944, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **94**, pp. 402–405 (Sumatran islands).

Ripley, 1946, Spolia Zeylanica, **24**, p. 227 (*G. ptilogenys*).

Marien, 1950, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **49**, pp. 485–486 (*G. religiosa*, India, map).

GRACULA PTILOGENYS

Gracula ptilogenys Blyth.

Gracula ptilogenys Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 285 — Ceylon.

Ceylon.

GRACULA RELIGIOSA

Gracula religiosa indica (Cuvier)

Eulabes indicus Cuvier, 1829, Règne Anim., ed. 2, **1**, p. 377 — India.

Hills of southwestern India north to southern Bombay; lowlands of Ceylon.

Gracula religiosa peninsularis Whistler

Gracula religiosa peninsularis Whistler, 1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36**, p. 586 — Sambalpur, Orissa, India.

Hills of northeastern peninsular India.

Gracula religiosa intermedia Hay

Gracula intermedia A. Hay, 1844, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **8**, p. 157 — Northern India and Arrakan [= Cachar, *fide* Baker (1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **27**, p. 698)].

Eulabes hainanus Swinhoe, 1870, Ibis, p. 352 — Hainan.

Eulabes sinensis Swinhoe, 1870, Ibis, p. 353 — Hongkong (based on a cagebird from southern China).

Foothills of the Himalayas from the United Provinces of India eastward; Nepal; Burma; Indo-China; extreme south China (Kiangsi, ? Kwangtung); Hainan; Thailand, south to the Isthmus of Kra.

Gracula religiosa andamanensis (Beavan)

Eulabes andamanensis "Tytler" = Beavan, 1867, Ibis, p. 331 — Andamans.

Gracula halibrecta Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16**, p. 516 — Little Nicobar, Nicobar Islands.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Gracula religiosa religiosa Linnaeus

Gracula religiosa Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 108 — Asia [= Java].

Corvus javanensis Osbeck, 1757, Dogb. Ostind. Resa, p. 102 — Java. (This pre-Linnaean name was once in use, based on a 1771 translation of Osbeck's book.)

Gracula enganensis Salvadori, 1892, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, **12**, p. 137 — Engano Island.

Gracula javanensis miotera Oberholser, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**, p. 16 — Simalur Island.

Gracula javensis baweana Oberholser, 1917, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **52**, p. 195 — Bawean Island, Java Sea.

Gracula religiosa exceptio Neumann, 1941, Zool. Med. Rijksmus. Nat. His. Leiden, **23**, p. 113 — Gilimanoek, West Bali.

Malay Peninsula from the Isthmus of Kra south; Sumatra; West Sumatran Islands of Simalur, Enggano, and Pulu Dua; Rhio Archipelago; Banka; Billiton; Borneo; Natuna Islands; Karimata Islands; Java; Bawean Island; Bali; Kangean Islands. Introduced on Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.

Gracula religiosa batuensis Finsch

Gracula batuensis Finsch, 1899, Notes Leyden Mus., **21**, p. 14 — Pulu Tello, Batu Islands.

Gracula javana prasiocara Oberholser, 1917, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **98**, p. 55 — Pulo Piling, Anamba Islands.

Tello, Siberut, Sipora, and Pagi group, West Sumatran Islands. The birds of the Anambas, Tambelans, and Tioman in the South China Sea appear inseparable.

Gracula religiosa robusta Salvadori

Gracula robusta Salvadori, 1887, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, **4** (1886), p. 554 — Nias Island.

Gracula javanensis ophellochlora Oberholser, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**, p. 17 — Pulo Tuanku, Banjak Islands.

West Sumatran Islands of Babi, Tuangku, Bangkaru, and Nias.

Gracula religiosa palawanensis (Sharpe)

Mainatus palawanensis Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 104 — Palawan.

Palawan and nearby small islands (Balabac, Calamianes).

Gracula religiosa venerata Bonaparte

Gracula venerata Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 422 — Sumbawa.

Sumbawa, Lesser Sunda Islands.

Gracula religiosa mertensi Rensch

Gracula venerata mertensi Rensch, 1928, Orn. Monatsb., **36**, p. 48 — Sita, Flores Island.

Flores, Pantar, and Alor in the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Genus ENODES Temminck

Enodes Temminck, 1839, Pl. Col., **1**, Tabl. Meth., p. 108. Type, by monotypy, *Lamprotornis erythrophris* Temminck.

ENODES ERYTHROPHRIS

Enodes erythrophris erythrophris (Temminck)

Lamprotornis erythrophris Temminck, 1824, Pl. Col., **2**, pl. 267 — Menado, Celebes.

Northern peninsula of Celebes west at least to the Matinan Mountains.

Enodes erythrophris centralis Riley

Enodes erythrophrys centralis Riley, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33**, p. 56 — Goenoeng Lehio.

North-central Celebes (mountains west of Palu-Tales and Lake Posso), and also the southeastern peninsula.

Enodes erythrophris leptorhynchus Stresemann

Enodes erythrophrys leptorhynchus Stresemann, 1932, Orn. Monatsb., **40**, p. 106 — Latimodjong Mountains.

South-central Celebes (west slopes of Latimodjong Mountains and the Takala Mountains).

Genus SCISSIROSTRUM Lafresnaye

Scissirostrum Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool., p. 93. Type, by monotypy, *Scissirostrum pagei* Lafresnaye = *Lanius dubius* Latham.

SCISSIROSTRUM DUBIUM

Scissirostrum dubium dubium (Latham)

Lanius dubius Latham, 1802, Ind. Orn., Suppl., p. xviii — Locality unknown [= Celebes].

Celebes.

Scissirostrum dubium pelingense Neumann

Scissirostrum dubium pelingense Neumann, 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **59**, p. 47 — Peling.

Togian Islands and Peling Island, east of Celebes.

Subfamily BUPHAGINAE

Genus BUPHAGUS Brisson

Buphagus Brisson, 1760, Orn., **1**, p. 32, 2, p. 436. Type, by monotypy, "Buphagus" Brisson = *Buphaga africana* Linnaeus.

Buphagoides Chapin, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 17, p. 4. Type, by original designation, *Tanagra erythrorhyncha* Stanley. (Proposed as a subgenus.)

cf. Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75 B**, pp. 171–178 (Congo region).

BUPHAGUS AFRICANUS

Buphagus africanus africanus Linnaeus

Buphaga africana Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 154 — Senegal.

Buphagus africanus megarhynchus Grote, 1927, Orn. Monatsb., **35**, p. 12 — Kisenyi, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.

Senegal east to Ethiopia and south to Natal and the Orange River (except forest regions and the range of the following race).

Buphagus africanus langi Chapin

Buphagus langi Chapin, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 17, p. 4 — Zambi, Lower Congo River, Belgian Congo.

Lower Congo River, Congo region, extending into adjacent French Equatorial Africa (Middle Congo, probably Gabon), and probably to the coast of northern Angola.

BUPHAGUS ERYTHRORHYNCHUS

Buphagus erythrorhynchus (Stanley)[1]

Tanagra erythrorhyncha Anonymous = Stanley, 1814, in Salt's Travels Abyssinia, app. 4, p. 59 — Ethiopia.

Buphagus erythrorhynchus caffer Grote, 1927, Orn. Monatsb., **35**, p. 13 — Selala [= Palala River, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal].

Southeastern Sudan, Ethiopia, and Eritrea, south to Bechuanaland and Natal.

[1] For *B. e. scotinus* see p. 283.

Family ORIOLIDAE[1]

James C. Greenway, Jr.

cf. Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, pp. 51–54.
Meinertzhagen, 1923, Ibis, pp. 52–96 (*Oriolus*).
Baker, 1926, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **3**, pp. 4–15.
Hartert and Steinbacher, 1932, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsb., p. 35.
Stresemann, 1938, Temminckia, 3, p. 134 (northeastern Borneo).
Bannerman, 1939, Birds Trop. West Africa, **5**, pp. 450–465.
Delacour and Jabouille, 1940, Ois. Rev. Franç. Orn., **10**, pp. 216—217 (Indo-China).
Stresemann, 1940, Journ. f. Orn., **88**, pp. 18–20 (Celebes).
Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83**, pp. 137; 143; 164 (*O. forsteni*; *O. viridifuscus*; *O. finschi*).
Ripley, 1944, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **94**, pp. 378–379 (islands off Sumatra).
Deignan, 1945, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **186**, pp. 296–299 (northern Thailand).
Delacour and Mayr, 1946, Birds Philippines, pp. 252–255; 282.
Gilliard, 1950, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **94**, pp. 502–503 (*O. isabellae*; *O. albiloris*).
Delacour, 1951, Ois. Rev. Franç. Orn., **21**, pp. 118–119 (Indo-China).
Rand, 1951, Fieldiana: Zool. (Chicago), **31**, pp. 591–595 (Philippine forms of *O. chinensis*).
Vincent, 1952, Check List Birds South Africa, pp. 95–96.
Smythies, 1953, Birds Burma, ed. 2, pp. 210–213.
Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75 B**, pp. 115–127 (Congo region).
Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1955, Birds Eastern and North Eastern Africa, **2**, pp. 660–670.
Keast, 1956, Proc. R. Zool. Soc. New South Wales, (1954–55), pp. 19–25 (Australia).
Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 116–119.

Genus ORIOLUS Linnaeus[2]

Oriolus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 160. Type, by virtual tautonomy, *Oriolus galbula* Linnaeus = *Coracias oriolus* Linnaeus, 1758.

[1] MS read by J. P. Chapin, H. G. Deignan and H. Friedmann.

[2] Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Oriolus* Linnaeus, 1766, by the suppression of older homonym published by Brisson, 1760. Direction 21, Inter. Comm. Zool. Nomen., **1**, Sec. C (C. 12): 161; 178, 1955.

Mimeta Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **25**, p. 326. Type, by subsequent designation, *Gracula viridis* Latham = *Coracias sagittata* Latham.

Broderipornis Mathews, 1930, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **50**, p. 61. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus chinensis* Linnaeus.

ORIOLUS SZALAYI

Oriolus szalayi (Madarász)

Mimeta szalayi Madarász, 1900, Termés. Füzet., **24**, pp. 76; 80 — Finschhafen, Huon Gulf, northeastern New Guinea.

Mimeta granti Mathews, 1916, Ibis, p. 297, new name for *O. striatus* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., **1**, p. 195 (pl. 9, fig. 2) — Dorey, northwest New Guinea (not *O. striatus* Hermann, 1783).

Oriolus szalayi substriatus Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, Novit. Zool., **38**, p. 142 — Waigeu.

New Guinea and off-lying islands of Misol, Salwatti, Batanta, and Waigeu.

ORIOLUS PHAEOCHROMUS

Oriolus phaeochromus Gray

Oriolus phaeochromus Gray, 1860 (1861?), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 351 — East Gilolo.

Halmahera.

ORIOLUS FORSTENI

Oriolus forsteni (Bonaparte)

Mimeta forsteni Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 346 — Ceram.

Seram.

ORIOLUS BOUROENSIS

Oriolus bouroensis bouroensis (Quoy and Gaimard)

Philedon bouroensis Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., **1**, p. 192 — Bourou.

Buru.

Oriolus bouroensis decipiens (Sclater)

Mimeta decipiens Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 199 — Larat.

Tenimber Islands.

ORIOLUS VIRIDIFUSCUS

Oriolus viridifuscus finschi Hartert

Oriolus finschi Hartert, 1904, Novit. Zool., **11**, p. 219 — Wetter Island.

Wetar Island.

Oriolus viridifuscus viridifuscus (Heine)

Mimeta viridifusca Heine, 1859, Journ. f. Orn., 7, p. 405 — Timor.

Timor.

ORIOLUS SAGITTATUS

Olive-backed Oriole

Oriolus sagittatus magnirostris van Oort

Oriolus sagittata magnirostris van Oort, 1910, Notes Leyden Mus., **32**, p. 82 — Merauke, southern New Guinea.

Drier lowlands of southern New Guinea, from the Oriomo River to the Merauke District, and Cape York, northern Queensland.

Oriolus sagittatus affinis Gould

Oriolus affinis Gould, 1848, Birds Australia, Introd., pt. 36, p. liii — Port Essington, Northern Australia.

Oriolus sagittatus blaauwi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 435 — Napier Broome Bay, NW. Australia.

North West Australia, west to Derby, and Northern Territory, east to Leichhardt and Norman Rivers, head of Gulf of Carpentaria.

Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus (Latham)

Coracias sagittata Latham, 1801, Ind. Orn., Suppl., p. xxvi — Nova Wallia Australi [= Sydney, *fide* Mathews].

Oriolus sagittatus subaffinis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 435 — Cooktown, Queensland.

Australia, in Queensland (except Cape York), New South Wales, Victoria, and coastal South Australia to Adelaide.

ORIOLUS FLAVOCINCTUS

Yellow Oriole

Oriolus flavocinctus migrator Hartert

Oriolus flavocinctus migrator Hartert, 1904, Novit. Zool., **11**, p. 218 — Letti Id.

Leti, Moa, and Roma Islands.

Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus (Vigors)

Mimetes flavocinctus Vigors, in King, 1826, Surv. Intertrop. Coasts Australia, **2** (1827), p. 419 — Northern Territory.

Oriolus flavocinctus parryi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 52 — Parry's Creek, NW. Australia.

Oriolus flavocinctus madaraszi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 435 — Cooktown, Queensland.

Northern Australia from the eastern Kimberley district and Northern Territory in the west to Queensland (except the wettest parts).

Oriolus flavocinctus mülleri (Bonaparte)

Mimeta mülleri Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 346 — "N. Guinea" [= Dourga R. = Princess Marianne Strait (Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 184)].

Oriolus flavocinctus kingi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 435 — Cairns, Queensland.

Aru Islands; drier lowland forests of southern New Guinea from the Wassi Kussa River to Princess Marianne Straits; the most humid parts of Queensland in the Cairns district.

ORIOLUS XANTHONOTUS

Oriolus xanthonotus xanthonotus Horsfield

Oriolus Xanthonotus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13**, p. 152 — Java.

Malay Peninsula north to extreme southern Tenasserim: Sumatra: Banka; Java; southern and western Borneo.

Oriolus xanthonotus consobrinus Ramsay

Oriolus consobrinus Ramsay, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 709 — Sandakan district.

Northern, central, and eastern Borneo, and off-lying islands.

Oriolus xanthonotus mentawi Chasen and Kloss

Oriolus xanthonotus mentawi Chasen and Kloss, 1926, Ibis, p. 295 — Siberut Island.

Mentawei Islands (off western Sumatra): Siberut, Sipora, Pagi.

Oriolus xanthonotus cinereogenys Bourns and Worcester

Oriolus cinereogenys Bourns and Worcester, 1894, Occ. Papers Minnesota Acad. Nat. Sci., **1**, p. 16 — Tawi Tawi and Bongao, Sulu Islands.

Oriolus poliogenys Sharpe, 1894, Zool. Record, **31**, p. 41 (new name for *O. cinereogenys*).

Tawi Tawi and Bongao, Sulu Islands.

Oriolus xanthonotus persuasus Bangs

Oriolus xanthonotus persuasus Bangs, 1922, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 83 — Puerto Princessa, Palawan.

Oriolus xanthonotus palawanus Hachisuka, 1941, Tori, **11** (51–52), p. 89 — Puerto Princessa, Palawan.

Palawan and Calamianes, Philippine Islands.

Oriolus xanthonotus basilanicus Ogilvie-Grant

Oriolus basilanicus Ogilvie-Grant, 1896, Ibis, p. 532 — Basilan.

Basilan, and perhaps western Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Oriolus xanthonotus samarensis Steere

Oriolus Samarensis Steere, 1890, List Birds Mamm. Steere Exp., p. 17 — Samar.

Samar, Leyte, and eastern Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Oriolus xanthonotus steerii Sharpe

Oriolus steerii Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 213, pl. 10 — Negros and Basilan, restricted to Negros by Grant (1896, Ibis, p. 532).

Oriolus nigrostriatus Bourns and Worcester, 1894, Occ. Papers Minnesota Acad. Nat. Sci., **1**, p. 16 — Negros and Masbate.

Masbate and Negros, Philippine Islands.

Oriolus xanthonotus assimilis Tweeddale

Oriolus assimilis Tweeddale, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, p. 760, pl. 76 — Cebu.

Cebu.

ORIOLUS ALBILORIS

Oriolus albiloris Ogilvie-Grant

Oriolus albiloris Ogilvie-Grant, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **3**, p. 49 — "Mountains of northern Luzon" [= Sablan, Benguet Province, northern Luzon].

Mountains of Ilocos Norte, Benguet, and Bataan, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

ORIOLUS ISABELLAE

Oriolus isabellae Ogilvie-Grant

Oriolus isabellae Ogilvie-Grant, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **4**, p. 2 — "Mountains of northern Luzon" [= Isabela Province, northern Luzon].

Mountains of Isabela and Bataan, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

ORIOLUS ORIOLUS

Golden Oriole

Oriolus oriolus oriolus (Linnaeus)

Coracias oriolus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 107 — "in Europa, Asia" [= Sweden].

Oriolus oriolus caucasicus Zarudny, 1918, Izvest. Turkest. Otd. Russk. Geogr. Obsht., **14**, p. 140 — Gilan, Masanderan, Asterabad.

Oriolus oriolus sibiricus Johansen, 1944, Journ. f. Orn., **92**, p. 29 — Osnatschennaja, Krasnojarsk Dist., Siberia.

Europe and western Siberia, south of lat. 63° N. in Sweden and Finland, and lat. 60° N. in western Siberia, eastward to the Yenisei

River at about lat. 59° N., southward through Europe to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and in Asia, from Turkey, the Caucasus, and central Iran, eastward to Fergana, Lake Zaisan, the Altai, and western Sayan mountains in Siberia. Has bred sporadically in Britain, Madeira, northwestern Africa, Sicily, the Cyclades (not Greece), and isolated localities in central Siberia. Migrates to eastern and southern Africa and northwestern India.

Oriolus oriolus kundoo Sykes

Oriolus Kundoo Sykes, 1832, Proc. Comm. Sci. Corres. Zool. Soc. London, **2**, p. 87 — Dukhun [= Deccan, India].

Oriolus Yarkandensis Scully, 1876, Stray Feathers, **4**, p. 92 — Yarkand, East Turkestan.

Oriolus kundoo turkestanica Zarudny and Kudaschev, 1918, Izvest. Turkest. Otd. Russk. Geogr. Obsht., **14**, p. 126 — Turkestan city.

Oriolus oriolus baltistanicus Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52**, p. 72 — Dagoni, Baltistan.

Western Siberia, from the deltas and valleys of the Syr Daria and Amu Daria eastward along the Chu and Ilya Rivers, Tian Shan and Altai ranges, and south, in the southern Pamirs, eastern and southern Afghanistan, mountains of Baluchistan, Kashmir, western and central Himalayas, and the Indian Peninsula, south to Mysore. There is a downward movement from higher elevations and a partial movement southward in the winter.

ORIOLUS AURATUS

Oriolus auratus auratus Vieillot

Oriolus auratus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **18**, p. 194 — "Africa", restricted to Gold Coast by Meinertzhagen (Ibis, 1923, p. 61).

Africa, in drier forests north of the equatorial rain forests of the Congo region, from Senegal eastward in Nigeria, Gabon, and French Equatorial Africa to central Sudan, southern Ethiopia, and Uganda (Mt. Elgon). A northward movement in the Sudan has been noted in the rainy season.

Oriolus auratus notatus Peters

Oriolus notatus Peters, 1868, Journ. f. Orn., **16**, p. 132 — Tete, Zambesi River.

Africa, from Damaraland north to northern Angola and eastward in the southern Congo (Katanga, Kasai and Kivu), Tanganyika and islands off its coast, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Mozambique south to the Zambesi River. A northward movement to Kenya, southern Uganda, and coastal islands has been observed in the dry season.

ORIOLUS CHINENSIS

Oriolus chinensis tenuirostris Blyth

Oriolus tenuirostris Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 48, 370 — central India.

Breeds in the foothills of the Himalayas from eastern Nepal through Assam and Bhutan to western Yunnan south at least to central Burma (Maymyo), and perhaps to Tenasserim where resident. Probably Laos (Tranninh), where there are intergrades with *diffusus*. Winters in the northern plains of India, northern Thailand, and southern Burma.

Oriolus chinensis invisus Riley

Oriolus chinensis invisus Riley, 1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **53**, p. 79 — Dran, southern Annam.

Southern Annam.

Oriolus chinensis diffusus Sharpe

Oriolus diffusus Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 197 — India. (To replace *O. Indicus* Brisson, 1760; unidentifiable.)

Oriolus Indicus "Brisson", Jerdon, 1845, Illus. Indian Orn., sig. c, pl. 15; not Brisson, 1760 = Daudin, 1802.

Oriolus indicus ochroxanthus Oberholser, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38**, p. 5 — near Seoul, Korea.

Oriolus chinensis swinhoii Momiyama and Isii, 1928, Annot. Orn. Orient, **1**, p. 156 — Formosa.

Eastern Asia (local in parts of range), throughout China from western and northern Sechuan, Chili north to Manchuria, Ussuriland, and Amurland; eastern Transbaicalia; and south to Kwangsi, southern Yunnan, northern Tonkin and northern Laos; Formosa and Hainan. Migrates to the southern part of its breeding range and to India, Ceylon, southern Burma, Malaya, and Cambodia.

Oriolus chinensis andamanensis Beavan

Oriolus andamanensis "Tytler" = Beavan, 1867, Ibis, p. 326 — Andaman Islands.

Andaman Islands.

Oriolus chinensis macrourus Blyth

Oriolus macrourus Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 46, 370 — Nicobar Islands.

Oriolus maculatus eustictus Oberholser, 1926, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **39**, p. 31 — Car Nicobar Island.

Nicobar Islands.

Oriolus chinensis chinensis Linnaeus

Oriolus chinensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 160 — "China" in error = Manila; see Meinertzhagen, Ibis, 1923, p. 72; Stresemann, 1952, Ibis, **94**, p. 508.

Oriolus chinensis palawanensis Tweeddale, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 616 — Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Oriolus chinensis yamamurae Kuroda, 1927, Tori, **5**, p. 257 — Basilan.

Oriolus chinensis fugaensis Gilliard, 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62**, p. 156 — Fuga Island, northern Luzon.

Oriolus chinensis sorsogonensis Gilliard, 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62**, p. 157 — Sorsogon, southern Luzon.

Luzon, Mindoro, Calamianes, and, intergrading with *suluensis*, on islands in the Sibuyan Sea (Samar, Leyte, Negros, Mindanao, and Basilan).

Oriolus chinensis suluensis Sharpe

Oriolus suluensis Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 205 — "Sibutu" [= Tawi Tawi].

Sulu Islands.

Oriolus chinensis melanisticus Meyer and Wiglesworth

Oriolus melanisticus Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1894, Journ. f. Orn., **42**, p. 247 — Kabruang and Salibabu, Talaut Islands.

Talaut Islands.

Oriolus chinensis sangirensis Meyer and Wiglesworth

Oriolus formosus sangirensis Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1898, Birds Celebes, **2**, p. 591 — Great Sangi Island.

Sangi (Sangir or Sangihe) Archipelago: Great Sangi and Tabukan.

Oriolus chinensis formosus Cabanis

Oriolus formosus Cabanis, 1872, Journ. f. Orn., **20**, p. 392 — "Siao" [= Siau].

Sangi (Sangir or Sangihe) Archipelago: Siau, Tahulandang, Ruang, Biaro.

Oriolus chinensis frontalis Wallace

Oriolus frontalis Wallace, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, p. 340, pl. 40 — Sula Islands.

Oriolus chinensis stresemanni Neumann, 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **59**, p. 93 — Peleng, Celebes.

Taliabu, Sula Islands, and Peling.

Oriolus chinensis saani Jany

Oriolus chinensis saani Jany, 1955, Journ. f. Orn., **96**, p. 103 — forest of Gunung Pasir, Majau Island, Moluccas.

Gunung Pasir, Majau Island, Moluccas.

Oriolus chinensis mundus Richmond

Oriolus mundus Richmond, 1903, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **26**, p. 517 — Simalur Island.

Simalur Island.

Oriolus chinensis sipora Chasen and Kloss

Oriolus chinensis sipora Chasen and Kloss, 1926, Ibis, p. 294 — Sipora Island.

Sipora Island.

Oriolus chinensis richmondi Oberholser

Oriolus maculatus richmondi Oberholser, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60** (7), p. 16 — North Pagi Island.

Oriolus chinensis siberu Chasen and Kloss, 1926, Ibis, p. 294 — Siberut Island.

Siberut and the Pagi Islands.

Oriolus chinensis insularis Vorderman

Oriolus insularis Vorderman, 1893, Nat. Tijds. Nederl. Ind., **52**, p. 200 — Kangean Island.

Kangean Islands: Sapudi and Raas.

Oriolus chinensis broderipii Bonaparte

Oriolus Broderipii Bonaparte, 1852, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, p. 279, pl. 18 — Sumbawa.

Lombok, Sumba, Sumbawa, Flores, and Alor Islands.

Oriolus chinensis lampochryseus Oberholser

Oriolus maculatus lampochryseus Oberholser, 1917, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **54**, p. 186 — Solombo Besar Island, Java Sea.

Solombo Besar (Masalembo) and Arends (Keramian) Islands, Java Sea.

Oriolus chinensis oscillans Hartert

Oriolus broderipi oscillans Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10**, p. 32 — Binongka, Tukang Besi.

Tukang Besi Islands, southeast of Celebes.

Oriolus chinensis boneratensis Meyer and Wiglesworth

Oriolus boneratensis Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1896, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **6** (1), p. 16 — Bonerate.

Islands of Bonerate, Djampea and Kalao, Flores Sea.

Oriolus chinensis maculatus Vieillot

Oriolus maculatus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **17**, p. 194 — Java.

Oriolus chinensis edgari Chasen, 1939, Treubia, **17** (3), p. 205 — Singapore Island.

Singapore Island, Sumatra, Billiton, Banka, Nias, Java, Bali, and Borneo.

Oriolus chinensis celebensis (Walden)

Broderipus celebensis Walden, 1872, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 8 (2), (1874), p. 112 — Celebes [= Gorontalo].

Northern Celebes south to the vicinity of Lalolei in southeast where intergrades with *macassariensis*.

Oriolus chinensis macassariensis Hartert

Oriolus chinensis macassariensis Hartert, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **45**, p. 90 — Makassar and Indrulaman, South Celebes. New name for *O. celebensis meridionalis* Hartert, 1896; not *O. meridionalis* Brehm, 1845.

Broderipus chinensis rileyi Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **45**, p. 114. New name for *O. celebensis meridionalis* Hartert, 1896.

Southern Celebes (Lombasang, Makasar).

ORIOLUS CHLOROCEPHALUS

Oriolus chlorocephalus amani Benson

Oriolus chlorocephalus amani Benson, 1947, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **67**, p. 26 — Amani (1,600 ft.), Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika.

From the Usambara Mountains in northeastern Tanganyika south to the Rondo Plateau in southeastern Tanganyika.

Oriolus chlorocephalus chlorocephalus Shelley

Oriolus chlorocephalus Shelley, 1896, Ibis, p. 183, pl. 4 — Mt. Chiradzulu, Nyasaland.

Nyasaland, in Chikala and Soche Mountains, and Chiperone Mountain of Mozambique.

ORIOLUS CRASSIROSTRIS

Oriolus crassirostris Hartlaub

Oriolus crassirostris Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Orn. Westafr., p. 266 — São Thomé.

São Tomé, Gulf of Guinea.

ORIOLUS BRACHYRHYNCHUS

Oriolus brachyrhynchus brachyrhynchus Swainson

Oriolus brachyrhynchus Swainson, 1837 in Jardine Nat. Lib., Orn., **8**, Birds West Africa, **2**, p. 35 — Sierra Leone.

West Africa, from Sierra Leone and Guinea through Liberia, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast (Ghana), and Togoland.

Oriolus brachyrhynchus laetior Sharpe

Oriolus laetior Sharpe, 1897, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **7**, p. 17 — Gabon.

Africa, from southern Nigeria, the Cameroons and Gabon southward to the lower Congo and the Kasai (Luluabourg), and eastward through the Congo to southern Uganda and extreme western Kenya (Kakamega).

ORIOLUS MONACHA

Oriolus monacha monacha (Gmelin)

Turdus monacha Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 824 — Abyssinia.

Eritrea and Ethiopia south to the vicinity of Lake Tana; intergrades with *meneliki* southward to the vicinity of Addis Ababa.

Oriolus monacha meneliki Blundell and Lovat

Oriolus meneliki Blundell and Lovat, 1899, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **10**, p. 19 — Burka, Abyssinia [30 miles west of Harar].

Oriolus monachus permistus Neumann, 1904, Orn. Monatsb., **12**, p. 145 — Gadat in Gofa.

Southern Ethiopia from the Bako District and Lake Abaya to the vicinity of Harar.

ORIOLUS LARVATUS

Black-headed Oriole

Oriolus larvatus percivali Ogilvie-Grant

Oriolus percivali Ogilvie-Grant, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **14**, p. 18 — Kikuyu.

Mountain forests of western Congo above Lake Kivu and Lake Edward and the vicinity of Mpanga in extreme western Uganda; highlands west of the Ruzizi River; Kungwe highlands of the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika; Mount Kenya; Mount Elgon in Kenya.

Oriolus larvatus rolleti Salvadori

Oriolus Rolleti Salvadori, 1864, Atti Soc. Italiana. Sci. Nat. Milano, **7**, Riun. Biella, p. 161 — White Nile between lat. 4° and 5° N.

Oriolus larvatus angolensis Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Orn., **53**, p. 236 — Malange, Angola.

Oriolus monacha kikuyensis van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29**, p. 127 — Nairobi.

Oriolus larvatus reichenowi Zedlitz, 1916, Journ. f. Orn., p. 1, 4 — Afgoi, southern Somaliland.

Africa, from dry forests of Angola eastward to Northern and Southern Rhodesia, southern Bechuanaland, Transvaal, and Mozambique, and northward in southern and eastern Congo region, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda to southern Sudan (about lat. 7° N.), southern Ethiopia, and Somalia.

Oriolus larvatus larvatus Lichtenstein

Oriolus larvatus Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl., p. 20 — "Terr. Caffror." [= Cape Province].

Southern Africa, in Cape Province, Natal, and Zululand.

ORIOLUS NIGRIPENNIS

Oriolus nigripennis alleni Amadon

Oriolus nigripennis alleni Amadon, 1953, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **100**, p. 436 — Bangah, Liberia.

West Africa, from Sierra Leone and Liberia east to Nigeria.

Oriolus nigripennis nigripennis J. and E. Verreaux

Oriolus (*Barruffius*) *nigripennis* J. and E. Verreaux, 1855, Journ. f. Orn., p. 105 — Gabon River.

Oriolus nigripennis var. *leucostictus* Reichenow, 1911, Deutsch. Zentral-Africa-Exped., **3** (8), p. 317 — Beni, Eastern Belgian Congo.

Africa, in the Cameroons; Fernando Po; northern Congo (Uele Dist.); Lotti Forest in southeastern Sudan: Semliki Forest and Bwamba region of western Uganda, south to northwestern Angola, central Kasai, and probably forests of Manyema in the Congo.

ORIOLUS XANTHORNUS

Oriolus xanthornus xanthornus (Linnaeus)

Coracias Xanthornus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 108 — "America" [= Bengal].

Oriolus luteolus thaiacous Hartert, 1918, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **38**, p. 63 — Koh-Lak, southwestern Siam.

India, in foothills of the Himalayas and plains of the Ganges from Kathiawar (Saurashtra) eastward to Burma, Thailand, ex-

treme northern Malaya (Langkawi Islands), Laos, southern half of Annam, Cambodia, and Cochin-China; northeastern Sumatra. Recorded from southern Yunnan (Chengchiang) in summer.

?Oriolus xanthornus madaraspatanus Franklin

Oriolus madaraspatanus Franklin, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1830–1831, p. 118 — Ganges between Calcutta and Benares; restricted to Jubbalpore by Whistler and Kinnear (1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36**, p. 585).

Indian peninsula south of Kathiawar (Saurashtra) and the plains of the Ganges; Andaman Islands.

Oriolus xanthornus ceylonensis Bonaparte

Oriolus ceylonensis Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 347 — Ceylon.

Ceylon.

Oriolus xanthornus tanakae Kuroda

Oriolus xanthornus tanakae Kuroda, 1925, Tori, **4** (19), p. 3 — Tawao, North Borneo.

Coasts and small off-lying islands of northeastern Borneo.

ORIOLUS HOSII

Oriolus hosii Sharpe

Oriolus hosii Sharpe, 1892, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **1**, p. 4 — Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, northern Borneo.

Known only from Mount Dulit, Mount Derian, Mount Murud Kechil, and Usun Apau Plateau, Dutch Borneo, above 3,000 feet.

ORIOLUS CRUENTUS

Oriolus cruentus malayanus Robinson and Kloss

Oriolus cruentus malayanus Robinson and Kloss, 1923, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **11** (1923–1924), p. 56 — Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang boundary.

Malay Peninsula from northern Perak south to southern Selangor, above 3,000 feet.

Oriolus cruentus consanguineus (Ramsay)

Analcipus consanguineus Ramsay, 1881, Ibis, p. 33, pl. 1 — Sumatra.

Sumatra.

Oriolus cruentus cruentus (Wagler)

Leptopteryx cruenta Wagler, 1827, Syst. Av., Addit., *Leptopteryx*, spec. 9 — Java.

Java.

Oriolus cruentus vulneratus Sharpe

Oriolus vulneratus Sharpe, 1887, Ibis, p. 437 — Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.

Mountains of northern Borneo, from Kinabalu to the Tama Abo range and Mount Mulu.

ORIOLUS TRAILLII

Oriolus traillii traillii (Vigors)

Pastor Traillii Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1830–1831, p. 175 — no type locality; restricted to Darjeeling by Baker (1921, Journ. Bombay Soc. Nat. Hist., **27**, p. 698).

Himalayas from the Kulu Valley and headwaters of the Sutlej eastward in mountain forests to Burma (south to the Pegu Yomas and Karen Hills), northern Thailand, Shan States, northwestern Yunnan (Yangtze-Mekong divide; Lichiang mountains, 13,000 ft.), Tonkin, Laos, and northern Annam. Moves irregularly to lower altitudes in winter.

Oriolus traillii robinsoni Delacour

Oriolus traillii robinsoni Delacour, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 168 — Djiring, southern Annam.

Indo-China, in southern Laos (Boloven Plateau), and southern Annam from Langbian to Pleiku.

Oriolus traillii nigellicauda (Swinhoe)

Psaropholus ardens var. *nigellicauda* Swinhoe, 1870, Ibis, p. 342, pl. 13 — Hainan Island.

Hainan. Has been found in winter in Tonkin (Backan), Laos (Xieng Khouang), and northern Annam (Baongai, Phuqui, Hoi Xuan).

Oriolus traillii ardens (Swinhoe)

Psarolophus ardens Swinhoe, 1862, Ibis, p. 363, pl. 13 — Formosa.

Formosa.

ORIOLUS MELLIANUS

Oriolus mellianus Stresemann

Oriolus traillii mellianus Stresemann, 1922, Orn. Monatsb., **30**, p. 64 — "Drachenkopf", Kwangtung [about lat. 25° N., long. 113° E.].

China, in mountains of northern Kwangtung and in Kwangsi (Yaoshan range); and Szechuan (Ma Pien). Has been found in winter in southeastern Thailand (Kao Sabab, 2,000 ft.) and Cambodia (Bokor).

Genus SPHECOTHERES Vieillot

Sphecotheres Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 42. Type, by monotypy, *Sphecotheres viridis* Vieillot.

SPHECOTHERES VIEILLOTI
Southern Figbird

Sphecotheres vieilloti vieilloti Vigors and Horsfield

Sphecotheres Vieilloti Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15**, p. 215 — Keppel Bay [near Rockhampton], Queensland.

Sphecotheres canicollis Swainson, 1837, Anim. Menag., p. 320 — Australia [= New South Wales].

Forests of eastern Australia, from south of the neighborhood of Townsville (lat. 19° 16′ S.) southward to the vicinity of Sydney.

Sphecotheres vieilloti salvadorii Sharpe

Sphecotheres salvadorii Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 224, pl. 12 — near Port Moresby, New Guinea.

?*Sphecotheres stalkeri* Ingram, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 100 — Mt. Elliot [near Townsville], Queensland.[1]

Sphecotheres maxillaris boweri Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3**, p. 63 — Cairns, Queensland.

Forests of southern New Guinea from Port Moresby east to Rigo and northeastern Australia from Cape York south to the vicinity of Townsville (lat. 19° 16′ S.).

SPHECOTHERES FLAVIVENTRIS
Yellow Figbird

Sphecotheres flaviventris flaviventris Gould

Sphecotheres flaviventris Gould, 1850, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1849, p. 111 — Cape York.

Sphecotheres flaviventris audoni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 436 — Cairns, northern Queensland.

Sphecotheres flaviventris ashbyi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 436 — Alligator River, Northern Territory.

Northern and northeastern Australia, in coastal river valleys and rain forests, from the vicinity of the Alligator River, Melville Island, coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and Cape York south to Rockingham Bay and the neighborhood of Townsville.

[1] Known from two specimens only. Provenance questioned by Mathews (1918, Austral Avian Rec., **3**, p. 141). Possibly a hybrid of *vieilloti* and *flaviventris*.

Sphecotheres flaviventris cucullatus (Rosenberg)

Picnorhamphus cucullatus Rosenberg, 1867, Nat. Tijds. Nederl. Ind., **29**, p. 143 – Key Islands.

Kei Islands, Arafura Sea.

SPHECOTHERES VIRIDIS

Sphecotheres viridis Vieillot

Sphecotera (sic) *viridis* Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 68 — "Australasia" [= Kopang, Timor].

Timor.

SPHECOTHERES HYPOLEUCUS[1]

Sphecotheres hypoleucus Finsch

Sphecotheres hypoleucus Finsch, 1898, Notes Leyden Mus., **20**, p. 129 — Wetter Island.

Wetar Island, Banda Sea.

Family DICRURIDAE[2]

Charles Vaurie

cf. Vaurie, 1949, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **93**, pp. 199–342 (revision of family).

Vaurie, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1869, pp. 4–7 (notes on Palearctic forms).

Genus CHAETORHYNCHUS Meyer

Chaetorhynchus Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsb. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien math.-naturwiss. Kl., **69** (1), p. 493. Type, by monotypy, *Chaetorhynchus papuensis* Meyer.

CHAETORHYNCHUS PAPUENSIS

Chaetorhynchus papuensis Meyer

Chaetorhynchus papuensis Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsb. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien. math.-naturwiss. Cl., **69**, (1), p. 493 — Arfak Mountains.

Monarcha divaga De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 374 — Boirave, southeast New Guinea.

Mountains of all new Guinea (Tamrau, Arfak, Wandammen, Weyland, Nassau, Orange, Mamberamo, Sepik, and Saruwaged Mountains and mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Yule Island.). Ranging between 700 and 1,400 meters.

[1] *S. flaviventris, viridis,* and *hypoleucus* form a superspecies.

[2] MS read by H. G. Deignan and S. D. Ripley.

Genus **DICRURUS** Vieillot

Dicrurus Vieillot, 1816 (April 14), Analyse, p. 41. Type, by subsequent designation, *Corvus balicassius* Linnaeus (G. R. Gray, 1841, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, p. 47).

Edolius Cuvier, 1816 (Dec. 7), Règne Anim., **1**, p. 350. Type, by subsequent designation, *Lanius forficatus* Linnaeus (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 58).

Chibia Hodgson, 1836, India Rev., **1**, p. 324. Type, by subsequent designation, *Edolius barbatus* J. E. Gray = *Corvus hottentottus* Linnaeus (G. R. Gray, 1841, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, p. 47).

Bhringa Hodgson, 1836, India Rev., **1**, p. 325. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Bhringa tectirostris* Hodgson.

Bhuchanga Hodgson, 1836, India Rev., **1**, p. 326. Type, by subsequent designation, *Bhuchanga albirictus* Hodgson (Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 245).

Chaptia Hodgson 1836, India Rev., **1**, p. 326. Type, by monotypy, *Chaptia muscipetoides* Hodgson = *Dicrurus aeneus* Vieillot.

Dissemurus Gloger, 1841, Hand- und Hilfsb. Naturg., p. 347. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus paradiseus* Linnaeus.

Dicranostreptus Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 88, fig. 12. Figure of generic details, no species included. Type, by subsequent designation, *Edolius megarhynchus* Quoy and Gaimard (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 58).

Dissemuroides Hume, 1872, Stray Feathers, **1** (1), p. 408. Type, by original designation, *Dissemuroides dicruriformis* Hume.

Dicruropsis Salvadori, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 88. Type, by subsequent designation, *Dicrurus megalornis* G. R. Gray (Salvadori, 1881, Agg. Orn. Papuasia Mol., **2**, p. 173).

Dissemurulus Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, **1**, p. 322. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Dicrurus lophorinus* Vieillot.

Dicrachibia Hachisuka, 1928, Tori, **5** (25), p. 23 of English section. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Chibia menagei* Bourns and Worcester.

DICRURUS LUDWIGII

Square-tailed Drongo

Dicrurus ludwigii sharpei Oustalet

Dicrurus sharpei Oustalet, 1879, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], p. 97 — Upper Ogowé River, Gabon.

Dicrurus elgonensis Van Someren, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40**, p. 95 — Lerundo (near Kaimosi), western Kenya.

West Africa from Senegal to northern Angola, through the Congo (with the probable exception of the southeast), to southern Sudan and western Kenya.

Dicrurus ludwigii ludwigii (Smith)

Edolius ludwigii A. Smith, 1834, South African Quart. Journ., ser. 2, p. 144 — Port Natal (Durban).

Dicrurus münzneri Reichenow, 1915, Orn. Monatsb., **23**, p. 91 — Sanji, Mahenge district, Tanganyika.

East Africa from the Juba River in southern Italian Somaliland south through coastal districts of Kenya, Tanganyika, Mozambique, Natal, and eastern Cape Province, westward to Benguela in southern Angola. Inland to western Tanganyika, southeastern Congo, Nyasaland, and the eastern parts of the Rhodesias and of the Transvaal.

DICRURUS ATRIPENNIS

Dicrurus atripennis Swainson

Dicrurus atripennis Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa, **1**, p. 256 — Sierra Leone.

The Upper and Lower Guinea Forests, from Sierra Leone on the west down to Gabon and eastward to the Semliki Valley.

DICRURUS ADSIMILIS

Fork-tailed Drongo

Dicrurus adsimilis adsimilis (Bechstein)

Corvus adsimilis Bechstein, 1794, Latham's Allgem. Uebers. Vog., **2**, pt. 1, p. 362 — South Africa, restricted to Duwyenshoek River, southern Cape Province by Clancey (1956, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **76**, p. 85).

Dicrurus fugax Peters, 1868, Journ. f. Orn., **16**, p. 132 — Tete and Inhambane.

The whole of Africa south of the rain forest: extending on the east to include Uganda and Kenya outside the forests. Intergrades with *divaricatus* in northern Kenya and Uganda.

Dicrurus adsimilis divaricatus (Lichtenstein)

Muscicapa divaricata Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl., p. 53 — Senegambia.

Dicrurus adsimilis jubaensis van Someren, 1931, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, p. 196 — Juba River; upper reaches.

The whole of the Ethiopian region north of the rain forest from Senegal to Somaliland. Intergrades with *adsimilis* in northern Uganda and Kenya, and southern Somaliland.

Dicrurus adsimilis coracinus J. and E. Verreaux

Dicrourus coracinus J. and E. Verreaux, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], p. 311 — Gabon.

Dicrurus modestus ugandensis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 102 — Budongo [Uganda].

The island of Fernando Po, and the African rain forest from Lagos in southern Nigeria, through the forests of the Congo and Kasai, to the forests of Uganda and Kakamega Forest in western Kenya.

Dicrurus adsimilis atactus Oberholser

Dicrurus modestus atactus Oberholser, 1899, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **22**, p. 35 — Fantee, west Africa [Ghana].

Only well established in Upper Guinea in small patches of forest from Sierra Leone to Lagos, southern Nigeria, where it intergrades with *coracinus*; elsewhere continuing as a chain of isolated specimens around the rain forest in northern Angola, northwestern shore of Lake Tanganyika, Ruzizi Valley, Uele, and probably from there on to the west coast, along the northern border of the rain forest.

Dicrurus adsimilis modestus Hartlaub

Dicrurus modestus Hartlaub, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], p. 495 — Principe Island.

Restricted to Principe Island in the Gulf of Guinea.

DICRURUS FUSCIPENNIS

Dicrurus fuscipennis (Milne-Edwards and Oustalet)

Buchanga atra var. *fuscipennis* Milne-Edwards and Oustalet, 1887, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool., ser. 7, **2**, p. 225 — Grand Comoro Island.

Confined to Grand Comoro Island in the Comoro Archipelago.

DICRURUS ALDABRANUS

Dicrurus aldabranus (Ridgway)

Buchanga aldabrana Ridgway, 1893, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 597 — Aldabra Island.

Confined to the Aldabra Islands, western Indian Ocean north of Madagascar.

DICRURUS FORFICATUS

Dicrurus forficatus forficatus (Linnaeus)

Lanius forficatus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 134 — southeastern Madagascar. Based on *Muscicapa Madagascariensis nigra major cristata* of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologia, **2**, p. 388, pl. 37, fig. 4.

Dicrurus forficatus viridior Salomonsen, 1934, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 223 — Tabiky, western Madagascar.

Throughout Madagascar and Nossi Bé Island.

Dicrurus forficatus potior (Bangs and Penard)

Edolius forficatus potior Bangs and Penard, 1922, Proc. New England Zool. Cl., **8**, p. 25 — Anjouan Island, Comoros.

Confined to Anjouan Island in the Comoro Archipelago.

DICRURUS WALDENII

Dicrurus waldenii Schlegel

Dicrurus waldenii Schlegel, 1866, Ned. Tijdsch. Dierk., **3**, p. 86 — Mayotte Island.

Confined to Mayotte Island in the Comoro Archipelago.

DICRURUS MACROCERCUS

Dicrurus macrocercus albirictus (Hodgson)

Bhuchanga albirictus Hodgson, 1836, India Rev., **1** (8), p. 326 — Nepal.

Dicrurus macrocercus tsipi Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Explor., **1**, p. 15 — Palasbari, Assam.

Southeastern Iran eastward through Baluchistan, eastern Afghanistan, and North West Frontier Province to northern India to eastern Assam north of the Brahmaputra: ranges in northern India from the plains of the Ganges up to about 7,000 feet in the Himalayas. Intergrades with nominate *macrocercus* from the region south of the Ganges south to about lat. 20° N. and with *cathoecus* in Assam south of the Brahmaputra east to northern and western Burma.

Dicrurus macrocercus macrocercus (Vieillot)

Muscicapa atra Hermann, 1804, Observationes zool., p. 208 (not *Muscicapa atra* Gmelin, 1788, Linnaeus Syst. Nat., ed. 13, **1**, p. 946) — Tranquebaria, southern India.

Dicrurus macrocercus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **9**, p. 588, based on "le Drongolon", Levaillant, 1805, Oiseaux Afrique, **4**, p. 72, pl. 174. Type locality restricted to Orissa by Baker, 1924, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, 2 ed., **2**, p. 356; changed to Madras City by Vaurie (1949, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **93**, p. 237).

Dicrurus macrocercus peninsularis Ticehurst, 1932, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **53**, p. 20 — Madras City.

The whole of peninsular India, from lat. 20° N. southward.

Dicrurus macrocercus minor Blyth

Dicrurus minor Blyth, 1850, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **19**, p. 225 — Ceylon.

Ceylon; resident low country dry zone. Straggler to low country wet zone and hill zone.

Dicrurus macrocercus cathoecus Swinhoe

Dicrurus cathoecus Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 377 — "China, Hainan, Formosa." Type locality restricted to South China by Hartert (1921, Vög. pal. Fauna, **3**, p. 2017).

Dicrurus annectens siamensis Kloss, 1918, Ibis, p. 226 — Koh Lak, southwestern Siam.

Northwestern and western Burma (where intergrades with *albirictus*) south to Chin Hills, eastward through Burma, Thailand, and Indo-China (except in regions where replaced by *thai*), Hainan, and greater part of China to southern Manchuria. Straggles on spring migration to Amur River and southern Ussuriland. More northern populations migrate to southeastern China, Hainan, Indo-Chinese countries, and Malay Peninsula south to about the Malay States; more northern birds of Burma migrating to the southern plains.

Dicrurus macrocercus thai Kloss

Dicrurus macrocercus thai Kloss, 1921, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **10**, p. 208 — Koh Lak, southwestern Siam.

Tenasserim, southwestern and central Thailand, and southern Annam.

Dicrurus macrocercus harterti Baker

Dicrurus ater harterti Baker, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 229 — Tai-peh, Formosa.

Formosa, and introduced on Rota Island in the southern Marianas.

Dicrurus macrocercus javanus Kloss

Dicrurus macrocercus javanus Kloss, 1921, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **10**, p. 208 — Badjoelmati, Besoeki, eastern Java.

Java and Bali.

DICRURUS LEUCOPHAEUS

Dicrurus leucophaeus longicaudatus Jerdon

Dicrurus longicaudatus Jerdon, 1862, Birds India, **1**, p. 430 — Segour Pass, Nilgiris.

Dicrurus leucophaeus minimus Baker, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 296 — Trincomali, Ceylon.

Dicrurus leucophaeus beavani Vaurie, 1949, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **93**, p. 243 — Khudi Khel (south of Hashim Khel in the foothills or lower slopes of the Safed Koh), eastern Afghanistan.

Eastern Afghanistan south of the Hindu Kush and North West Frontier Province (probably), eastward along foothills and lower slopes of Himalayas, ascending to about 8,500 feet, to Sikkim where intergrades with *mouhoti*. Winters in peninsular and southern India to Ceylon. Evidence that species breeds in India south of Himalayas

not conclusive but birds with shorter wing than those of Himalayas, and which are somewhat paler and bluer, are found in eastern Ghats and southern India.

Dicrurus leucophaeus hopwoodi Baker

Dicrurus leucophaeus hopwoodi Baker, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 294 — Dacca, southeastern Bengal.

Dicrurus leucophaeus stevensi Baker, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 295 — Darjeeling.

Eastern Himalayas (from Darjeeling where intergrades with *longicaudatus*), Bengal, east of the Brahmaputra, and Assam eastward through Burma (south to north central Burma, eastern Northern Shan States, and extreme eastern Southern Shan States) to Indo-China (Tonkin, northern Laos, and northern Annam) to southern China (Sikang north to about lat. 29° N., Yunnan, western Kweichow, and parts of Kwangsi and Kwangtung). Migrates to southern Burma, northern and eastern Thailand, southern Laos, and Hainan Island. Intergrades with *mouhoti* in southern Chin Hills, central Burma, and western Laos.

Dicrurus leucophaeus mouhoti (Walden)

Buchanga mouhoti Walden, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **5**, p. 220 — Cambodia; restricted to Angkor by Riley (1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **53**, p. 132).

Arakan, southern Chin Hills (where intergrades with *hopwoodi*), central and upper southern Burma, western Northern Shan States, Southern Shan States (with possible exception of extreme east where may intergrade with *hopwoodi*), northern Thailand, northeastern Siam, western Laos (where intergrades with *hopwoodi*), central Laos, and central Annam. Winters in southern Burma, southern Thailand, Cambodia, and perhaps Cochin-China.

Dicrurus leucophaeus bondi de Schauensee

Dicrurus bondi de Schauensee, 1937, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **89**, p. 337 — Ubol Chanuman [Ban Chanuman, near Ban Khemmarat, eastern Thailand on the Mekong].

Dicrurus leucophaeus rocki Riley, 1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **53**, p. 132 — Arbre Broyé [between Dalat and Dran, southern Annam].

From Cambodia, southern Laos, and southern Annam, westward across Thailand to the Me Ping, south of lat. 17° 47′ N.

Dicrurus leucophaeus nigrescens Oates

Dicrurus intermedius Blyth, 1846 (not *Edolius intermedius* Lesson, 1831, Traité Orn., p. 380), Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 298 — Penang.

Dicrurus nigrescens Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, **1**, p. 311, 315 — Kyeikpaden, near Pegu Town.

Dicrurus leucophaeus disturbans Baker, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 293 — Amherst.

From plains of extreme southern Burma through Tenasserim and Malay Peninsula south to Kedah and lower Perak (Sitiawan, near Lumut), Junk Seylon, and Penang Islands. Appears to intergrade with resident form in extreme southern Burma, western Thailand, and around head of Gulf of Siam and its islands.

Dicrurus leucophaeus leucogenis (Walden)

Buchanga leucogenis Walden, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **5**, p. 219 — Nagasaki, Japan, error; type locality corrected to China by Baker (1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **27**, p. 474); restricted to Ichang, Hupeh, by Deignan (1945, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **186**, p. 289).

Buchanga leucogenys cerussata Bangs and Phillips, 1914, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **58**, p. 302 — Ichang, Hupeh.

Eastern China, from about northeastern Kwangtung or the border of Fukien, north through Fukien and Chekiang to the lower Yangtze (intergrading to the west with *salangensis* along the Yangtze from Anhwei to Szechwan), then north through northern China to southern Manchuria and west to southern Kansu. Migrates through southeastern China, Indo-China, and Thailand (chiefly in the east), to winter in southern Indo-China and the northern Malay Peninsula.

Dicrurus leucophaeus salangensis Reichenow

Dicrurus leucogenys var. *salangensis* Reichenow, 1890, Nomencl. Mus. Hein. Orn., p. 69 — "Insula Salanga" [Junk Seylon or Phuket].

Dicrurus leucogenys meridionalis Hachisuka, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 56 — Seven Finger Range, central Hainan.

Southeastern China inland, south from the Yangtze, along which it intergrades with *leucogenis*, and on the coast south from the Fukien-Kwangtung boundary. Migrates to Hainan, and through Indo-China and eastern and southern Thailand to the Malay Peninsula as far south as Malacca.

Dicrurus leucophaeus innexus (Swinhoe)

Buchanga innexa Swinhoe, 1870, Ibis, p. 246 — Chinlan River, Wenchang District, northeastern Hainan.

Hainan Island.

Dicrurus leucophaeus stigmatops (Sharpe)

Buchanga stigmatops Sharpe, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 247 — Mt. Kina Balu, northwestern Borneo.

Buchanga leucophaea penrissenensis Harrison and Hartley, 1934, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **54**, p. 157 — Mt. Penrissen, Sarawak.

Buchanga leucophaea dulitensis Harrison and Hartley, 1934, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **54**, p. 158 — Mt. Dulit, Sarawak.

Mountains of northern Borneo.

Dicrurus leucophaeus phaedrus (Reichenow)

Buchanga stigmatops phaedra Reichenow, 1904, Wiss. Ergebn. Deutschen Tiefsee Exped., **7**, p. 356 — Padang, western Sumatra.

Sumatra, south of lat. 1° 30′ N.

Dicrurus leucophaeus batakensis (Robinson and Kloss)

Buchanga leucophaea batakensis Robinson and Kloss, 1919, Journ. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc., **80**, p. 125 — Bandar Baroe, Deli, northeastern Sumatra.

Northern Sumatra, north of lat. 1° 30′ N.

Dicrurus leucophaeus periophthalmicus (Salvadori)

Buchanga periophthalmica Salvadori, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, **14**, p. 594 — Si Oban, Sipora Island, Mentawei group.

Dicrurus leucogenis diporus Oberholser, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60** (7), p. 15 — North Pagi Island, Mentawei group.

Sipora, North and South Pagi Islands, Mentawei group, western Sumatra.

Dicrurus leucophaeus siberu Chasen and Kloss

Dicrurus leucogenis siberu Chasen and Kloss, 1926, Ibis, p. 294 — Siberut Island, Mentawei group.

Siberut Island, Mentawei group, western Sumatra.

Dicrurus leucophaeus leucophaeus Vieillot[1]

Dicrurus leucophaeus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **9**, p. 587 — "Ceylon" (error for Java). Based on "le Drongri," Levaillant, 1805, Oiseaux Afrique, **4**, p. 65, pl. 170.

Buchanga palawanensis Whitehead, 1890, Ibis, p. 47 — Taguso, Palawan.

Dicrurus leucophaeus var. *whiteheadi* Dubois, 1901. Synopsis Avium, **1**, p. 530; new name for *Buchanga palawanensis* Whitehead.

Dicrurus cineraceus celaenus Oberholser, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60** (7), p. 15 — Simalur Island, western Sumatra.

Dicrurus cineraceus rebaptizatus Hartert, 1919, Novit. Zool., **26**, p. 130; new name for *Buchanga palawanensis* Whitehead.

Simalur, Java, Bali, Lombok, Palawan, and Balabac Islands.

[1] *Buchanga* (sic) *cineracea* (Horsfield), of Sharpe's Handlist, is a synonym.

DICRURUS CAERULESCENS

Dicrurus caerulescens caerulescens (Linnaeus)

Lanius caerulescens Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 95. Based on Edwards, 1747, Aves, **1**, pt. 2, p. 56 — Bengal.

India, from extreme south to slopes of Himalayas, and from Saurashtra in the west to western Bengal and Bihar in east.

Dicrurus caerulescens insularis (Sharpe)

Buchanga insularis Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 253 — Lunugalla, southeastern Ceylon.

The low country dry zone of Ceylon. Grades into *leucopygialis*.

Dicrurus caerulescens leucopygialis Blyth

Dicrurus leucopygialis Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 298 — Colombo, southwestern Ceylon.

The low country wet zone of Ceylon (from Colombo to somewhere between Matara and Tangalla on the southern coast). Grades into *insularis*.

DICRURUS ANNECTANS

Dicrurus annectans (Hodgson)

Bhuchanga annectans Hodgson, 1836, India Rev., **1** (8), p. 326 — Nepal.

The plains and foothills along the Himalayas from Uttar Pradash (Almora) and Nepal to Assam, northern and central Burma, the Shan States, and northern Thailand. Migrates through the whole of Malay Peninsula and neighboring islands, to Sumatra, western Java, and northern Borneo.

DICRURUS AENEUS

Dicrurus aeneus aeneus Vieillot

Dicrurus aeneus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **9**, p. 586. Based on "le Drongo Bronzé," Levaillant, 1805, Oiseaux Afrique, **4**, p. 75, pl. 176 — Bengal.

Chaptia aenea kwangsiensis Chong, 1932, Sinensia, **3** (6), p. 167, fig. 1 — Lungchow, Kwangsi.

Southern and northern India (from Mussoorie) eastward to Burma, Yunnan, southwestern Kwangsi (Lungchow), Hainan, Indo-China, Thailand, and the Malay Peninsula as far south as Selangor to about lat. 4° N. Intergrades with *malayensis* above northern Selangor.

Dicrurus aeneus malayensis (Blyth)

Chaptia malayensis Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 294; ex Hay MS — Malacca.

Southern tip of the Malay Peninsula from Selangor (about lat. 4° N.), southwards; Sumatra; Borneo.

Dicrurus aeneus braunianus (Swinhoe)

Chaptia brauniana Swinhoe, 1863, Ibis, p. 269 — interior mountains of Formosa.

Formosa.

DICRURUS REMIFER

Dicrurus remifer tectirostris (Hodgson)

(*Bhringa*) *Tectirostris* Hodgson, 1837, India Rev., **1**, p. 325 — Nepal.

Bhringa remifer latispatula de Schauensee, 1929, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **81**, p. 475 — Doi Suthep, Chiengmai, northern Siam.

Bhringa fangi Chong, 1932, Sinensia, **3** (6), p. 171, fig. 2 — Tung-Kwei of Lungchow, southwestern Kwangsi.

Along the lower Himalayas, between 1,500 and 6,000 feet, from Kumaon eastward through Nepal, Assam, northern Burma, and Yunnan to southwestern Kwangsi, southward through Cachar, Lushai Hills, and Chittagong Hill Tracts, the whole of Burma (except the plains of the south), northern Tenasserim (to about lat. 16° N.), northern Thailand, Tonkin, northern Laos, northern Annam, and central Annam (as far south as Hué). Intergrades with *peracensis* in south central Annam, at the Bolovens Plateau in southern Laos, and, probably, in western Thailand, south of the northern plateau at Ban Rahaeng.

Dicrurus remifer remifer (Temminck)

Edolius remifer Temminck, 1823, Pl. Col., livr. 30, **3**, pl. 178 — Java.

Bhringa remifer sumatrana Hachisuka, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 57 — Sungei Kumbang, Korinchi, southwestern Sumatra.

Java and Sumatra.

Dicrurus remifer peracensis (Baker)

Bhringa remifer peracensis Baker, 1918 (November), Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **39**, p. 18 — Telom, Perak-Pahang border, Malay Peninsula.

Bhringa remifer attenuata Robinson and Kloss, 1918 (December), Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **8** (2), p. 235 — Butik Fraser, Selangor-Pahang boundary.

Southern Annam, southeastern Thailand, the mountains of western Thailand south of the northern plateau, from about Ban Rahaeng, and northern Tenasserim (south of lat. 16° N.), down the length of the Malay Peninsula to southern Selangor and southern Pahang. Intergrades with *tectirostris* at the Bolovens Plateau in southern Laos, and probably in south central Annam, as well as western Thailand in the region of Ban Rahaeng. Intergrades with *lefoli* in southeastern Thailand at the northern end of the Cardamomes Range on the Thailand-Cambodia border.

Dicrurus remifer lefoli (Delacour and Jabouille)

Bhringa remifer lefoli Delacour and Jabouille, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **48**, p. 133 — Bokor, southern Cambodia.

Apparently confined to the mountains of southern Cambodia — Elephant and Cardamomes Range; intergrades with *peracensis* at the northern end of the Cardamomes at or near the Thailand-Cambodia border.

DICRURUS BALICASSIUS

Dicrurus balicassius balicassius (Linnaeus)

Corvus balicassius Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 157 — Philippines. Based on "le Choucas des Philippines," Brisson, 1760, Ornithologia, **2**, p. 31, pl. 2, fig. 1.

Dicrurus balicassius mindorensis Mearns, 1909, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **36**, p. 447 — Mt. Halcon, 3,000 feet, Mindoro.

Central and southern Luzon, Polillo, Lubang, Verde, Marinduque and Mindoro, Philippine Islands.

Dicrurus balicassius abraensis Vaurie

Dicrurus balicassius abraensis Vaurie, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1335, p. 2 — Bucay, Abra Province, northern Luzon.

Northern Luzon, intergrades with *balicassius* in north central Luzon in the region of the Lingayen Gulf or a little to the south of it, Philippine Islands.

Dicrurus balicassius mirabilis Walden and Layard

Dicrurus mirabilis Walden and Layard, 1872, Ibis, p. 103, pl. 5 — Negros.

Ticao, Masbate, Panay, Guimaras, Bantayan, Cebu, Negros, and possibly Siquijor, Philippine Islands.

DICRURUS HOTTENTOTTUS

Spangled Drongo

Dicrurus hottentottus samarensis Vaurie

Dicrurus hottentottus samarensis Vaurie, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1335, p. 1 — Bonga, Samar.

Samar, Leyte, and possibly Panaon and Bohol, Philippine Islands.

Dicrurus hottentottus striatus Tweeddale

Dicrurus striatus Tweeddale, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 545 — Pasananca [near Zamboanga], Mindanao.

Nipah, Mindanao, and Basilan, Philippine Islands.

Dicrurus hottentottus morotensis Vaurie

Dicrurus hottentottus morotensis Vaurie, 1946, Auk, **63**, p. 82 — Morotai Island.

Dicrurus bracteatus morotaiensis Van Bemmel, 1947, Zool. Meded. Leiden, **28**, p. 285 — Mira Island, Morotai.

Morotai Island.

Dicrurus hottentottus atrocaeruleus Gray

Dicrurus atrocaeruleus Gray, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 354 — Batchian and E. Gilolo [Halmahera] Islands.

Batjan and Halmahera Islands.

Dicrurus hottentottus carbonarius Bonaparte

Dicrourus carbonarius Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 352 — New Guinea; type locality, Lobo, Triton Bay, as fixed by Stresemann (1923, Arch. f. Naturg., **89**, div. A, no. 7, p. 46).

Dicrurus assimilis Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 178 — Aru Islands. Not *Corvus* (= *Dicrurus*) *adsimilis* Bechstein, 1794.

Chibia propinqua Tristram, 1889, Ibis, p. 556 — D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Chibia carbonaria dejecta Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5**, p. 522 — Sudest [= Tagula) Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Dicrurus bracteatus stellatus Neumann, 1922, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **15**, p. 235 — Friedrich Wilhelmshafen [= Madang], Astrolabe Bay.

Dicrurus bracteatus ultramontanus Stresemann, 1923, Arch. f. Naturg., **89**, div. A, no. 7, p. 47; new name for *Dicrurus assimilis* Gray.

The whole of New Guinea, and the islands of Gebe, Kofiau, Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu; the islands of Geelvink Bay (Numfor, Biak, Japen); the Aru Islands; the Trobriands (Kaileuna, Kitava, Kiriwina), and the D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Goodenough, Fergusson); the Louisiade Archipelago (Tagula).

Dicrurus hottentottus bracteatus Gould

Dicrurus bracteatus Gould, 1842, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 132 — eastern and northern coasts of Australia.

Dicrurus bracteatus baileyi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 437 — Alligator River, Northern Territory.

The northern and eastern coasts of Australia down to northern Victoria; accidental visitor in Tasmania. Migrates to southern New Guinea.

Dicrurus hottentottus laemostictus Sclater

Dicrurus laemo-stictus Sclater, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 101 — New Britain.

New Britain and Rook Island.

Dicrurus hottentottus meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Dicrurus meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1901, Novit. Zool., **10**, p. 110 — "Guadalcanar," Solomon Islands.

Restricted to Guadalcanal Island in the Solomon Archipelago.

Dicrurus hottentottus longirostris Ramsay

Dicrurus (Chibia) longirostris Ramsay, 1882, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., **7**, p. 300 — Wano, San Christoval [Solomon Islands].

Restricted to San Cristobal Island in the Solomon Archipelago.

Dicrurus hottentottus amboinensis Gray

Dicrurus amboinensis Gray, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1860), p. 354 — "Amboyna."

Dicrurus hottentottus manumeten Stresemann, 1914, Novit. Zool., **21**, p. 148 — Manusela, Ceram.

Southern Moluccas in Seram, Ambon, Haruku, and Saparua Islands.

Dicrurus hottentottus buruensis Hartert

Dicrurus (bracteatus?) buruensis Hartert, 1919, Novit. Zool., **26**, p. 133 — "Mount Madang," west Buru.

Buru Island.

Dicrurus hottentottus densus (Bonaparte)

Edolius densus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 352 — Timor.

Timor, Wetar, and Sermata Islands.

Dicrurus hottentottus kühni Hartert

Dicrurus kühni Hartert, 1901, Novit. Zool., **8**, p. 170 — Larat, Timorlaut [Tenimber] Islands.

Tenimber Islands.

Dicrurus hottentottus megalornis Gray

Dicrurus megalornis Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 179 — Kei Island.

Kei, Watubela, and Gorong Islands.

Dicrurus hottentottus sumbae Rensch

Dicrurus hottentottus sumbae Rensch, 1931, Treubia, **13**, p. 382 — Karoni and Laora, Sumba Island.

Sumba Island.

Dicrurus hottentottus bimaënsis Wallace

Dicrorus (sic) *bimaënsis* Wallace, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1863), p. 492 — "Lombock, Sumbawa, and Flores." Type

locality restricted to Flores by Rensch (1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17** (4), p. 589).

Dicrurus hottentottus vicinus Rensch, 1928, Orn. Monatsb., **36**, p. 7 — Ekas, Lombok.

Lombok, Flores, Pantar, Alor, and Gunungapi Islands.

Dicrurus hottentottus renschi Vaurie

Dicrurus hottentottus renschi Vaurie, 1949, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **93**, p. 298 — Tambora Mountain, Sumbawa.

Sumbawa Island.

Dicrurus hottentottus sumatranus Ramsay

Dicrurus sumatranus Ramsay, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 15 — Ayer-Angat, Paio, and Mt. Sago, Sumatra.

Sumatra.

Dicrurus hottentottus guillemardi (Salvadori)

Dicruropsis guillemardi Salvadori, 1890, Agg. Orn. Papuasia Mol., p. 94 (Mem. Roy. Accad. Torino, **11**, p. 220), for *Dicruropsis* sp? Guillemard, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 571 — Bisa Island, Obi Islands.

Dicrurus dohertyi Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 441 — Obi Major.

Obi Islands (Bisa and Great Obi).

Dicrurus hottentottus pectoralis Wallace

Dicrurus pectoralis Wallace, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 342 — Sula Islands.

Sula Islands.

Dicrurus hottentottus banggaiensis Vaurie

Dicrurus hottentottus banggaiensis Vaurie, 1952, Ardea, **40**, p. 72 — Peling Island.

Banggai Archipelago (Banggai and Peling Islands).

Dicrurus hottentottus leucops Wallace

Dicrurus leucops Wallace, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 478 — Celebes.

Dicruropsis axillaris Salvadori, 1878, Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, **13**, p. 1184 — Great Sangi.

Dicruropsis pectoralis sirensis Oberholser, 1919, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **54**, p. 198 — Pulo Mata Siri, Laurot Islands, Java Sea.

Celebes, mostly in lowlands, and surrounding islands: Talaud, Sangihe Archipelago, Bangka, Talissi, Manado, Mantehage, Lembeh, Togian, Matasiri, Selayer, Muna, and Butung, and the Tukang Besi Archipelago.

Dicrurus hottentottus jentincki (Vorderman)

Chibia jentincki Vorderman, 1893, Nat. Tijds. Nederl. Ind., **52**, p. 194 — Ardajasa, Kangean Islands.

Chibia ter Meuleni Finsch, 1907, Journ. f. Orn., **55**, p. 302 — Pulu Pajung, Thousand Islands [western Java].

Dicruropsis pectoralis solombensis Oberholser, 1919, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **54**, p. 184 — Solombo Besar Island, Java Sea.

Solombo Besar Island, Kangean Islands, Nusa Penida Island, Bali, eastern end of Java, and the Thousand Islands off western end of Java.

Dicrurus hottentottus viridinitens (Salvadori)

Dicruropsis viridinitens Salvadori, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, **14**, p. 593 — Pisae-sae, Si Oban [Sipora], Mentawei.

Mentawei Islands (Siberut, Sipora, North and South Pagi).

Dicrurus hottentottus borneensis (Sharpe)

Chibia borneensis Sharpe, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 246 — Kina-Balu, Borneo.

Northern Borneo.

Dicrurus hottentottus suluensis Hartert

Dicrurus suluensis Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 441 — Maimbun, Sulu [= Jolo] Island.

Sibutu, the Sulu Archipelago, and Maratua.

Dicrurus hottentottus hottentottus (Linnaeus)

Corvus hottentottus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 155 — Cape of Good Hope. Based on "le Choucas du Cap de Bonne Espérance," Brisson, 1760, Ornithologia, **2**, p. 33, pl. 2, fig. 2. Type locality Chandernagor, southern Bengal.[1]

Edolius chrishna Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 5 — Nepal.

Chibia hottentota [sic] *londae* Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52**, p. 70 — Londa, southern Bombay Presidency.

India from northwestern Punjab eastward to Assam, Burma, western Yunnan, Thailand, and southern Indo-China; south, in India, to southern Bombay Presidency and Travancore in the west, Mysore, Eastern Ghats, southern Bengal, and hills of Assam south of the Brahmaputra to Manipur. Intergrades with *brevirostris* in northern Burma, western Yunnan, and probably central Indo-China.

[1] See Stresemann, 1952, Ibis, **94**, pp. 517, 521. The type locality had been "corrected" (see Vaurie, 1949) by previous authors to Sikkim in 1919, to the head of the Gulf of Siam in 1921, and to Travancore in 1930, but none of these can stand.

Dicrurus hottentottus brevirostris (Cabanis)

Trichometopus brevirostris Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., pt. 1, p. 112 — China.

The greater part of China from northern Hopeh south to northern Indo-China (Tonkin and northern Laos); intergrades with nominate *hottentottus* in northern Burma, western Yunnan, and probably central Indo-China. The more northern birds migrate south to Indo-China, Thailand, lower Burma (probably), and southern Tenasserim.

Dicrurus hottentottus palawanensis Tweeddale

Dicrurus palawanensis Tweeddale, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 614 — Puerto Princesa, Palawan Island.

Chibia cagayanensis Mearns, 1909, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **36**, p. 447 — Cagayan Sulu Island.

Cagayan Sulu, Balabac, Palawan, and Calamianes, Philippine Islands.

Dicrurus hottentottus cuyensis (McGregor)

Chibia cuyensis McGregor, 1903, Bull. Philippines Mus., no. 1, p. 5 — Cuyo Island.

Chibia worcesteri McGregor, 1905, Bur. Govt. Lab. (Manila), no. 34, p. 26 — Semirara Island.

Cuyo and Semirara Islands, Philippine Islands.

Dicrurus hottentottus menagei (Bourns and Worcester)

Chibia menagei Bourns and Worcester, 1894, Occ. Papers Minnesota Acad. Sci., **1**, no. 1, p. 15 — Badajoz, Tablas Island.

Island of Tablas, Philippine Islands.

DICRURUS MEGARHYNCHUS

Dicrurus megarhynchus (Quoy and Gaimard)

Edolius megarhynchus Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., **1**, p. 184, Atlas Ois., pl. 6 — "Dorey, New Guinea," error for Port Praslin, New Ireland.

New Ireland.

DICRURUS MONTANUS

Dicrurus montanus (Riley)

Dicruropsis montana Riley, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **32**, p. 94 — Besoa, Toewo Mountains, north central Celebes.

Mountains of Celebes.

DICRURUS ANDAMANENSIS

Dicrurus andamanensis andamanensis Beavan

Dicrurus andamanensis Tytler = Beavan, 1867, Ibis, p. 323 — Andaman Islands.

Andaman Islands.

Dicrurus andamanensis dicruriformis (Hume)

Dissemuroides dicruriformis Hume, 1872, Stray Feathers, **1**, p. 408 — Great Coco and Table Islands.

Great Coco and Table Islands, north of the Andamans.

DICRURUS PARADISEUS

Dicrurus paradiseus brachyphorus (Bonaparte)

Edolius brachyphorus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 351 — Borneo.

Dissemurus paradiseus insularis Hachisuka, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 58 — Sarawak, Borneo.

The whole of Borneo, including Pulo Laut.

Dicrurus paradiseus banguey (Chasen and Kloss)

Dissemurus paradiseus banguey Chasen and Kloss, 1929, Journ. f. Orn., suppl. 2, p. 120 — Banguey and Balambangan Islands, off northern Borneo.

Banguey and Balambangan Islands off northern Borneo.

Dicrurus paradiseus microlophus (Oberholser)

Dissemurus paradiseus microlophus Oberholser, 1917, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **98**, p. 59 — Pulo Jimaja, Anamba Islands.

Dissemurus paradiseus endomychus Oberholser, 1932, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **159**, p. 98 — Pulo Lingung, Natuna Islands.

Anamba and northern Natuna Archipelagoes, possibly also the Tioman Archipelago.

Dicrurus paradiseus platurus Vieillot

Dicrurus platurus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **9**, p. 588. Based on "le Drongo à Raquette," Levaillant, 1805, Oiseaux Afrique, **4**, p. 73, pl. 175. Restricted to Malacca and Sumatra by Tweeddale (1877, Ibis, p. 314); type locality fixed to Malacca proper by Robinson and Kloss (1920, Journ. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc., no. 81, p. 111).

Dissemurus paradiseus olizurus Oberholser, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60** (7), p. 15 — Simalur Island, western Sumatra.

Dissemurus paradiseus adelphus Oberholser, 1912, *t. c.*, p. 15 — Teliwaa, Nias Island, western Sumatra.

Dissemurus paradiseus pachistus Oberholser, 1912, *t. c.*, p. 16 — Pulo Lasia Island, western Sumatra.

Dissemurus paradiseus elassopterus Oberholser, 1912, *t. c.*, p. 16 — Pulo Babi Island, western Sumatra.

Dissemurus paradiseus messatius Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16**, p. 519 — "Selitar, 9 miles from the town of Singapore," Singapore Island.

Dissemurus paradiseus siakensis Oberholser, 1926, *t. c.*, p. 519 — Siak River, eastern Sumatra.

Dissemurus paradiseus colpiotes Oberholser, 1926, *t. c.*, p. 520 — Loh Sidoh Bay, northwestern tip of Sumatra.

Southern end of the Malay Peninsula from about lat. 4° N., Singapore Island, and possibly the Tioman Archipelago; the whole of Sumatra including the eastern coastal islands, Rhio and Lingga Archipelagoes, Bangka Island; the northern group of the western Sumatran islands including Simalur, Lasia, Babi, and Nias.

Dicrurus paradiseus formosus (Cabanis)[1]

Dissemurus formosus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 111 — Barta, Java.

Dissemurus paradiseus wallacei Hachisuka, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 58 — Modjokerto, eastern Java.

Java.

Dicrurus paradiseus hypoballus (Oberholser)

Edolius malayensis Blyth, 1859, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **28**, p. 272 — Penang and the Andamans. Restricted to the Malay Peninsula north of lat. 4° N., type locality Penang, by Kloss (1918, Ibis, p. 519); preoccupied by *Dicrurus aeneus malayensis* (Blyth), 1846.

Dissemurus paradiseus hypoballus Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16**, p. 518 — "Prahmon, Trang, Lower (Peninsular) Siam."

Malay Peninsula and coastal islands from lower Tenasserim from about lat. 11° N. to about lat. 4° N. in Lower Perak, south of which it is replaced by *platurus*, the two forms intergrading. North of lat. 11° N. *hypoballus* is replaced by *paradiseus*, the two forms intergrading.

Dicrurus paradiseus paradiseus (Linnaeus)

Cuculus paradiseus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 172 — Siam. Based on "le Coucou verd [sic], hupé de Siam,"

[1] Acceptance of the name *Corvus tropicus* Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**, p. 372 [= *Dicrurus paradiseus tropicus*], from "insula O-why-hee" [= Princes Island, west of Java, *fide* Stresemann (1950, Auk, **67**, p. 81)] would violate the Conservation Principle adopted at Copenhagen in 1953 at the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, and is therefore not accepted here.

Brisson, 1760, Ornithologia, **4**, p. 151, fig. 1, pl. 14. Restricted "to the region between Ayuthia and the head of the Gulf" of Siam, by Kloss (1919, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, **3**, p. 453).[1]

Dissemurus paradiseus mallomicrus Oberholser, 1926, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **16**, p. 518 — Hastings Island, Mergui Archipelago.

India (south of the Godavari), Tenasserim, and the Mergui Archipelago, southwestern, central and southeastern Thailand, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Pulo Condore, southern Laos, and southern Annam. Along northern borders of range, in peninsular India, northern Tenasserim, western Thailand, central Laos, and north central Annam, intergrades with and replaced by *rangoonensis*; in peninsular Thailand, at about lat. 11° N., intergrades with and replaced by *hypoballus*.

Dicrurus paradiseus rangoonensis (Gould)

Edolius rangoonensis Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 5 — Rangoon.

Central India, central and southern Burma, southern Chin Hills, Southern Shan States, northern and northeastern Thailand, central Laos, and central Annam. Intergrades into *grandis* and *paradiseus* on respective borders of range.

Dicrurus paradiseus grandis (Gould)

Edolius grandis Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 5 — Nepal.

Dissemurus alcocki Finn, 1899, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **68**, p. 119, pl. 2 — Gorakhpur District? [partially albinotic aviary specimen].

Northern India, along foothills and lower slopes Himalayas (up to 4,000 feet), from Kashmir to Mishmi Hills of Assam, northern Cachar, northern Burma, south to northern Chin Hills and Northern Shan States, Yunnan, Tonkin, northern Laos, and northern Annam. Intergrades with *rangoonensis* along southern borders of range.

Dicrurus paradiseus johni (Hartert)

Dissemurus paradiseus johni Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 579 — Five Finger Mountains, Hainan.

Hainan Island.

[1] Stresemann's discovery (1952, Ibis, **94**, pp. 509; 519) that the Mergui Archipelago is a more likely type locality leads to considerable uncertainty since this is near the area of intergradation between *paradiseus* and *hypoballus*. It might even lead to a transfer of the name *paradiseus* to *hypoballus*. To avoid instability it will be best to accept Kloss' original restriction of the type locality.

Dicrurus paradiseus ceylonicus Vaurie

Dicrurus paradiseus ceylonicus Vaurie, 1949, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **93**, p. 329, new name for *Dissemurus* [= *Dicrurus*] *ceylonensis* Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 264, figs. 10–11 — Northeastern Province, Ceylon; preoccupied by *Dicrurus ceylonensis* Stephens, 1826, a synonym of *Dicrurus leucophaeus* Vieillot.

Ceylon in low country dry zone in north, east, and south and in drier parts of hill zone up to about 2,000 feet.

Dicrurus paradiseus lophorinus Vieillot

Dicrurus lophorinus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **9**, p. 587. Based on "le Drongup," Levailland, 1805, Oiseaux Afrique, **4**, p. 70, pl. 173 — India, restricted to Ceylon.

Ceylon in forest of low country wet zone from Deduru-oya on north to Walawe River in southeast and in wetter parts of the hill zone, to about 4,500 feet.

Dicrurus paradiseus otiosus (Richmond)

Dissemurus malabaricus otiosus Richmond, 1903, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 290 — Andamans. New name for *Edolius affinis* Beavan, 1867, Ibis, p. 323, not *Edolius affinis* Blyth, 1842.

Andaman Islands.

Dicrurus paradiseus nicobariensis (Baker)

Dissemurus paradiseus nicobariensis Baker, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 302 — Kondel [Island], Nicobars.

Nicobar Islands.

Family CALLAEIDAE[1]

Dean Amadon

Genus CALLAEAS Forster

Callaeas Forster, 1788 (March 27), Enchiridion, p. 35. Type, by monotypy, Great Wattle Bird of New Zealand = *Glaucopis cinerea* Gmelin.

CALLAEAS CINEREA

Kokako

Callaeas cinerea wilsoni (Bonaparte)

Glaucopis wilsoni Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 368 — New Zealand.

[1] This conventional spelling has been retained for the sake of stability even though Callaeatidae may be a more correct spelling, if the stem of Callaeas is taken to be Callaeat-.

North Island and Great Barrier Island, New Zealand. Now confined to several localities south of Auckland Isthmus, North Island.

Callaeas cinerea cinerea (Gmelin)

Glaucopis cinerea Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1** (1), p. 363 — New Zealand.

South Island and Stewart Island, New Zealand. Now local in occurrence.

Genus CREADION Vieillot

Creadion Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 34. Type, by subsequent designation, *Sturnus carunculatus* Gmelin (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15**, p. 321).

Philesturnus Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, 1832, Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], **1**, p. 390. Type, by monotypy, *Sturnus carunculatus* Gmelin.

CREADION CARUNCULATUS
Saddleback

Creadion carunculatus rufusater (Lesson)

Icterus rufusater Lesson, 1828, Man. Orn., **1**, p. 355 — Bay of Islands, North Island, New Zealand.

North Island and Great Barrier, Little Barrier, Cuvier, and Hen Islands, New Zealand. Now restricted to the Raukumara Ranges of North Island and to Hen Island.

Creadion carunculatus carunculatus (Gmelin)

Sturnus carunculatus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 805 — South Island, New Zealand.

South Island, Stewart Island, and islets off Stewart Island, New Zealand. Now known only from three islets off the southwestern coast of Stewart Island.

Genus HETERALOCHA Cabanis

Neomorpha Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, [pl. 11 and text]. Type, by virtual monotypy, *Neomorpha acutirostris* Gould.[1]

Heteralocha Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 218. Type, by original designation, *Heteralocha gouldi* Gray = *Neomorpha acutirostris* Gould.

[1] *Neomorpha* Gould has been suppressed, under the Plenary Powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opinion 514, 1958, in favor of *Heteralocha* Cabanis.

HETERALOCHA ACUTIROSTRIS
Huia

Heteralocha acutirostris (Gould)

Neomorpha acutirostris Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1 [pl. 11, fig. 1, and text] — New Zealand.

North Island, New Zealand. Believed extinct since about 1907.

Family GRALLINIDAE[1]

Ernst Mayr

cf. Amadon, 1950, Emu, **50**, pp. 123–127 (review).

Subfamily GRALLININAE

Genus GRALLINA Vieillot

Grallina Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 42. Type, by monotypy, *Grallina melanoleuca* Vieillot = *Corvus cyanoleucus* Latham.

Pomareopsis Oustalet, 1880, Bull. Ass. Sci. France, no. 11, p. 173. Type, by monotypy, *Pomareopsis semiatra* idem ibid. = *Grallina bruijni* Salvadori.

GRALLINA CYANOLEUCA
Magpie-lark

Grallina cyanoleuca (Latham)

C[orvus] cyanoleucus Latham, 1801, Ind. Orn., suppl., p. xxv — Sydney, New South Wales.

G[racula] picata Latham, ibid., p. xxix — New Holland.

Grallina cyanoleuca neglecta Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 372 — Parry's Creek, North-West Australia.

All Australia; as straggler to Kei Islands (Novit. Zool., 1903, p. 246; *ibid.*, 1906, p. 304).

GRALLINA BRUIJNI

Grallina bruijni Salvadori

Grallina bruijni Salvadori, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7**, p. 929 — Arfak Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

Symmorphus nigripectus De Vis, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893–94, p. 102 — Mt. Maneao, southeast New Guinea.

Mountainous districts of New Guinea: Tamrau, Arfak, Nassau, Sepik, Saruwaged, Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

[1] MS read by A. Keast and D. L. Serventy.

Subfamily CORCORACINAE

Genus CORCORAX Lesson

Corcorax Lesson, 1830, Traité Orn., livr. 5, p. 324. Type, by monotypy, *C. australis* = *Coracia melanorhamphos* Vieillot.

CORCORAX MELANORHAMPHOS

White-winged Chough

Corcorax melanorhamphos (Vieillot)

Coracia melanorhamphos Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **8**, p. 2 — New South Wales.

Corcorax melanorhamphos subniger Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 446 — Ringwood, Victoria.

Corcorax melanorhamphos whiteae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 446 — Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia.

Southern Queensland (north about to Longreach-Rockhampton) to South Australia (west along the coast about to Ceduna).

Genus STRUTHIDEA Gould

Struthidea Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 9. Type, by monotypy, *S. cinerea* Gould.

STRUTHIDEA CINEREA

Apostle-bird; Grey Jumper

Struthidea cinerea Gould

Struthidea cinerea Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 9 — interior of New South Wales.

Struthidea cinerea swainsoni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 445 — Queensland (north).

Struthidea cinerea dalyi Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5**, p. 42 — Daly Waters, Northern Territory.

In the interior of Victoria, New South Wales, and southern Queensland. Scattered in northern Queensland and Northern Territory.

Family ARTAMIDAE[1]

Ernst Mayr

cf. Stresemann, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20**, pp. 289–293 (*A. leucorhynchus*).

Keast, 1958, Emu, **58**, pp. 207–218 (Australian species).

[1] MS read by H. G. Deignan, E. T. Gilliard, A. Keast, and D. L. Serventy.

Genus ARTAMUS Vieillot

Artamus Vieillot, 1816 (April), Analyse, p. 41. Type, by monotypy, Langraien (Buffon) = *Lanius leucorhynchus* Linnaeus.

Angroyan Illiger, 1816 (late), Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1812, p. 231. Type, by original designation, *Loxia cyanoptera* Latham.

Campbellornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 113. Type, by original designation, *Ocypterus personatus* Gould.

Austrartamus Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 114. Type, by original designation, *Artamus melanops* Gould.

Pseudartamus Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian. Rec., **1**, p. 114. Type, by original designation, *Loxia cyanoptera* Latham.

Micrartamus Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 114. Type, by original designation, *Artamus minor* Vieillot.

ARTAMUS FUSCUS

Artamus fuscus Vieillot

Artamus fuscus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **17**, p. 297 — Bengal.

Ceylon and India, east of a line from the Gulf of Cambay to Simla, to Burma (south to the mouth of the Salween), Thailand (south to lat. 12° N.), Indo-China, Hainan, and China, in southern Yunnan, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi.

ARTAMUS LEUCORHYNCHUS

White-breasted Wood-Swallow

Artamus leucorhynchus pelewensis Finsch

Artamus pelewensis Finsch, 1876, Journ. Mus. Godeffroy, **12**, p. 41 — Palau Islands.

Palau Islands.

Artamus leucorhynchus leucorhynchus (Linnaeus)

Lanius leucoryn[*chus*] Linnaeus, 1771, Mantissa Plant., p. 524 — Manila, Luzon.

Artamus leucoryn. macroterus Oberholser, 1932, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **159**, p. 53 — Sirhassen, Natuna Islands.

Philippines, Palawan group, Sulu Islands, north Bornean Islands, Maratua, Borneo, and Natuna Islands.

?Artamus leucorhynchus amydrus Oberholser

Artamus leucoryn amydrus Oberholser, 1917, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **54**, p. 185 — Solombo Besar Island, Java Sea.

Sumatra, Banka, Biliton, islands of Java Sea, Kangean, Java, and Bali. Doubtfully distinct from *leucorhynchus*.

Artamus leucorhynchus humei Stresemann

Artamus leucorhynchos humei Stresemann, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20**, p. 291 — South Andaman.

Andaman Islands and Great and Little Cocos Island.

Artamus leucorhynchus celebensis Brüggemann

Artamus leucorrhynchus (L.), var. *celebensis* Brüggemann, 1876, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, **5**, p. 69 — Celebes.

Celebes and adjacent islands (Buton, Saleyer, Djampea), Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, and Sumba. Only slightly different from *albiventer*.

Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer (Lesson)

Ocypterus albiventer Lesson (ex Valenciennes), 1830, Traité Orn., livr. 5, p. 370 — Timor.

Alor, Wetar, and Timor.

Artamus leucorhynchus musschenbroeki Meyer

Artamus Musschenbroeki A. B. Meyer, 1884, Abh. Naturwiss., Ges. Isis, Dresden, **1**, p. 30 — Tenimber.

Tenimber and Babbar Islands.

Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis Gould

Artamus leucopygialis Gould, 1842, Birds Australia, **2** (6), pl. 33 — Namoi River, New South Wales.

Artamus (*Ocypterus*) *papuensis* Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 344 — Utanata River and Triton Bay, southwest New Guinea.

Artamus leucorhynchus parvirostris Hartert, 1899, Novit. Zool., **6**, p. 424 — Base of Cape York, N. Queensland.

Artamus leucorhynchus harterti Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 367 — Parry's Creek, east Kimberley, NW. Australia.

Artamus leucorhynchus melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 45 — Melville Island.

Moluccas; Kei Islands; Aru Islands; western Papuan Islands; all New Guinea; Fergusson Island; northern Australia, in the west along the coast south to Shark's Bay, in the east coastally to Manning River (N.S.W.) and inland to the Murray River. Variation within this range is too irregular for subspecific recognition.

Artamus leucorhynchus melaleucus (Wagler)

L[*eptopteryx*] *melaleuca* Wagler, 1827, Syst. Av., Addit. *Leptopteryx*, spec. 1, p. 168 — New Caledonia.

New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands (Maré and Lifu).

Artamus leucorhynchus tenuis Mayr

Artamus leucorhynchus tenuis Mayr, 1943, Auk, **60**, p. 268 — Gaua, Banks Is.

New Hebrides, from Efate to Espiritu Santo, and Banks Islands.

Artamus leucorhynchus mentalis Jardine

Artamus mentalis Jardine, 1845, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **16**, p. 174 — No locality = Fiji Islands.

Northern Fiji from Yasawa and Viti Levu to Taviuni and Ngamia.

ARTAMUS MONACHUS

Artamus monachus monachus Bonaparte

Artamus (*Ocypterus*) *monachus* Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 343 — Celebes.

Celebes and Banggai (subsp.?).

Artamus monachus sulaensis Neumann

Artamus monachus sulaensis Neumann, 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **59**, p. 156 — Taliabu, Sula.

Sula Islands (Taliabu, Mangoli, Besi).

ARTAMUS MAXIMUS

Artamus maximus Meyer

Artamus maximus A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsb. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturwiss. Kl., **69**, p. 203 — Hatam, Arfak Mts.

Artamus maximus wahgiensis Gyldenstolpe, 1955, Ark. f. Zool., **8**, p. 121 — Dagie, Wahgie Valley, central New Guinea. [E. T. Gilliard MS.]

Mountains of all New Guinea.

ARTAMUS INSIGNIS

Artamus insignis Sclater

Artamus insignis Sclater, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 101, pl. 15 — New Ireland.

New Britain and New Ireland.

ARTAMUS PERSONATUS

Masked Wood-Swallow

Artamus personatus (Gould)

Ocypterus personatus Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, p. 149 — "southern and western Australia" = York, Western Australia.

Artamus gracilis Ingram, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16**, p. 115 — Alexandra, inland of Gulf of Carpentaria.

Artamus personatus munna Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 94 — Moree, New South Wales.

Savanna woodlands throughout most of Australia, particularly the interior. Absent in the southwest corner and rare in the southeast.

ARTAMUS SUPERCILIOSUS

White-browed Wood-Swallow

Artamus superciliosus (Gould)

Ocypterus superciliosus Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 1, fig. 2 — "Interior of New South Wales" = Hunter River.

Artamus phoeus Ingram, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16**, p. 115 — Alexandra, inland of Gulf of Carpentaria.

Campbellornis superciliosus pallida Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3**, p. 61 — "South West Australia".

Principally the less wooded portions of southeastern Australia, east of the Darling River, and of southeastern Queensland. In winter locally throughout Australia.

ARTAMUS CINEREUS

Black-faced Wood-Swallow

Artamus cinereus cinereus Vieillot

Artamus cinereus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **17**, p. 297 — Timor.

Artamus (*Ocypterus*) *perspicillatus* Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 344 — Timor.

Timor, Letti, Sermatta.

Artamus cinereus melanops Gould

Artamus melanops Gould, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 198 — Saint Becket's Pool, lat. 28° 30′ S., central Australia.

Artamus venustus Sharpe, 1878, in Rowley's Orn. Misc., **3**, p. 198 — Depot, Victoria River, Northern Territory.

Artamus florenciae Ingram, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16**, p. 115 — Alexandra, Northern Territory.

Artamus tregellasi Mathews, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **27**, p. 100 — Rockingham, southwestern Australia.

The inland parts of southeastern Australia, north of the Murray River and west of the Great Dividing Range, central Australia, southwestern and midwestern Australia, Kimberley districts, and Northern Territory.

Artamus cinereus hypoleucus Sharpe

Artamus hypoleucus Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **13**, p. 17 — New name for *Artamus albiventris* Gould, not *Ocypterus albiventer* Lesson, 1830.

Artamus albiventris Gould, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **15**, p. 31 — Darling Downs, N.S.W.

Austrartamus melanops Normani Mathews, 1923, Birds Australia, **10**, p. 255 — Normanton, Queensland.

From Darling Downs, south Queensland, to Cape York (except area of *inkermani*); south New Guinea (Princess Marianne Straits).

Artamus cinereus inkermani Keast

A[*rtamus*] *cinereus inkermani* Keast, 1958, Emu, **58**, p. 214 — Inkerman, Queensland.

The Duaringa-Inkerman area, central Queensland.

ARTAMUS CYANOPTERUS
Dusky Wood-Swallow

Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus (Latham)

L[*oxia*] *cyanoptera* Latham, 1801, Ind. Orn., Suppl., p. 46 — "New Holland" = Sydney, New South Wales.

T[*urdus*] *sordidus* Latham, 1801, *ibid.*, p. 43 — not *Turdus sordidus* P. L. S. Müller, 1776.

Tasmania, southeastern and eastern Australia, north to Cairns and occasionally to Cape York.

Artamus cyanopterus perthi (Mathews)

Angroyan cyanopterus perthi Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 131 — Perth, Western Australia.

Southwestern Australia, north to Geraldton, east to Fraser Range, and inland to Wongan Hills and Kalgoorlie.

ARTAMUS MINOR
Little Wood-Swallow

Artamus minor Vieillot

Artamus minor Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **17**, p. 298 — "Terres Australes" = Shark's Bay, western Australia.

Artamus minor derbyi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 368 — Derby, northwestern Australia.

Northern and central Australia, north of a line from the Murchison River, Mt. Magnet, the Macdonnell Range to northern New South Wales (New England).

Family CRACTICIDAE[1]

Dean Amadon

cf. Amadon, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1504 (revision).

Genus CRACTICUS Vieillot

Cracticus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 37. Type, by monotypy, *Cassican — Calybé* Buffon = *Ramphastos cassicus* Boddaert.

CRACTICUS MENTALIS

Black-backed Butcherbird

Cracticus mentalis mentalis Salvadori and d'Albertis

Cracticus mentalis Salvadori and d'Albertis, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 824 — Nicura [southeastern New Guinea].

Southeastern New Guinea, about from Port Moresby west to Merauke.

Cracticus mentalis kempi Mathews

Cracticus mentalis kempi Mathews, 1912, Austra Avian Rec., **1**, p. 95 — Cape York. Type from Skull Creek, twenty miles south of Cape York.

Cape York Peninsula south to Palmer River and Laura districts, Queensland, Australia.

CRACTICUS TORQUATUS

Grey Butcherbird

Cracticus torquatus argenteus Gould

Cracticus argenteus Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, p. 126 — Northwest coast of Australia. Type from Port Essington.

Cracticus torquatus colletti Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 46 — Northern Territory. Type from Mary River.

Northern Territory, north of the central desert belt, and adjacent parts of Western Australia (East Kimberley region).

Cracticus torquatus leucopterus Gould

Cracticus leucopterus Gould, 1848, Birds Australia, **1**, p. xxxv — Western Australia.

Cracticus torquatus ethelae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 375 — Eyre's Peninsula. Type from Mt. Dutton.[2]

[1] I am indebted to H. T. Condon, Allen Keast, and D. L. Serventy for assistance in the preparation of this list.

[2] Name not cited in Mathews' *Systema*.

Cracticus torquatus colei Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 119 — Mallee, Victoria. Type from "Underwood" [= Underbool, which is between Ouyen, northwestern Victoria, and Pinaroo, South Australia].

Central Western Australia, east to Queensland (except Cape York Peninsula), south to southwestern Australia, South Australia, northern New South Wales, and western Victoria (Mallee country).

Cracticus torquatus torquatus (Latham)

L[anius] torquatus Latham, 1801, Ind. Orn., Suppl., p. xviii — Australia.

Cracticus torquatus olindus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 374 — Victoria. Type from Olinda.

Coastal southern Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, east and south of the Great Dividing Range.

Cracticus torquatus cinereus (Gould)

Vanga cinerea Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 2, and text — Van Diemen's Land [= Tasmania].

Tasmania.

CRACTICUS NIGROGULARIS[1]

Pied Butcherbird

Cracticus nigrogularis picatus Gould

Cracticus picatus Gould, 1848, Birds Australia, **2**, pl. 50 — Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Cracticus nigrogularis tormenti Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 46 — Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.

Cracticus nigrogularis territori Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 77 — Mount Shoobridge, Northern Territory.

Northern Territory, north of the central desert belt and adjacent parts of Western Australia (East Kimberley region).

Cracticus nigrogularis kalgoorli Mathews

Cracticus nigrogularis kalgoorli Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, (1911), p. 374 — Kalgoorlie, West Australia. Type from "Kurrawang, W. Kalgoorlie".

Cracticus nigrogularis coongani Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5**, p. 35 — Coongan River, Mid-West Australia.

Central Australia and Western Australia except the extreme north (range of *picatus*) and the humid southwest, but said to be extending its range into the latter area.

Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis (Gould)

Vanga nigrogularis Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 3, fig. 2, and text — New South Wales.

[1] For *C. cassicus* and *C. louisiadensis* see p. 284.

Cracticus nigrogularis inkermani Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 374 — Inkerman, [northern] Queensland.

Cracticus nigrogularis mellori Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 374 — South Australia.

Queensland, north at least to the Stewart River on Cape York Peninsula, south through Victoria, west into South Australia.

CRACTICUS QUOYI
Black Butcherbird

Cracticus quoyi quoyi (Lesson)

Barita Quoyi Lesson, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. (Férussac), **10**, p. 289 — Dorey [= Dorei = Manokwari, Vogelkop], northwestern New Guinea.

New Guinea and the islands of Misol, Salawati, Waigeu, and Japen, off its west and northwest coasts.

Cracticus quoyi spaldingi Ramsay

Cracticus spaldingi Ramsay, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **2**, p. 211 — Port Darwin, Northern Territory.

Cracticus quoyi tunneyi Hartert, 1905, Novit. Zool., **12**, p. 228 — Alligator River, Northern Territory.

Cracticus quoyi jardini Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 94 — Cape York.

Coastal Northern Territory, Cape York Peninsula, and the Aru Islands.

Cracticus quoyi rufescens De Vis

Cracticus rufescens De Vis, 1883, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **7**, p. 562 — Tully and Murray River Scrubs, northern Queensland.

Northern Queensland, south of the Cape York Peninsula.

Genus GYMNORHINA Gray

Gymnorhina Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, ed. 1, p. 37. Type, by original designation, *Coracias tibicen* Latham.

GYMNORHINA TIBICEN
Australian Magpie

Gymnorhina tibicen papuana Bangs and Peters

Gymnorhina tibicen papuana Bangs and Peters, 1926, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **67**, p. 431 — Princess Marianne Straits, southern New Guinea.

Southern New Guinea from the area of Princess Marianne Straits (opposite Frederik Hendrik Island) east to the Oriomo River.

Gymnorhina tibicen eylandtensis White

Gymnorhina tibicen eylandtensis H. L. White, 1922, Emu, **21**, p. 163 — Groote Eylandt.

Groote Eylandt, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Territory, Australia.

Gymnorhina tibicen longirostris Milligan

Gymnorhina longirostris Milligan, 1903, Emu, **3**, p. 96 — Ashburton River, northwestern Australia.

Gymnorhina tibicen longirostris Hartert, 1905, Novit. Zool., **12**, p. 230 — Nullagine, Western Australia.[1]

Western Australia between the De Grey and Ashburton River systems.

Gymnorhina tibicen finki Mathews

Gymnorhina tibicen finki Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 100 — Horseshoe Bend, Fink[e] River, Northern Territory.

Eucalypts along the dry rivers in northern South Australia and Northern Territory in the vicinity of the McDonnell Ranges (Finke River, Alice Springs), with scattered colonies in the semidesert areas to the north.

Gymnorhina tibicen terraereginae (Mathews)

Cracticus tibicen terraereginae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 372 — Bartle Frere, [northern] Queensland.

Coastal savannahs of Northern Territory; Queensland from the hills in central Cape York Peninsula south.

Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen (Latham)

C[oracias] tibicen Latham, 1801, Ind. Orn., Suppl., p. xxvii — New South Wales.

Cracticus tibicen intermissus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 372 — Victoria. The type is from Bendigo.

Cracticus hypoleucus intermedius Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 373 — New South Wales. The type is from Cooma.

New South Wales, Victoria north of the Dividing Range, west into the drier interior of South Australia. Intergrading or hybridizing with the following race in the area from southern New South Wales and Port Augusta south to Great Dividing Range in Victoria.

Gymnorhina tibicen leuconota[2] Gould

Gymnorhina leuconota Gould, 1844, Birds Australia, **2**, pl. 47 — South Australia.

[1] Hartert was unaware of Milligan's description and used the same name by coincidence.

[2] Some prefer to retain *leuconota*, and perhaps *dorsalis* and even *hypoleuca* of Tasmania as distinct species.

South-central and southeastern South Australia from Fowler's Bay, the southern Eyre Peninsula, and Port Augusta, east into Victoria, south of the Great Dividing Range.

Gymnorhina tibicen dorsalis Campbell

G[ymnorhina] dorsalis Campbell, 1895, Proc. Royal Soc. Victoria, new ser., **7**, p. 206 — Southwestern Australia.

Southwestern Australia, north to the Murchison River and southeast to Madura.

Gymnorhina tibicen hypoleuca (Gould)

Cracticus hypoleucus Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 4, fig. 1, and text — Van Diemen's Land [= Tasmania].

Tasmania.

Genus **STREPERA** Lesson

Strepera Lesson, 1830 or 1831, Traité Orn., livr. 5, p. 329. Type, by tautonomy, *Coracias strepera* Latham = *Corvus graculinus* J. White.

STREPERA GRACULINA
Pied Currawong

Strepera graculina robinsoni Mathews

Strepera graculina robinsoni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 443 — North Queensland. The type is from the Johnstone River, south of Cairns.

Strepera graculina magnirostris H. L. White, 1923, Emu, **22**, p. 258 — Coen, Cape York Peninsula.

Queensland.

Strepera graculina graculina (White)

Corvus Graculinus John White, 1790, Journ. Voy. New South Wales, p. 251 — [New South Wales].

New South Wales.

Strepera graculina ashbyi Mathews

Strepera graculina ashbyi Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 78 — Black Spur, Victoria.

Neostrepera versicolor riordani Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 78 — Geelong, Victoria. Type from Airey's Inlet, near Geelong.

Strepera graculina grampianensis Ashby, 1927, Emu, **26**, p. 291 — Grampian Range, western Victoria.

Victoria.

Strepera graculina crissalis Sharpe

Strepera crissalis Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds British Mus., 3, p. 58 — Lord Howe Island.

Lord Howe Island, east of Australia.

STREPERA FULIGINOSA[1]

Black Currawong

Strepera fuliginosa (Gould)

Coronica fuliginosa Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 5, fig. 1, and text — Van Diemen's Land = Tasmania.

Strepera fuliginosa colei Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., 3, p. 63 — King Island, Bass Strait.

Tasmania and King Island, Bass Strait.

STREPERA VERSICOLOR

Gray Currawong

Strepera versicolor versicolor (Latham)

C[orvus] versicolor Latham, 1801, Ind. Orn., Suppl., p. xxv — Australia.

Strepera versicolor vieilloti Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 444 — Victoria. The type is from Olinda.

New South Wales (except inland) and eastern Victoria.

Strepera versicolor centralia (Mathews)

Neostrepera versicolor centralia Mathews, 1916, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **36**, p. 92 — Everard Ranges, Central Australia.

Everard and Musgrave Ranges, northern South Australia.

Strepera versicolor plumbea Gould

Strepera plumbea Gould, 1846, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 20 — Western Australia.

Southwestern Australia north to about lat. 26° S.

Strepera versicolor howei Mathews

Strepera melanoptera howei Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 444 — Kow Plains, Victoria.

Mallee country of northwestern Victoria and adjacent South Australia.

Strepera versicolor melanoptera Gould

Strepera melanoptera Gould, 1846, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 20 — South Australia.

[1] Perhaps a race of *S. graculina*.

Strepera melanoptera halmaturina Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 444 — Kangaroo Island. The type is from the Middle River.

Southeastern South Australia, east of the Gulf of St. Vincent; Kangaroo Island.

Strepera versicolor intermedia Sharpe

Strepera intermedia Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds British Mus., **3**, p. 59 — Port Lincoln, South Australia.

Strepera fusca Ashby, 1905, Emu, **5**, p. 27 — Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, South Australia.

Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, South Australia.

Strepera versicolor arguta Gould[1]

Strepera arguta Gould, 1846, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 19 — Van Diemen's Land [= Tasmania].

Tasmania.

Family PTILONORHYNCHIDAE[2]

Ernst Mayr

cf. Mathews, 1926, Birds Australia, **12**, pp. 296–363.
Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, pp. 183–187.

Mayr and Jennings, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1602, pp. 1–18 (Australian species).

Stresemann, 1953, Vogelwarte, **16**, pp. 148–154 (breeding biology).

Marshall, 1954, Bowerbirds, pp. 1–208.

Genus AILUROEDUS Cabanis

Ailuroedus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 213, note. Type, by monotypy, *Ptilonorhynchus Smithii* Vigors and Horsfield = *Lanius crassirostris* Paykull.

Buccokitta Mathews, 1926, Birds Australia, **12** (7), p. 313. Type, by original designation, *Kitta buccoides* Temminck.

cf. Rand, 1942, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **79**, pp. 352–354 (habits).

[1] Usually treated as a separate species but seems to differ from *S. v. intermedia* (as noted by Gould) only in its moderately larger size.

[2] MS read by E. T. Gilliard, Allen Keast, A. L. Rand, D. L. Serventy, and E. Stresemann.

AILUROEDUS BUCCOIDES

Ailuroedus buccoides oorti Rothschild and Hartert

Ailuroedus buccoides oorti Rothschild and Hartert, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20**, p. 526 — Waigeu.

Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati) and western New Guinea, Vogelkop and coast of Geelvink Bay to the Siriwo River.

Ailuroedus buccoides buccoides (Temminck)

Kitta buccoides Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. 97, pl. 575 — Lobo, Triton Bay.

South New Guinea from Triton Bay eastward to the upper Fly River.

Ailuroedus buccoides stonii Sharpe

Aeluraedus stonii Sharpe, 1876, Nature, **14**, p. 339 — Laloki River, southeast New Guinea.

South coast of southeast New Guinea from Hall Sound to the Port Moresby district.

Ailuroedus buccoides geislerorum Meyer

Aeluroedus geislerorum A. B. Meyer, 1891, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **3** (1890–1891), no. 4, p. 12 — Astrolabe Bay (restricted by Rothschild and Hartert, 1929, Novit. Zool., **35**, p. 59) and northern coast of Huon Gulf (Lolebu and Bussum).

Ailuroedus buccoides molestus Rothschild and Hartert, 1929, Novit. Zool., **35**, p. 59 — Haidana, Collingwood Bay.

Japen Island and northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Collingwood Bay.

AILUROEDUS CRASSIROSTRIS

Green Catbird

Ailuroedus crassirostris crassirostris (Paykull)

Lanius crassirostris Paykull, 1815, Nov. Act. Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsala, **7**, p. 283 — "Nova Hollandia" [= Sydney, New South Wales].

Coracina viridis Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **8**, p. 9 — "Nouvelle Hollande" [= Sydney, New South Wales].

Ailuroedus crassirostris blaauwi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 439 — Richmond River, northern New South Wales.

Forests of eastern Australia from southern New South Wales (Shoalhaven River) to southern Queensland (Bunya Mountains, Blackall Range).

Ailuroedus crassirostris maculosus Ramsay

Aeluroedus maculosus Ramsay, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 601 — Cardwell, Rockingham Bay, Queensland.

Ailuroedus melanotus fairfaxi Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 132 — Bellenden Ker.

Ailuroedus melanotis joanae Mathews, 1941, Emu, **40**, p. 384 — "Cape York" [= Rocky Scrub District, North Queensland].

Cairns district in north Queensland from Cardwell to Kuranda and Cedar Bay.

Ailuroedus crassirostris melanotis (Gray)

Ptilonorhynchus melanotis G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 181 — Aru Islands.

Aru Islands and south New Guinea (Oriomo River and lower and middle Fly River).

Ailuroedus crassirostris melanocephalus Ramsay

Aeluraedus melanocephalus Ramsay, 1882, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **8**, p. 25 — Astrolabe Mts., southeast New Guinea.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, westward in the south to the Angabunga River and in the north to Mt. Misim (Morobe district).

Ailuroedus crassirostris facialis Mayr

Ailuroedus crassirostris facialis Mayr, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 869, p. 4 — Snow Mts. (Utakwa River), Dutch New Guinea.

Nassau and Oranje Mountains, Dutch New Guinea.

Ailuroedus crassirostis guttaticollis Stresemann

Ailuroedus melanotis guttaticollis Stresemann, 1922, Orn. Monatsb., **30**, p. 35 — Hunsteinspitze, Sepik Mountains.

Sepik and (subsp.?) Hagen Mountains.

Ailuroedus crassirostris astigmaticus Mayr

Ailuroedus melanotis astigmaticus Mayr, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 647 — Ogeramnang, Saruwaged Mts.

Mountains of the Huon Peninsula (from 1,400 m. to 1,800 m.), northeastern New Guinea.

Ailuroedus crassirostris jobiensis Rothschild

Aeluroedus jobiensis Rothschild, 1895, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **4**, p. 26 — "Jobi Island", in error, probably for mainland of New Guinea east of Geelvink Bay.

Weyland Mountains (?) and mountains on upper Mamberano (Idenburg River); Adelbert Mountains, Astrolabe Bay (subsp.?).

Ailuroedus crassirostris arfakianus Meyer

Ailuroedus arfakianus A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsb. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturwiss. Kl., **69** (1), p. 82 — Arfak Mountains, 3,500 ft.

Arfak Mts., Vogelkop.

Ailuroedus crassirostris misoliensis Mayr and de Schauensee

Ailuroedus crassirostris misoliensis Mayr and de Schauensee, 1939, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **91**, p. 152 — Tip, Misol.

Misol Island, western Papuan Islands.

Genus **SCENOPOEETES** Coues

Scenopoeetes Coues, 1891, Auk, **8**, p. 115 (new name for *Scenopoeus* Ramsay, 1875). Type, by monotypy, *S. dentirostris* Ramsay.

Scenopoeus Ramsay, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 591. Type, by monotypy, *S. dentirostris* Ramsay. Preoccupied by *Scenopoeus* Agassiz, 1848.

SCENOPOEETES DENTIROSTRIS
Tooth-billed Bowerbird

Scenopoeetes dentirostris (Ramsay)

Scenopoeus dentirostris Ramsay, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 591 — Bellenden Ker Range (3,000–4,000 feet), North Queensland.

Scenopoeetes dentirostris minor Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 132 — Johnstone River, North Queensland.

North Queensland rain forest from the Cairns district south to the Seaview Range (near Rollingstone).

Genus **ARCHBOLDIA** Rand

Archboldia Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1072, p. 9. Type, by original designation, *Archboldia papuensis* Rand.

cf. Gilliard, 1959, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1935, pp. 1–18 (courtship).

ARCHBOLDIA PAPUENSIS

Archboldia papuensis papuensis Rand

Archboldia papuensis Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1072, p. 9 — Bele River (2,200 m.), 18 km. north of Lake Habbema, Snow Mountains.

Known only from the area between Lake Habbema (Oranje Mountains), the Idenburg River, and Wissel Lake, Netherlands New Guinea.

Archboldia papuensis sanfordi Mayr and Gilliard

Archboldia papuensis sanfordi Mayr and Gilliard, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1473, p. 1 — Southwestern slope of Mount Hagen, 4 miles west of Tomba, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

Known from the type locality and from Mt. Giluwe (8,500–9,000 feet), 20 miles southwest of Mount Hagen.

Genus AMBLYORNIS Elliot

Amblyornis Elliot, 1872, Ibis, p. 113. Type, by monotypy, *Ptilorhynchus inornatus* Schlegel.

cf. Mayr and Rand, 1937, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **73**, pp. 204–209 (biology).

Mayr and Gilliard, 1954, *ibid.*, **103**, pp. 363–364 (*A. macgregoriae*).

AMBLYORNIS INORNATUS

Amblyornis inornatus (Schlegel)

Ptilorhynchus inornatus Schlegel, 1871, Ned. Tijdsch. Dierk., (1873), p. 51 — Interior of the Vogelkop [= Arfak Mts.].

Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and the Wandammen Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

AMBLYORNIS MACGREGORIAE

Amblyornis macgregoriae mayri Hartert

Amblyornis inornatus mayri Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 30 — "Probably Karon, northern Vogelkop"; error for Weyland Mts.

Amblyornis inornatus longicristatus Mayr, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 649 — Mt. Goliath, Oranje Range.

Weyland, Tabi, Nassau, and Oranje Mountains.

Amblyornis macgregoriae macgregoriae De Vis

Amblyornis macgregoriae De Vis, 1890 (Feb. 22), Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–1889, p. 61 — Musgrave Range.

Amblyornis musgravii Goodwin, 1890 (April 1), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, p. 451 — Mt. Belford, Musgrave Range.

Amblyornis inornatus aedificans Mayr, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 648 — Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

Hindenburg Mountains, Schraderberg, Mount Hagen, Mount Kubor, Wahgi Divide, Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Amblyornis macgregoriae germanus Rothschild

Amblyornis subalaris germanus Rothschild, 1910, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **27**, p. 13 — Rawlinson Mts.

Mountains of the Huon Peninsula (Saruwaged Range), northeast New Guinea.

AMBLYORNIS SUBALARIS

Amblyornis subalaris Sharpe

Amblyornis subalaris Sharpe, 1884, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **17**, p. 408 — Astrolabe Mountains, British New Guinea.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

AMBLYORNIS FLAVIFRONS

Amblyornis flavifrons Rothschild

Amblyornis flavifrons Rothschild, 1895, Novit. Zool., **2**, p. 480 (fig. Novit. Zool., **3**, pl. 1, figs. 3 and 4) — "Dutch New Guinea".

Range unknown, but probably somewhere in Dutch New Guinea or the western Papuan Islands.

Genus **PRIONODURA** De Vis

Prionodura De Vis, 1883, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **7**, p. 561. Type, by monotypy, *P. Newtoniana* De Vis.

Corymbicola De Vis, 1889 (30 March), The Queenslander. Type, by monotypy, *C. mestoni* De Vis.

cf. Chisholm and Chaffer, 1956, Emu, **56**, pp. 1–39 (courtship).

PRIONODURA NEWTONIANA

Golden Bowerbird

Prionodura newtoniana De Vis

Prionodura Newtoniana De Vis, 1883, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **7**, p. 562 — Tully River Scrubs, North Queensland.

Corymbicola mestoni De Vis, 1889 (30 March), The Queenslander — Bellenden Ker Range, Queensland.

Prionodura newtoniana fairfaxi Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 133 — Bartlefrere, Quensland.

Forest in the Cairns district, North Queensland.

Genus **SERICULUS** Swainson

Sericulus Swainson, 1825, Zool. Journ., **1** (4), p. 476. Type, by monotypy, *Meliphaga chrysocephalus* Lewin.

Xanthomelus Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **38**, p. 262. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus aureus* = *Coracias aurea* L.

SERICULUS AUREUS

Sericulus aureus aureus (Linnaeus)

Coracias aurea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 108 — "Asia", error for Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea (restricted type locality).

Northwestern New Guinea (Vogelkop, Wandammen), Onin Peninsula (Fak-fak), head of Geelvink Bay (Gebroeders Mountains), and Idenburg River (upper Mamberano).

Sericulus aureus ardens (D'Albertis and Salvadori)

Xanthomelus ardens D'Albertis and Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14**, p. 113 — Upper Fly River (430 m.).

Southern New Guinea from the Wataikwa River eastward to the upper Fly River and the Wassikussa River.

SERICULUS BAKERI

Sericulus bakeri (Chapin)

Xanthomelus bakeri Chapin, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 367, p. 1 — "Madang, Astrolabe Bay" = Adelbert Mountains, above 3,000 feet, above Maratambu Village.

Adelbert Mountains, 40 kilometers northwest of Madang, northern New Guinea.

SERICULUS CHRYSOCEPHALUS

Regent Bowerbird

Sericulus chrysocephalus chrysocephalus (Lewin)

Meliphaga chrysocephala Lewin, 1808, Birds New Holland, pl. 6, p. 10 — New South Wales.

From Gosford (near Broken Bay), New South Wales, north to southern Queensland (Macpherson Range).

Sericulus chrysocephalus rothschildi Mathews

Sericulus chrysocephalus rothschildi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 441 — Blackall Range, South Queensland.

South Queensland (Blackall Range and Bunya Mountains).

Genus PTILONORHYNCHUS Kuhl

Ptilonorhynchus Kuhl, 1820, Beitr. Zool. Vergl. Anat., Abth. 1, p. 150. Type, by monotypy, *P. holosericeus* Kuhl = *Pyrrhocorax violaceus* Vieillot.

Kitta Temminck, 1826, Planch. Col., livr. 67, pl. 395. Type, by original designation, *P. holosericeus* Kuhl = *P. violaceus* Vieillot.

PTILONORHYNCHUS VIOLACEUS
Satin Bowerbird

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus (Vieillot)

Pyrrhocorax violaceus Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **6**, p. 569 — "Nouvelle Hollande" [= Sydney, New South Wales].

Southern Queensland to forests of Otway Peninsula, Victoria.

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus minor Campbell

Ptilonorhynchus minor A. J. Campbell, 1912, Emu, **12**, p. 19 — Herberton, Queensland.

Cairns district, northern Queensland.

Genus CHLAMYDERA Gould

Chlamydera Gould, 1837, Birds Australia, pt. 1, text to plate 3, note. Type, by monotypy, *Calodera maculata* Gould.

Rogersornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 117. Type, by original designation, *Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis* Jardine and Selby.

Alphachlamydera Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 112. Type, by original designation, *Chlamydera cerviniventris* Gould

Pseudochlamydera Mathews, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **46**, p. 60. Type, by original designation, *Chlamydera lauterbachi* Reichenow.

cf. Gilliard, 1959, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1936, pp. 1–8 (courtship).

CHLAMYDERA MACULATA
Spotted Bowerbird

Chlamydera maculata maculata (Gould)

Calodera maculata Gould, 1837, Synops. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 6 — "New Holland" [= Liverpool Plains, New South Wales].

Chlamydodera occipitalis Gould, 1875, Ann. Mag. Hist. Nat., ser. 4, **16**, p. 429 — "North Queensland" [= Port Albany, North Queensland].

Chlamydera maculata clelandi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 439 — South Australia.

Chlamydera maculata sedani Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 78 — Cloncurry River, Queensland.

The drier inland country of Queensland (north almost to Charters Towers), New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia (lower Murray Valley to Swan Reach).

Chlamydera maculata guttata Gould

Chlamydera guttata Gould, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 162 — "North-West Australia", probably upper Fortescue River.

Chlamydera maculata subguttata Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 440 — East Murchison, West Australia.

Chlamydera maculata macdonaldi [sic] Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 78 — Macdonnell Ranges, Central Australia.

Chlamydera maculata nova Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40**, p. 76 — North-West Cape, Mid-West Australia.

Chlamydera maculata carteri Mathews, 1920, Ibis, p. 499 — new name for *nova*.

Mid-western Australia, from the Pilbara district south to the middle reaches of the Gascoyne River, Meekatharra, and Malcolm, east to Lake Carnegie; separated by the Gibson desert from the Central Australian range: Macdonnell Ranges and Alice Springs area, south to the Everard Range, and west to the Rawlinson Range.

— CHLAMYDERA NUCHALIS

Great Grey Bowerbird

Chlamydera nuchalis oweni Mathews

Chlamydera nuchalis oweni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 440 — Point Torment, northwestern Australia.

Northwestern Australia (West and East Kimberley Districts), south to Fitzroy River and Hall's Creek.

Chlamydera nuchalis nuchalis (Jardine and Selby)

Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis Jardine and Selby, 1830, Ill. Orn., **2**, pl. 103 — Port Darwin district of Northern Territory [Designated type locality by Mayr and Jennings (1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1602, p. 11)].

Chlamydera nuchalis melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 52 — Melville Island.

From Northern Territory north of Mataranka and Birdum to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria (west of Flinders River); Groote Eylandt and Melville Island.

Chlamydera nuchalis yorki Mayr and Jennings.

Chlamydera nuchalis yorki Mayr and Jennings, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1602, p. 14 — Utingu, Cape York.

Cape York and adjacent portions of northern Queensland, south about to Cooktown.

Chlamydera nuchalis orientalis Gould

Chlamydodera orientalis Gould, 1879, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, **4**, p. 74 — Port Denison, Queensland.

North Queensland (except Cape York), from Cairns to Bowen, inland to Charters Towers and west to Burketown.

CHLAMYDERA LAUTERBACHI

Chlamydera lauterbachi lauterbachi Reichenow

Chlamydodera lauterbachi Reichenow, 1897, Orn. Monatsb., **5**, p. 24 — Jagei River, upper Ramu, German New Guinea.

Valleys of the Ramu and Sepik, northern New Guinea.

Chlamydera lauterbachi uniformis Rothschild

Chlamydera lauterbachi uniformis Rothschild, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 250 — Siriwo River, head of Geelvink Bay.

Siriwo River, and south New Guinea from the Kamura River eastward, probably as far as the Digul River.

CHLAMYDERA CERVINIVENTRIS

Fawn-breasted Bowerbird

Chlamydera cerviniventris Gould

Chlamydera cerviniventris Gould, 1850, Jardine's Contr. Orn., p. 100 (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, p. 201) — Cape York, N. Queensland.

Alphachlamydera cerviniventris nova Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 132 — "New Guinea".

Cape York Peninsula, islands of Torres Straits and eastern New Guinea westward in the south to the Wassikussa River, in the north as far as Humboldt Bay and Sentani Lake. Supposedly also Sudest Island (see De Vis, 1892, Ann. Queensland Mus., no. 2, p. 9).

Family PARADISAEIDAE[1]

Ernst Mayr

cf. Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, pp. 167–183.
Schönwetter, 1944, Beitr. Fortpfl.-biol. Vögel, **20**, pp. 1–18 (eggs).
Mayr, 1945, Natural History, pp. 264–276 (phylogeny).
Stresemann, 1954, Journ. f. Orn., **95**, pp. 263–291 (history).

Subfamily CNEMOPHILINAE

cf. Bock, (MS).
Gilliard, (MS).

Genus LORIA Salvadori

Loria Salvadori, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, **14**, p. 151.
Type, by monotypy, *L. loriae* Salvadori.

[1] MS read by E. T. Gilliard, G. C. A. Junge, and A. L. Rand.

LORIA LORIAE

Loria loriae inexpectata Junge

Loria loriae inexpectata Junge, 1939, Nova Guinea, (N.S.), **3** p. 77 — Bijenkorf, Oranje Mountains.

Nassau, Oranje, Hindenburg, and Victor Emanuel Mountains.

Loria loriae loriae Salvadori

Loria loriae Salvadori, 1894 (May), Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, **14**, p. 151 — Moroka, Owen Stanley Range.

Cnemophilus mariae De Vis, 1894 (late), Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893–94, p. 104 — Mt. Maneao, southeast New Guinea.

Mountains of southeast New Guinea, Herzog Mountains, and Weyland Mountains.

Loria loriae amethystina Stresemann

Loria loria amethystina Stresemann, 1934, Orn. Monatsb., **42**, p. 144 — Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

Mountains of north-central New Guinea: Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg), Hagen, Kubor, and Bismarck Mountains.

Genus **LOBOPARADISEA** Rothschild

Loboparadisea Rothschild, 1896, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **6**, p. 15. Type, by monotypy, *L. sericea* Rothchild.

LOBOPARADISEA SERICEA

Loboparadisea sericea sericea Rothschild

Loboparadisea sericea Rothschild, 1896, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **6**, p. 16 — "Dutch New Guinea". The type was bought at Kurudu Island and had presumably come from the Weyland Mts.

Weyland, Nassau (Utakwa River), Oranje (Mount Goliath), and Victor Emanuel Mountains.

Loboparadisea sericea aurora Mayr

Loboparadisea sericea aurora Mayr, 1930, Orn. Monatsb., **38**, p. 147 — Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

Herzog Mountains, and perhaps mountains of the Wahgi region.

Genus **CNEMOPHILUS** De Vis

Cnemophilus De Vis, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–89, p. 5 (dated August 23, 1889), App. C, p. 62. Type, by monotypy, *C. macgregorii* De Vis.

CNEMOPHILUS MACGREGORII

Cnemophilus macgregorii macgregorii De Vis

Cnemophilus macgregorii De Vis, 1890 (Feb. 22), Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–1889, p. 62 — Mt. Knutsford, Owen Stanley Range.

Xanthomelus macgregori Goodwin, 1890 (April), Ibis, p. 153 — Mt. Musgrave, Owen Stanley Range.

Known only from the mountains of southeastern New Guinea from Mt. Knutsford west to the Wharton Range.

Cnemophilus macgregorii sanguineus Iredale

Cnemophilus macgregorii sanguineus Iredale, 1948, Australian Zoologist, **11**, p. 162 — Kumdi, Mount Hagen district.

Central New Guinea: Hagen and Bismarck Mountains.

Cnemophilus macgregorii kuboriensis Mayr and Gilliard

Cnemophilus macgregorii kuboriensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **103**, p. 361 — Mt. Orata, Kubor Mountains.

Central New Guinea; Kubor Mountains.

Subfamily PARADISAEINAE

Genus MACGREGORIA De Vis[1]

Macgregoria De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 251. Type, by monotypy, *M. pulchra* De Vis.

cf. Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1073, pp. 1–7 (habits).

MACGREGORIA PULCHRA

Macgregoria pulchra pulchra De Vis

Macgregoria pulchra De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 251, pl. 7 — Mt. Scratchley, southeastern New Guinea.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Mt. Scratchley, Mt. Victoria, Mt. Batchelor, Murray Pass, and Mt. Albert Edward).

Macgregoria pulchra carolinae Junge

Macgregoria pulchra carolinae Junge, 1939, Nova Guinea, (N.S.), **3**, p. 82 — Oranje Mountains (3,800 m.).

Central New Guinea: Oranje Mountains.

[1] Possibly belonging to the Cnemophilinae (Bock, MS).

Genus LYCOCORAX Bonaparte

Lycocorax Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 829. Type, by original designation, *Corvus pyrrhopterus* Bonaparte.

LYCOCORAX PYRRHOPTERUS

Lycocorax pyrrhopterus obiensis Bernstein

Lycocorax obiensis Bernstein, 1864, Journ. f. Orn., **12**, p. 410 — Obi.

Moluccas: Obi Island.

Lycocorax pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus (Bonaparte)

C[orvus] pyrrhopterus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 384 – Gilolo.

Northern Moluccas: Batjan, Halmahera.

Lycocorax pyrrhopterus morotensis Schlegel

Lycocorax morotensis Schlegel, 1863, Ibis, p. 119 — Mortay.

Northern Moluccas: Morotai, Rau.

Genus MANUCODIA Boddaert

Manucodia Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. enlum., p. 39, no. 634. Type, by monotypy, *M. chalybea* Boddaert = *P. chalybata* Pennant. [Masculine, from old Javanese; "manukdewa" — bird of the gods].

Eucorax Sharpe, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **4**, p. 15. Type, by monotypy, *Manucodia comrii* Sclater.

cf. Gilliard, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1770, pp. 1–12 (*M. ater*).

MANUCODIA ATER

Manucodia ater ater (Lesson)

Phonygama ater Lesson, 1830, Voy. Coquille, Zool., **1**, p. 638 — Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

Misol, Gebe, Salawati, Batanta, Gemien, Waigeu, and Western New Guinea, from the Vogelkop eastward in the north to the Huon Gulf, and in the south to about the Fly River delta.

Manucodia ater subalter Rothschild and Hartert

Manucodia ater subalter Rothschild and Hartert, 1929, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **49**, p. 110 — Dobbo, Aru Islands.

Aru Islands and eastern New Guinea, westward on the south coast to about the Fly River delta, along the north coast to the Kumusi River.

Manucodia ater alter Rothschild and Hartert

Manucodia ater altera Rothschild and Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10**, p. 84 — Sudest Island.

Tagula Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

MANUCODIA JOBIENSIS

Manucodia jobiensis jobiensis Salvadori

Manucodia jobiensis Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7 (1875), p. 969 — Wonapi, Jobi Island.

Japen Island, Geelvink Bay.

Manucodia jobiensis rubiensis Meyer

Manucodia rubiensis A. B. Meyer, 1885, Zeitschr. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 374 — Rubi, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

From the head of Geelvink Bay (Rubi, Siriwo, Waropen) south to the Setekwa River, eastward to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu.

MANUCODIA CHALYBATUS

Manucodia chalybatus (Pennant)

Paradisea Chalybata Pennant, 1781, Spec. Faun. Ind., in Forster's Indian Zool., p. 40 — (based on Daubenton, Pl. Enlum., pl. 634). — "New Guinea", restricted to the Arfak Mts.

Manucodia orientalis Salvadori, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, **16**, p. 103 — Gerekanumu, Astrolabe Mts.

Misol and all New Guinea.

MANUCODIA COMRII

Manucodia comrii comrii Sclater

Manucodia comrii Sclater, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 459, pl. 42 — "Huon Gulf", error for Fergusson Island.

D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago: Fergusson, Goodenough, and Normanby Islands.

Manucodia comrii trobriandi Mayr

Manucodia comrii trobriandi Mayr, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 869, p. 3 — Kaileuna, Trobriand Islands.

Trobriand Islands: Kiriwina and Kaileuna Islands.

Genus **PHONYGAMMUS** Lesson and Garnot

Phonygammus Lesson and Garnot, 1826, Bull. Sci. Nat. (Férussac), 8, p. 110 — Type, by monotypy, *Barita Keraudrenii* Lesson and Garnot. [Originally described as subgenus.]

PHONYGAMMUS KERAUDRENII

Phonygammus keraudrenii keraudrenii (Lesson and Garnot)

Barita Keraudrenii Lesson and Garnot, 1826, Bull. Sci. Nat. (Férussac), **8**, p. 110 — Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

Western New Guinea: Vogelkop, Onin Peninsula, and Weyland Mountains.

Phonygammus keraudrenii jamesii Sharpe

Phonygama jamesii Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 181 — Aleya, Hall Sound, British New Guinea.

Aru Islands; southern New Guinea from the Mimika River in the west, eastward at least to Hall Sound.

Phonygammus keraudrenii purpureoviolaceus Meyer

Phonygama purpureo-violacea A. B. Meyer, 1885, Zeitschr. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 375, pl. 15 — Astrolabe Mts.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Phonygammus keraudrenii mayri Greenway

Phonygammus keraudrenii mayri Greenway, 1942, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **19**, p. 51 — Wau, Morobe District, northeastern New Guinea.

Northeastern New Guinea: Morobe District.

Phonygammus keraudrenii neumanni Reichenow

Phonygammus neumanni Reichenow, 1918, Journ. f. Orn., **66**, p. 438 — Lordberg.

Northern New Guinea: Lordberg (1,500 m.), Sepik Mountains, and (?) Jimi River Valley, Bismarck Mountains.

Phonygammus keraudrenii hunsteini Sharpe

Phonygama Hunsteini Sharpe, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **16**, p. 442 — "East Cape, New Guinea", error for Normanby Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Manucodia thomsoni Tristram, 1889, Ibis, p. 554 — D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago: Fergusson, Goodenough, and Normanby Islands.

Phonygammus keraudrenii gouldii (Gray)

Manucodia gouldii Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, note, p. 158 (fig. Gould, Suppl., pl. 9) — Cape York.

Phonygammus yorki Mathews, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **45**, p. 17 — Black Gin Creek, Cape York.

Northern Queensland.

Genus **PTILORIS** Swainson

Ptiloris Swainson, 1825, Zool. Journ., **1** (4), p. 479. Type, by monotypy, *Ptiloris paradiseus* Swainson.

Craspedophora Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, ed. 1, add. and err., p. 1. Type, by original designation, *Falcinellus magnificus* Cuvier (not preoccupied by *Craspedophorus* Hope, 1838, Coleopt. Manual, **2**, pp. 91, 165).

Mathewsiella Iredale, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 39. Type, by original designation, *Craspedophora magnifica claudia* Mathews. To replace *Craspedophora* Gray, 1840, not *Craspedophorus* Hope, 1838.

PTILORIS PARADISEUS

Paradise Riflebird

Ptiloris paradiseus Swainson

Ptiloris paradiseus Swainson, 1825 (Jan.), Zool. Journ., **1** (4), p. 481 — No locality [= northern New South Wales].

Ptiloris paradisea queenslandica Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5**, p. 42 — Blackall Ranges, Queensland.

New South Wales (Hunter River) to Central Queensland (Rockhampton).

PTILORIS VICTORIAE

Victoria Riflebird

Ptiloris victoriae Gould

Ptiloris Victoriae Gould, 1850 (between Jan. and June), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1849, p. 111, pl. 12 — Barnard Island, North Queensland.

Ptiloris paradisea dyotti Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2**, p. 133 — Cairns, North Queensland.

North Queensland (Cairns district).

PTILORIS MAGNIFICUS

Magnificent Riflebird

Ptiloris magnificus magnificus (Vieillot)

Falcinellus magnificus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., **28**, p. 167 — "Nouvelle Guinée", restricted to Dorey, Vogelkop.

Western New Guinea: from Vogelkop eastward in the north to the Sepik River, in the south to the Fly River.

Ptiloris magnificus intercedens Sharpe

Ptiloris intercedens Sharpe, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **16**, p. 444 — Milne Bay and East Cape, southeastern New Guinea.

Eastern New Guinea, westward in the south to the Hall Sound, in the north to Astrolabe Bay.

Ptiloris magnificus alberti Elliot

Ptiloris alberti Elliot, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 583 — "Cape York", Australia (not preoccupied by *P. alberti* "Elliot", G. R. Gray, 1870, Handlist Gen. Spec. Birds, pt. 1, p. 105, *nomen nudum* in synonymy).

Craspedophora magnifica claudia Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., **3**, p. 72 — Claudie River, North Queensland.

Craspedophora magnifica yorki Mathews, 1922, Austral Avian Rec., **5**, p. 8 — Cape York, North Queensland.

North Queensland: Cape York and Claudie River district.

Genus **SEMIOPTERA** Gray

Semioptera Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 130. Type, by monotypy, *Paradisea wallacii* Gray = *Semioptera wallacei* Gould.

SEMIOPTERA WALLACEI

Semioptera wallacei halmaherae Salvadori

Semioptera wallacei var. *Halmaherae* Salvadori, 1881, Orn. Papuasia Mol., **2**, p. 573 — Halmahera.

Halmahera.

Semioptera wallacei wallacei Gould

Semioptera wallacei Gould, 1859, Birds Australia, Suppl., pl. II+ text — Batjan.

Batjan.

Genus **SELEUCIDIS** Lesson

Seleucidis Lesson, 1835, Hist. Nat. Ois. Parad., Synopsis, p. 28, pl. 35. Type, *Seleucidis acanthilis* Lesson, *ibid.* = *Paradisea melanoleuca* Daudin.

SELEUCIDIS MELANOLEUCA[1]

Seleucidis melanoleuca melanoleuca (Daudin)

Paradisea melanoleuca Daudin, 1800, Traité Orn., **2**, p. 278 — "Waigiou", in error for Salawati or the Vogelkop.

Salawati and all of New Guinea, except the north coast.

[1] As stated correctly by Hartert (1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 33) Forster's name *ignota* is not available since it was proposed in an essentially polynomial (non-Linnaean) publication.

Seleucidis melanoleuca auripennis Schlüter

Seleucides ignotus auripennis Schlüter, 1911, Falco, **7**, p. 2 — Dallmannshafen [= Wewak], German New Guinea.

Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Astrolabe Bay and the Ramu River.

Genus **PARADIGALLA** Lesson

Paradigalla Lesson, 1835, Hist. Nat. Ois. Parad., p. 242. Type, by monotypy, *P. carunculata* Lesson.

PARADIGALLA CARUNCULATA

Paradigalla (carunculata) carunculata Lesson

Paradigalla carunculata Lesson, 1835, Hist. Nat. Ois. Parad., p. 242 — Arfak Mountains.

Northwest New Guinea: Arfak Mountains.

Paradigalla (carunculata) brevicauda Rothschild and Hartert

Paradigalla brevicauda Rothschild and Hartert, 1911, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 159 — Mt. Goliath, Dutch New Guinea.

Paradigalla intermedia Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **31**, p. 105 — Utakwa River, Nassau Range, at 5,500 feet.

Central New Guinea: Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Victor Emanuel, Sepik, Hagen, and Bismarck Mountains.

Genus **DREPANORNIS** Sclater

Drepanornis Sclater, 1873 (July 31), Nature, **8**, p. 192; *idem*, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 560. New name for *Drepanephorus* Sclater 1873 *nec* Egerton, 1872 (Pisces). Type, by original designation, *Drepanephorus albertisi* Sclater.

Drepananax Sharpe, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **4**, p. 15. Type, by original designation, *Drepanornis Bruijnii* Oustalet.

DREPANORNIS ALBERTISI

Drepanornis albertisi albertisi (Sclater)

Drepanephorus albertisi Sclater, 1873 (June), Nature, **8**, p. 151, and 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 558, pl. 47 — Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Western New Guinea: Arfak and Wandammen Mountains.

Drepanornis albertisi inversus Rothschild

Drepanornis albertisi inversa Rothschild, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **21**, p. 188 — Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mts.

Northern slopes of central range, from the Weyland to the Sepik Mountains (Lordberg).

Drepanornis albertisi geisleri Meyer

Drepanornis geisleri Meyer, 1893, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **4** (1892–93), no. 3, p. 15 — Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

Northeastern New Guinea: mountains of the Huon Peninsula (Saruwaged, etc.).

Drepanornis albertisi cervinicauda Sclater

Drepanornis albertisi cervinicauda Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 578 — "Vicinity of Port Moresby".

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea west to the Herzog Mountains.

DREPANORNIS BRUIJNII

Drepanornis bruijnii Oustalet

Drepanornis Bruijnii Oustalet, 1880, Ann. Sci. Nat., ser. 6, **9**, art. 5, p. 1 and 1880, Bull. Assoc. Sci. France, p. 172 — "Coast of Geelvink Bay between 136° 30′ and 137° of longitude", northern New Guinea.

Northern New Guinea: from the east coast of Geelvink Bay (Waropen) and the Mamberano basin eastward to the Tami River, east of Humboldt Bay.

Genus **EPIMACHUS** Cuvier

Epimachus Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., **1** (Dec. 1816), p. 407. Type, by monotypy, *Upupa magna* Gmelin = *Promerops fastuosus* Hermann.

EPIMACHUS FASTUOSUS

Epimachus fastuosus fastuosus (Hermann)

Promerops fastuosus Hermann, 1783, Tab. Aff. Anim., p. 194 (based on Pl. Enlum., pls. 638–639) — New Guinea, restricted to the Arfak Mountains by Hartert (1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 33).

Falcinellus striatus or *speciosus* auctorum.

Western New Guinea: Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Epimachus fastuosus atratus (Rothschild and Hartert)

Falcinellus striatus atratus Rothschild and Hartert, 1911, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 160 — Mt. Goliath, Dutch New Guinea.

Western Central ranges of New Guinea: Wandammen (Mt. Wondiwoi), Weyland, Nassau, and Oranje Mountains.

Epimachus fastuosus stresemanni Hartert

Epimachus fastuosus stresemanni Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 34 — Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

Eastern and central ranges of New Guinea: Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg), Mt. Hagen, and Hindenburg Mountains.

EPIMACHUS MEYERI

Epimachus meyeri meyeri Finsch

Epimachus Meyeri Finsch, 1885, Zeitschr. Ges. Orn., **2**, p. 380 — Hufeisengebirge, southeastern New Guinea.

Epimachus macleayanae Ramsay, 1887, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **12**, p. 239 — Astrolabe Mountains.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea westward to Mt. Misim, Herzog Mountains.

Epimachus meyeri bloodi Mayr and Gilliard

Epimachus meyeri bloodi Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1524, p. 10 — Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

Central highlands of New Guinea: Hagen, Kubor and Bismarck Mountains.

Epimachus meyeri albicans (van Oort)

Falcinellus meyeri albicans van Oort, 1915, Zool. Meded. Leiden, **1**, p. 228 — Treub Mts., Central New Guinea.

Oranje, Hindenburg, and Victor Emanuel Mountains.

Epimachus meyeri megarhynchus Mayr and Gilliard

Epimachus meyeri megarhynchus Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1524, p. 10 — Gebroeders Mountains, Weyland Range, Dutch New Guinea.

Known only from the Weyland Mountains, New Guinea.

Genus **ASTRAPIA** Vieillot

Astrapia Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 36. Type, by monotypy, *Paradisea nigra* Gmelin.

Astrarchia Meyer, 1885, Zeitschr. Ges. Orn., **2**, p. 378. Type, by monotypy, *A. Stephaniae* Finsch.

Calastrapia Sharpe, 1898, Monogr. Parad., Introd., p. 13. Type, by monotypy, *Astrapia splendidissima* Rothschild.

Taeniaparadisea Kinghorn, 1939, Australian Zoologist, **9**, p. 295. Type, by monotypy, *T. macnicolli* Kinghorn.

cf. Mayr and Gilliard, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1551, pp. 1–13 (*A. mayeri*).

ASTRAPIA NIGRA

Astrapia nigra (Gmelin)

Paradisea nigra Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Av., **1** (1), p. 401 — "Oceanic Islands", restricted to the Arfak Mountains, New Guinea.

Northwest New Guinea: Arfak Mountains.

ASTRAPIA SPLENDIDISSIMA

Astrapia splendidissima splendidissima Rothschild

Astrapia splendidissima Rothschild, 1895, Novit. Zool., **2**, p. 59, pl. 5 — "Probably Charles-Louis Mountains"; type came almost certainly from the Weyland Mts.

Western Ranges of New Guinea: from the Weyland Mountains eastward to the Wissel Lake district (subsp?).

Astrapia splendidissima helios Mayr

Astrapia splendidissima helios Mayr, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 869, p. 3 — Mount Goliath, Oranje Range, Dutch New Guinea.

West central New Guinea: Oranje Mountains, Nassau Mountains, and mountains on upper Mamberano (Bernhard Camp).

Astrapia splendidissima elliottsmithi Gilliard

Astrapia splendidissima elliottsmithi Gilliard, 1961, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2031, p. 3 — Mt. Ifal, alt. 7,200 ft., Victor Emanuel Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

Central New Guinea: Hindenburg and Victor Emanuel Mountains.

ASTRAPIA MAYERI

Astrapia mayeri Stonor

Astrapia mayeri Stonor, 1939 (Feb.), Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **59**, p. 57 — "Eighty to a hundred miles west of Mt. Hagen [Station]" [= Mt. Hagen].

Taeniaparadisea macnicolli Kinghorn, 1939 (Dec.), Australian Zoologist, **9**, p. 295, pl. 25 — West and northwest of Mt. Hagen.

Astrapia recondita Kuroda, 1943, Bull. Biogeo. Soc. Japan, **13**, p. 33, pl. 1 — "Morobe District".

Central New Guinea: Mt. Hagen (where it hybridizes with *A. stephaniae ducalis*), Giluwe (hybrid zone?) west to the mountains of the Wabag region.

ASTRAPIA STEPHANIAE

Astrapia stephaniae feminina Neumann

Astrapia feminina Neumann, 1922, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **15**,

p. 236 — Schraderberg, Sepik Mts., 60 miles north of Hagen Mountains.

Only known from the type locality.

Astrapia stephaniae ducalis Mayr

Astrapia stephaniae ducalis Mayr, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 711 — Dawong, Herzog Mts.

North New Guinea: Herzog Mountains to Kubor, Bismarck, Hagen, and Giluwe Mountains.

Astrapia stephaniae stephaniae (Finsch)

Astrarchia stephaniae Finsch, 1885, Zeitschr. Ges. Orn., **2**, p. 378 Hufeisengebirge, southeastern New Guinea.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Owen Stanley Range, etc.).

ASTRAPIA ROTHSCHILDI

Astrapia rothschildi Foerster

Astrapia rothschildi Foerster, 1906, Two New Birds of Paradise, p. 2 — Rawlinson Mts., northeastern New Guinea.

Astrapia alboundata Reichenow, 1918, Journ. f. Orn., **66**, p. 244 — "Probably the eastern part of Kaiser Wilhelmland".

Northeastern New Guinea: mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Genus **LOPHORINA** Vieillot

Lophorina Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 35. Type, by monotypy, "Le Superbe, Buff." = *Paradisea superba* Pennant.

LOPHORINA SUPERBA

Lophorina superba superba (Pennant)

Paradisea Superba Pennant, 1781, Spec. Faun. Ind., in Forster's Indian Zool., p. 40 (based on Daubenton, Pl. Enlum., pl. 632) — New Guinea, restricted to the Arfak Mountains.

Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Lophorina superba niedda Mayr

Lophorina superba niedda Mayr, 1930, Orn. Monatsb., **38**, p. 179 — Wondiwoi, Wandammen Mountains.

Mount Wondiwoi, Wandammen District, New Guinea.

Lophorina superba feminina Grant

Lophorina superba feminina Grant, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., **2**, p. 27 — Utakwa River, Nassau Range.

Lophorina superba addenda Iredale, 1948, Australian Zoologist, **11**, p. 162 — Mt. Hagen district.

Oranje, Nassau, Weyland mountains, and mountains on upper Mamberano (Doormanpaad), Hindenburg, Victor Emanuel, Hagen, Kubor, and Bismarck Mountains (Wahgi spur).

Lophorina superba pseudoparotia Stresemann

Lophorina superba pseudoparotia Stresemann, 1934, Orn. Monatsb., **42**, p. 144 — Hunsteinspitze, middle Sepik.

North New Guinea: Sepik Mountains.

Lophorina superba latipennis Rothschild

Lophorina minor latipennis Rothschild, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19**, p. 92 — Rawlinson Mountains.

Northeastern New Guinea: Mountains of the Huon Peninsula (Saruwaged, etc.).

Lophorina superba connectens Mayr

Lophorina superba connectens Mayr, 1930, Orn. Monatsb., **38**, p. 180 — Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

Northeastern New Guinea: Herzog Mountains, Morobe District.

Lophorina superba minor Ramsay

Lophorina superba minor Ramsay, 1885, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **10**, p. 242 — Astrolabe Mountains.

Lophorina superba lehunti Rothschild, 1932, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, **10**, p. 126 — Mekeo, southeast New Guinea.

Mountains of southeast New Guinea.

Lophorina superba sphinx Neumann

Lophorina superba sphinx Neumann, 1932, Orn. Monatsb., **40**, p. 121 — Type from an unknown locality.

Unknown. Possibly the mountains at the extreme southeast of New Guinea.

Genus **PAROTIA** Vieillot

Parotia Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 35. Type, by monotypy, "Sifilet, Buff." = *P. sefilata* Pennant.

PAROTIA SEFILATA

Parotia sefilata (Pennant)

Paradisea sefilata Pennant, 1781, Spec. Faun. Ind., in Forster's Indian Zool., p. 40 — New Guinea, restricted to the Arfak Mountains.

Western New Guinea: mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and Wandammen Mountains.

PAROTIA CAROLAE

Parotia carolae carolae Meyer

Parotia carolae A. B. Meyer, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 4, p. 6 — "Amberno River" [but apparently from the Weyland Mts.].

Weyland Mountains and Wissel Lake region.

Parotia carolae clelandiae Gilliard

Parotia carolae clelandiae Gilliard, 1961, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2031, p. 5 — Telefolmin, alt. 5,000 ft., Victor Emanuel Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

Known only from the type locality.

Parotia carolae meeki Rothschild

Parotia carolae meeki Rothschild, 1910, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 27, p. 35 — Setekwa River, Dutch New Guinea.

Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Parotia carolae chalcothorax Stresemann

Parotia carolae chalcothorax Stresemann, 1934, Orn. Monatsb., 42, p. 145 — Doormanpaad, upper Mamberano (Idenburg River).

Known only from the type locality.

Parotia carolae berlepschi Kleinschmidt

Parotia berlepschi Kleinschmidt, 1897, Orn. Monatsb., 5, p. 46 — New Guinea.

Unknown. Possibly mountains on the lower Mamberano (van Rees Gebergte).

Parotia carolae chrysenia Stresemann

Parotia carolae chrysenia Stresemann, 1934, Orn. Monatsb., 42, p. 147 — Lordberg, Sepik Mts.

Sepik Mountains (Lordberg and Hunsteinspitze) and (?) Jimi River (Bismark Mountains).

PAROTIA LAWESII

Parotia lawesii exhibita Iredale

Parotia lawesi exhibita Iredale, 1948, Australian Zoologist, 11, p. 162 — Hoiyevia, Mount Hagen district.

Mount Hagen area, northeastern New Guinea.

Parotia lawesii fuscior Greenway

Parotia lawesii fuscior Greenway, 1934, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **14**, p. 2 — Mt. Misim, Morobe district.

Herzog Mountains.

Parotia lawesii lawesii Ramsay

Parotia lawesii Ramsay, 1885, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **10**, p. 243 — Astrolabe Mountains.

Southern slopes of mountains in southeastern New Guinea (Wharton Range, Owen Stanley Range, Mt. Suckling, Mt. Maneao, etc.).

Parotia lawesii helenae De Vis

Parotia helenae De Vis, 1891, Ibis, p. 390 — Neneba, upper Mambare River, north of Mt. Scratchley.

Northern slopes of mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Hydrographer Mts., upper Mambare River (Neneba, Bihagi), and upper Waria River).

PAROTIA WAHNESI

Parotia wahnesi Rothschild

Parotia wahnesi Rothschild, 1906, Two New Birds of Paradise, p. 2 — Rawlinson Mts.

Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Genus PTERIDOPHORA Meyer

Pteridophora Meyer, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **4**, p. 11. Type, by monotypy, *P. alberti* Meyer.

PTERIDOPHORA ALBERTI

Pteridophora alberti alberti Meyer

Pteridophora alberti A. B. Meyer, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **4**, p. 11 — "Mountains on the Amberno River"; type apparently came from the Weyland Mts.

Weyland Mountains, (?) mountains on the lower Mamberano River (van Rees Mountains), Oranje, Hindenburg, and Victor Emanuel Mountains.

Pteridophora alberti hallstromi Mayr and Gilliard

Pteridophora alberti hallstromi Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1524, p. 12 — Forests above Tomba, south slope of Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

Central New Guinea: Hagen, Bismarck, and Kubor Mountains.

Pteridophora alberti bürgersi Rothschild

Pteridophora alberti bürgersi Rothschild, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 253 — Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

Ranges of central New Guinea, in the north from the Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg) east to the Kraetke Mountains.

Genus CICINNURUS Vieillot

Cicinnurus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 35. Type, by monotypy, "Manucode, Buff." = *Paradisaea regia* Linnaeus.

cf. Bergman, 1956, Nova Guinea, N.S., **7**, pp. 197–205 (breeding).

CICINNURUS REGIUS

— **Cicinnurus regius regius** (Linnaeus)

Paradisaea regia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 110 — "East Indies" = Aru Islands (Berlepsch, 1911).

Aru Islands.

— **Cicinnurus regius rex** (Scopoli)

Paradisaea Rex Scopoli, 1786, Del Faun. Flor. Insubr., pt. 2, p. 88 (based on Sonnerat, 1776, Voy. Nouv. Guinea, p. 156, pl. 95) — "New Guinea" [= Sorong district, Vogelkop].

Cicinnurus spinturnix Lesson, 1835, Hist. Nat. Ois. Parad., p. 182, pls. 16, 17, 18 — Dorei [= Manokwari, Vogelkop].

Cicinnurus regius claudii Ogilvie-Grant, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., **2**, p. 16 — Mimika River, southwestern New Guinea.

Misol, Salawati, Batanta, and all New Guinea, except the north between the head of Geelvink Bay and the Huon Gulf.

— **Cicinnurus regius gymnorhynchus** Stresemann

Cicinnurus regius gymnorhynchus Stresemann, 1922, Journ. f. Orn., **70**, p. 405 — Heldsbachküste near Finschhafen.

Northeastern coast of Huon Gulf.

Cicinnurus regius similis Stresemann

Cicinnurus regius similis Stresemann, 1922, Journ. f. Orn., **70**, p. 405 — Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay.

From the Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu westward at least to Humboldt Bay and the upper Mamberano basin (Idenburg River).

— **Cicinnurus regius cryptorhynchus** Stresemann

Cicinnurus regius cryptorhynchus Stresemann, 1922, Journ. f. Orn., **70**, p. 405 — Taua, lower Mamberano River.

Eastern coast of Geelvink Bay and northern New Guinea near the mouth of the Mamberano River.

Cicinnurus regius coccineifrons Rothschild

Cicinnurus regius coccineifrons Rothschild, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3**, p. 10 — Jobi.

Japen Island.

Genus DIPHYLLODES Lesson

Diphyllodes Lesson, 1834, Hist. Nat. Ois. Parad., Synopsis, p. 16. Type, by monotypy, *D. seleucides* Lesson = *Paradisea magnifica* Pennant.

Schlegelia Bernstein, 1864, Nat. Tijds. Nederl. Ind., **27**, p. 79. Type, by monotypy, *S. calva* Bernstein = *Paradisea wilsonii* Cassin.

cf. Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1073, pp. 7–14 (display).

DIPHYLLODES MAGNIFICUS

Diphyllodes magnificus magnificus (Pennant)

Paradisea Magnifica Pennant, 1781, Spec. Faun. Ind., *in* Forster's Indian Zool., p. 40 (based on Daubenton, Pl. Enlum, pl. 631) — New Guinea, restricted to the Arfak Mountains.

Diphyllodes rothschildi Ogilvie-Grant, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., **2**, p. 24 — Salawati Island.

Misol, Salawati, Vogelkop, Wandammen District, and Onin Peninsula.

Diphyllodes magnificus intermedius (Hartert)

Diphyllodes magnificus intermedius Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 36 — Snow Mountains [= upper Setekwa River].

From the Weyland Mountains to the southern slopes of the Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Diphyllodes magnificus chrysopterus Elliot

Diphyllodes speciosus var. *chrysopterus* Elliot, 1873, Monogr. Birds Parad., p. 13 — "Jobi Island".

Japen and northern New Guinea from the Mamberano basin to the Sepik Valley, and probably as far eastward as Astrolabe Bay and upper Ramu.

Diphyllodes magnificus hunsteini Meyer

Diphyllodes Hunsteini A. B. Meyer, 1885, Zeitschr. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 389, pl. 21 — Hufeisengebirge, southeastern New Guinea [near Astrolabe Mts.].

Diphyllodes magnificus extra Iredale, 1950, Birds of Paradise and Bowerbirds, p. 111 — Mt. Hagen district.

Eastern New Guinea, westward in the north to the Huon Peninsula (Sattelberg, etc.) and to the Wahgi and Kubor Mountains (inland), in the south to the Fly River.

DIPHYLLODES RESPUBLICA

Diphyllodes respublica (Bonaparte)

Lophorina respublica Bonaparte, 1850 (Feb.), Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **30**, pp. 131–291 — "New Guinea" [= Waigeu].

Paradisea Wilsonii Cassin, 1850 (Aug.), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 67; based on the same specimen (see Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 6).

Batanta and Waigeu.

Genus **PARADISAEA** Linnaeus

Paradisaea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 110. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1840, p. 39), *P. apoda* Linnaeus.

Uranornis Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **9**, p. 191. Type, by original designation, *Paradisea rubra* Daudin.

Paradisornis Meyer, 1885, Zeitschr. Ges. Orn., **2**, p. 385. Type, by monotypy, *Paradisornis rudolphi* Finsch.

Trichoparadisea Meyer, 1893, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Mus., Dresden, **4**, no. 3, p. 20. Type, by original designation, *Paradisea guilielmi* Cabanis.

PARADISAEA APODA

Paradisaea apoda apoda Linnaeus

Paradisaea apoda Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 110 — "India" [= Aru Islands].

Aru Islands.

Paradisaea apoda novaeguineae D'Albertis and Salvadori

Paradisaea apoda Linnaeus, var. *novae guineae* D'Albertis and Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14**, p. 96 — Middle Fly River (300–450 miles upstream).

South New Guinea from the Mimika River eastward to a line along the Dutch-Papuan border from the coast to the middle Digul and Fly Rivers, where it hybridizes (*"luptoni"*) with *salvadorii*.

Paradisaea apoda salvadorii Mayr and Rand

Paradisaea apoda salvadorii Mayr and Rand, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 814, p. 11 — Vanumai, Centr. Div. Papua, southeast New Guinea.

South New Guinea from near the Dutch-Papuan border (Tarara), the upper Fly, and the upper Purari River (including Wahgi Valley) in the west, eastward to the Port Moresby region and Cloudy Bay.

Paradisaea apoda raggiana Sclater

Paradisea raggiana Sclater, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 559 — Orangerie Bay.

Extreme southeastern New Guinea from Orangerie Bay to Milne Bay.

Paradisaea apoda intermedia De Vis

Paradisea intermedia De Vis, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893–94, p. 105 — Kumusi River.

Paradisea raggiana sororia Menegaux, 1913, Rev. Franç. Orn., **3**, p. 50 — "New Guinea" [bought from the dealer Mantou].

From Collingwood Bay (where the plumes are a little more reddish) to Holnicote Bay, Kumusi River, and the lower Mambare River.

Paradisaea apoda granti North

Paradisea granti North, 1906, Victorian Nat., **22**, p. 156 — "German New Guinea?".

Paradisea apoda subintermedia Rothschild, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 138 — "Inland from Huon Gulf".

Somewhere between the Mambare River and Salamaua, Huon Gulf, probably a changing population connecting *intermedia* with *augustaevictoriae*.

Paradisaea apoda augustaevictoriae Cabanis

Paradisea Augustae Victoriae Cabanis, 1888, Journ. f. Orn., **36**, p. 119 — "Kaiser Wilhelm's Land", restricted to Finschhafen.

The coast of the Huon Gulf and the Markham River valley up to the Uria River, a tributary of the upper Ramu, where it hybridizes ("*mixta*") with *P. minor finschi*.

PARADISAEA MINOR

Paradisaea minor finschi Meyer

Paradisea Finschi A. B. Meyer, 1885, Zeitschr. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 383 — Karan, between Aitape and the mouth of the Sepik, at long. 142° 30′ E.

Northern New Guinea: from the Finsch coast (Aitape district) and the Sepik basin east to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu River (Karamari), where it begins to hybridize with *P. apoda augustaevictoriae*.

Paradisaea minor jobiensis Rothschild

Paradisea minor jobiensis Rothschild, 1897, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **6**, p. 46 — Jobi Island.

Japen Island.

Paradisaea minor minor Shaw

Paradisea minor Shaw, 1809, Gen. Zool., **7**, pt. 2, p. 486 — "New Guinea", restricted to Dorey.

Western New Guinea: eastward along the north coast as far as Humboldt Bay and along the south coast to Etna Bay.

Paradisaea minor pulchra Mayr and de Schauensee

Paradisaea minor pulchra Mayr and de Schauensee, 1939, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **91**, p. 151 — Tip, Misol.

Misol Island.

PARADISAEA DECORA

Paradisaea decora Salvin and Godman

Paradisea decora Salvin and Godman, 1883 (January), Ibis, p. 131 — Fergusson Island.

Fergusson and Normanby Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

PARADISAEA RUBRA

Paradisaea rubra Daudin

Paradisea rubra Daudin, 1800, Traité Orn., **2**, p. 271 — "New Guinea", error for Waigeu.

Waigeu, Batanta and ? Ghemien (*fide* Bernstein).

PARADISAEA GUILIELMI

Paradisaea guilielmi Cabanis

Paradisea Guilielmi Cabanis, 1888, Journ. f. Orn., **36**, p. 119 — "Kaiser Wilhelm's Land", restricted to the Sattelberg.

Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

PARADISAEA RUDOLPHI

Paradisaea rudolphi rudolphi (Finsch)

Paradisornis Rudolphi Finsch, 1885, Zeitschr. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 385, pl. 20 — Hufeisengebirge, southeast New Guinea.

Paradisornis rudolphi hunti Le Souef, 1907, Emu, **6**, p. 119 — Brit. New Guinea.

Mountains of southeast New Guinea (Wharton Range, Owen Stanley Range), westward in the north as far as the Mambare River.

Paradisaea rudolphi ampla Greenway

Paradisea rudolphi ampla Greenway, 1934, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **14**, p. 1 — Mt. Misim, Morobe district.

From the Herzog Mountains westward to the Kraetke Mountains.

Paradisaea rudolphi margaritae Mayr and Gilliard

Paradisaea rudolphi margaritae Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1524, p. 11 — Kimil River, 20 miles west-northwest of Nondugl, Wahgi Valley, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

Central New Guinea: Kubor, Bismarck, and Hagen Mountains, at 4,500–6,500 feet.

BIRDS OF PARADISE HYBRIDS

cf. Stresemann, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, pp. 6–15.

Generic Names

Astrapimachus Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 181. Type, by monotypy, *Epimachus astrapioides* Rothschild.

Heteroptilorhis Sharpe, 1898, Monogr. Parad., Introd., p. x. Type, by monotypy, *Craspedophora mantoui* Oustalet.

Janthothorax Büttikofer, 1894, Notes Leyden Mus., **16**, p. 163. Type, by monotypy, *J. bensbachi* Büttikofer.

Lamprothorax Meyer, 1894, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Mus., Dresden, **5**, no. 2, p. 3. Type, by monotypy, *L. Wilhelminae* Meyer.

Loboptiloris Iredale, 1948, Australian Zoologist, **11**, p. 163. Type, by original designation, *Loborhamphus ptilorhis* Sharpe.

Loborhamphus Rothschild, 1901, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **12**, p. 34. Type, by monotypy, *L. nobilis* Rothschild.

Neoparadisea van Oort, 1906, Notes Leyden Mus., **28**, p. 129. Type, by monotypy, *N. ruysi* van Oort.

Paryphephorus Meyer, 1890, Ibis, p. 420. Type, by original designation, *Craspedophora duivenbodei* Meyer.

Pseudastrapia Rothschild, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **21**, p. 25. Type, by monotypy, *P. lobata* Rothschild, *ibid.* = *Epimachus ellioti* Ward.

Quesiparens Iredale, 1948, Australian Zoologist, **11**, p. 162. Type, by original designation, *Paradisea mirabilis*.

Rhipidornis Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **9**, p. 192. Type, by original designation, *Diphyllodes gulielmi III*. Meyer.

Visendavis Iredale, 1948, Australian Zoologist, **11**, p. 162. Type, by original designation, *Paradisea bloodi* Iredale.

Specific and Subspecific Names

Astrarchia barnesi Iredale, 1948, Australian Zoologist, **11**, p. 162 — Mt. Hagen district. = *Astrapia mayeri* × *A. stephaniae ducalis.*

Cicinnurus goodfellowi Ogilvie-Grant, 1902, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19**, p. 39 — Cyclops Mountains. = *Cicinnurus regius* × *Diphyllodes magnificus.*

Cicinnurus lyrogyrus Currie, 1900, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **22**, p. 497 — New Guinea. = *Cicinnurus regius* × *Diphyllodes magnificus.*

Craspedophora Bruyni Büttikofer, 1895, Notes Leyden Mus., **16**, p. 161 — Arfak Mountains. = *Ptiloris magnifica* × *Seleucidis ignotus.*

Craspedophora duivenbodei Meyer, 1890, Ibis, p. 419, pl. 12 — Mountains of northwest New Guinea. = *Ptiloris magnifica* × *Lophorina superba.*

Craspedophora Mantoui Oustalet, 1891, Naturaliste, **13**, p. 260, and 1892, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, ser. 3, **4**, p. 218, pl. 15 — "Northwest New Guinea". = *Ptiloris magnifia* × *Seleucidis ignotus.*

Diphyllodes gulielmitertii A. B. Meyer, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 31 — "Waigeu" (error). (Fig. Sharpe, Monog. Parad., **1**, pl. 32) = *Diphyllodes magnificus* × *Cicinnurus regius.*

Epimachus astrapioides Rothschild, 1897, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **7**, p. 22 — Dutch New Guinea. = *Epimachus fastuosus* × *Astrapia nigra.*

Epimachus ellioti Ward, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 742 — Dutch New Guinea. (Fig. Sharpe, Monog. Parad., **1**, pl. 16.) = *Epimachus fastuosus* × *Astrapia nigra.*

Janthothorax Bensbachi Büttikofer, 1895, Notes Leyden Mus., **16**, p. 163 — Arfak Mountains. = *Paradisaea (minor)* × *Ptiloris magnifica.*

Lamprothorax wilhelminae Meyer, 1894, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus., Dresden, **5**, no. 2, p. 3 — Arfak Mountains. = *Lophorina superba* × *Diphyllodes magnificus.*

Loborhamphus nobilis Rothschild, 1901, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **12**, p. 34 — Dutch New Guinea. = *Lophorina superba* × *Paradigalla carunculata.*

Loborhamphus ptilorhis Sharpe, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 67 — Dutch New Guinea. = *Paradigalla carunculata* × *Parotia sefilata.*

Neoparadisea ruysi van Oort, 1906, Notes Leyden Mus., **28**, p. 129 — Near Warsembo, west coast of Geelvink Bay. = *Paradisaea minor* × *Diphyllodes magnificus.*

Paradisea apoda luptoni Lowe, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 110 — Merauke district. = *Paradisaea apoda novaeguineae* × *P. a. salvadorii.*

Paradisea bloodi Iredale, 1948, Australian Zoologist, **11**, p. 161 — Miniyip, Mt. Hagen. = *Paradisaea apoda salvadorii* × *P. rudolphi margaritae.*

Paradisea duivenbodei Menegaux, 1913, Rev. Franç. Orn., **5**, p. 49 — Near Jaur, Geelvink Bay (error), probably back of Astrolabe Bay. = *Paradisaea minor finschi* × *P. guilelmii.*

Paradisea maria Reichenow, 1894, Orn. Monatsb., **2**, p. 22 — Finisterre Mountains, 1,500 feet. (Fig. Journ. f. Orn., 1897, pl. 5.) = *Paradisaea apoda augustaevictoriae* × *P. guilielmii.*

Paradisea mirabilis Reichenow, 1901, Orn. Monatsb., **9**, p. 185 — Madang, Astrolabe Bay. (Fig. Journ. f. Orn., 1902, pl. 1.) = *Paradisaea (minor)* × *Seleucidis melanoleuca.*

Paradisea mixta Rothschild, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 127 — Unknown, probably upper Ramu. = *Paradisaea minor finschi* × *P. apoda augustaevictoriae.*

Parotia duivenbodei Rothschild, 1900, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **10**, p. 100 — Dutch New Guinea. (Fig. Ibis, 1911, pl. 5.) = *Parotia sefilata* × *Lophorina superba.*

Pseudastrapia lobata Rothschild, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, p. 25 — Dutch New Guinea. = *Paradigalla carunculata* × *Epimachus fastuosus.*

Family CORVIDAE

Emmet R. Blake (New World)[1]

Charles Vaurie (Old World)[2]

cf. Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, pp. 1–40.
Hartert, 1921, *op. cit.*, **3**, pp. 2019–2035.
Ridgway, 1904, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 3, pp. 252–374 (North and Middle America).
Hartert and Steinbacher, 1932, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsb., **1**, pp. 3–30.
Dementiev, 1933, Systema Av. Ross., Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., pp. 728–744.
Hellmayr, 1934, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 7, pp. 1–70 (North and South America).

[1] New World MS read by A. H. Miller and F. Pitelka, and at least examined by A. Wetmore and H. Friedmann. R. Selander and D. Johnston have also read selected portions.

[2] Old World MS read by H. G. Deignan.

Amadon, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1251, pp. 1–21 (generic limits).
Johansen, 1944, Journ. f. Orn., **92**, pp. 8–26 (western Siberia).
Rustamov, 1954, in Dementiev and Gladkov (editors), Ptitsy Sovietskogo Soiuza, **5**, pp. 15–104.
Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1668, pp. 1–23 (Palearctic).
Miller, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, pp. 117–132 (Mexico).
Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 132–177.

Genus **PLATYLOPHUS** Swainson

Platylophus Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., 1831, p. 482. Type, by original designation, *Garrulus galericulatus* Vieillot = *Corvus galericulatus* Cuvier.

PLATYLOPHUS GALERICULATUS

Platylophus galericulatus galericulatus (Cuvier)

Corvus galericulatus Cuvier, 1817, Règne Animal, **1**, p. 399, ex Levaillant, pl. 42. Java.

Java.

Platylophus galericulatus coronatus (Raffles)

Lanius coronatus Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13**, p. 306 — Sumatra.

Sumatra and southern Borneo; birds of Sarawak intermediate but more similar to *coronatus*.

Platylophus galericulatus lemprieri Nicholson

Platylophus lemprieri Nicholson, 1883, Ibis, p. 88 — northeastern Borneo [= Sandakan Bay].

Northern Borneo.

Platylophus galericulatus ardesiacus (Bonaparte)

Lophocitta ardesiaca Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 374 — "Java?," error for Malacca.

Malay Peninsula, north to southern Tenasserim and southwestern Thailand.

Genus **PLATYSMURUS** Reichenbach

Platysmurus Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 80, generic details only. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 90), *Glaucopis leucopterus* Temminck.

PLATYSMURUS LEUCOPTERUS

Platysmurus leucopterus leucopterus (Temminck)

Glaucopis leucopterus Temminck, 1824, in Temminck and Laugier, Pl. Col., 265, livr. 45 — Sumatra.

Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

Platysmurus leucopterus aterrimus (Temminck)[1]

Glaucopis aterrimus Temminck, 1825, in Temminck and Laugier, Pl. Col., [no plate], livr. 57 — "environs de Pontianak," west coast of Borneo.

Borneo, chiefly in the lowlands, occasionally up to 3,500 feet.

Genus GYMNORHINUS Wied

Gymnorhinus Wied, 1841, Reise Nord-Amer., **2**, p. 21 (not preoccupied by *Gymnorhina* Gray, 1840). Type, by monotypy, *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus* Wied.

cf. Brodkorb, 1936, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 332, pp. 1–3 (review).

GYMNORHINUS CYANOCEPHALA

Piñon Jay

Gymnorhinus cyanocephala Wied

Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus Wied, 1841, Reise Nord-Amer., **2**, p. 22 — am Maria-River [= between the Marias and Yellowstone rivers, Montana].

Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus rostratus Brodkorb, 1936, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 332, p. 2 — Big Bear Valley, 7,000 feet, San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino County, California.

Resident from central Oregon, Idaho, east-central Montana, and western South Dakota, south through eastern California to northern Baja California, central Nevada, central and central-eastern Arizona, central New Mexico, and western Oklahoma. Wanders to central Washington, northwestern Oregon, northern Idaho, northwestern Montana, southwestern Saskatchewan, throughout the Great Basin, Nebraska, Kansas, central western and southwestern California, southeastern Arizona, central Texas, and Chihuahua.

Genus CYANOCITTA Strickland

Cyanocitta Strickland, 1845, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 1, **15**, no. 98, pp. 260–261. Type, by original designation, *Corvus cristatus* Linnaeus.

[1] *Pl. schlegeli* Pelzeln, 1880, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

Stellerocitta Coues, 1903, Key N. Amer. Birds, **1**, p. 494. Type, by original designation, *Corvus stelleri* Gmelin.

cf. Oberholser, 1921, Auk, **38**, pp. 83–89 (races of *cristata*). Stevenson, 1934, Condor, **36**, pp. 72–78 (races of *stelleri*). Wetmore, 1941, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **90**, pp. 502–503 (*C. cristata*).

CYANOCITTA CRISTATA
Blue Jay

Cyanocitta cristata bromia Oberholser

Cyanocitta cristata bromia Oberholser, 1921, Auk, **38**, p. 86 — Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio.

Southern Canada from central Alberta east to southern Quebec and Newfoundland south through the Dakotas and northeastern Nebraska to central Missouri, south-central Illinois, central Indiana, northeastern Kentucky, northeastern Tennessee, and south-central Virginia. Winters south casully to southern Louisiana, central Alabama, and northeastern Georgia.

Cyanocitta cristata cristata (Linnaeus)

Corvus cristatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 106. Based on The Blew Jay = *Pica glandaria caerulea cristata* Catesby, 1754, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 15, pl. 15 — in America septentrionali [= southeastern South Carolina, *fide* Oberholser (1921, Auk, **38**, p. 83)].

Southern Missouri, southern Illinois, southwestern Indiana, western Kentucky, Tennessee (except extreme northeastern corner), southwestern Virginia, and North Carolina south to southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida.

Cyanocitta cristata semplei Todd

Cyanocitta cristata semplei Todd, 1928, Auk, **45**, p. 364 — Coconut Grove, Florida

Southern Florida from Hillsborough and Osceola counties south to the Keys.

Cyanocitta cristata cyanotephra Sutton

Cyanocitta cristata cyanotephra Sutton, 1935, Auk, **52**, p. 176 — Kenton, Cimmarron (*sic*) County, Oklahoma.

Southeastern Wyoming and Nebraska (except the northeastern corner) south through eastern Colorado, western Kansas, and Oklahoma to northern Texas.

CYANOCITTA STELLERI
Steller's Jay

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri (Gmelin)

Corvus stelleri Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1** (1), p. 370. Based on Steller's Crow of Latham, 1781, Gen. Synop. Birds, **1** (1), p. 387 — in Sinu Natka Americae borealis [= Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia].

Cyanocitta stelleri paralia Oberholser, 1932, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus.,**4**, p. 7 — Pleasant Valley, 9 miles southeast of Tillamook, Oregon.

Southern Alaska and coastal British Columbia south to western Washington and northwestern Oregon.

Cyanocitta stelleri carlottae Osgood

Cyanocitta stelleri carlottae Osgood, 1901, North Amer. Fauna, no. 21, p. 46 — Cumshewa Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

Cyanocitta stelleri annectens (Baird)

Cyanura stelleri var. *annectens* Baird, 1874, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. North Amer. Birds, **2**, p. 281 — headwaters of the Columbia [= Hell Gate, east of Missoula, Montana].

Interior of British Columbia and southwestern Alberta south through eastern Washington, northern Idaho, and western Montana to northeastern Oregon and northwestern Wyoming (Yellowstone Park); casual in autumn and spring south of the breeding range in Wyoming and in southeastern Saskatchewan.

Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis (Ridgway)

Cyanura stelleri var. *frontalis* Ridgway, 1873, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, **5**, no. 25, pp. 41, 43 — the Columbia southward, along the Sierra Nevada to southern California [= Carson City, Nevada].

Central Oregon south through the mountains of California (except central segment of the coastal belt, and the southeastern desert area) and central western Nevada; casual in winter in the Sacramento Valley of California, and extreme northwestern Baja California.

Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea Grinnell

Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea Grinnell, 1900, Condor, **2**, p. 127 — Stevens' Creek Canyon, Santa Clara County, California.

Central coastal belt of California from Marin and Contra Costa counties south through Monterey County.

Cyanocitta stelleri macrolopha Baird

Cyanocitta macrolopha Baird, 1854, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7**, p. 118 — 100 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Cyanocitta stelleri percontatrix van Rossem, 1931, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 328 — Hidden Forest (8,500 ft.), Sheep Mountains, Clark County, Nevada.

Cyanocitta stelleri cottami Oberholser, 1937, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **50**, p. 117 — Provo, Utah.

Cyanocitta stelleri browni Phillips, 1950, Condor, **52**, p. 253 — near Summerhaven, Santa Catalina Mountains, Carter County, Arizona.

Rocky Mountain district of the United States and the Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico from eastern and southern Nevada, Utah, southeastern Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota, and western Nebraska south to northern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and southwestern Texas; casual in south-central Texas (San Antonio).

Cyanocitta stelleri diademata (Bonaparte)

Cyanogarrulus diadematus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 377 — ex Mexico mer. Zacatecas [= Zacatecas, Mexico].

Chiefly the Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico, from southeastern Sonora and extreme southwestern Chihuahua south to Jalisco and Zacatecas; also known from eastern Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí).

Cyanocitta stelleri coronata (Swainson)

Garrulus coronatus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., N.S., **1**, p. 437 — tableland of Mexico; restricted to Real del Monte, Hidalgo, by Brodkorb (1944, Auk, **61**, p. 403), and subsequently restricted to the vicinity of Cofre de Perote, Veracruz, by Davis (1945, Auk, **62**, p. 280).[1]

Highlands of south-central Mexico in the states of Guanajuato, San Luis Pososí, Hidalgo, northern Veracruz, and (?) Oaxaca.[2]

Cyanocitta stelleri purpurea Aldrich

Cyanocitta stelleri purpurea Aldrich, 1944, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **57**, p. 24 — Patamban, Michoacán, Mexico.

Highlands of western and central Michoacán.

[1] Restriction of the type locality to Real del Monte, Hidalgo, by Brodkorb seems more appropriate than the proposal by Davis.

[2] Although traditionally referred to *coronata*, Oaxaca birds are yet of doubtful status and may prove to have other affinities. See Moore, 1954, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **67**, pp. 235–237.

Cyanocitta stelleri azteca Ridgway

Cyanocitta stelleri azteca Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 256 — mountains near Vera Cruz, Mexico; restricted to Río Frío, State of Mexico, by Brodkorb (1944, Auk, **61**, p. 403).

Cyanocitta stelleri atriceps Davis, 1945, Auk, **62**, p. 281 — north slope of Mount Popocatépetl, 13,500 feet, State of Mexico, Mexico.

Mountains of eastern Michoacán[1], State of Mexico, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Puebla, and west-central Veracruz.

Cyanocitta stelleri teotepecensis Moore

Cynanocitta (sic) *stelleri teotepecensis* Moore, 1955, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **67**, p. 236 — Cerro Teotepec, Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, Mexico; altitude 11,500 feet.

High mountains of central and southern Guerrero[2].

Cyanocitta stelleri ridgwayi Miller and Griscom

Cyanocitta stelleri ridgwayi Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 184, p. 7 — Volcán de Fuego, Guatemala.

Cyanocitta stelleri lazula van Rossem, 1928, Auk, **45**, p. 361 — Los Esesmiles, Department Chalatenango, El Salvador.

Highlands of Chiapas and western Guatemala south in the mountains at least to El Salvador and (?) Honduras.

Cyanocitta stelleri suavis Miller and Griscom

Cyanocitta stelleri suavis Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 184, p. 7 — San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua.

Highlands of Nicaragua, intergrading with *C. s. ridgwayi* in Honduras.

Genus **APHELOCOMA** Cabanis

Aphelocoma Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., **1**, sign. 28, p. 221. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, 1858, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac., **9**, p. 584), *Garrulus californicus* Vigors.

cf. Oberholser, 1917, Condor, **19**, pp. 94–95 (*coerulescens*). Pitelka, 1951, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **50**, pp. 195–463 (review of genus).

[1] Intergrades with *C. s. purpurea* in vicinity of Pátzcuaro, Michoacán.

[2] In its purest form *teotepecensis* apparently is restricted to Guerrero, but Moore (*op. cit.*, p. 237) reports evidence of intergradation with *ridgwayi* as far south as Chiapas.

APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS
Scrub Jay

Aphelocoma coerulescens immanis Grinnell

Aphelocoma californica immanis Grinnell, 1901, Auk, **18**, p. 188 — Scio and Salem, Williamette Valley, Oregon [= Scio, Linn County, Oregon].

Extreme southwestern Washington (Clark County) and the Williamette Valley of interior western Oregon.

Aphelocoma coerulescens caurina Pitelka

Aphelocoma coerulescens caurina Pitelka, 1951, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **50**, p. 225 — one mile east of Wedderburn, Curry County, Oregon.

Coastal area of southwestern Oregon (Curry County) and northern California from Del Norte and Humboldt counties south to Sonoma and Napa counties and east to the inner Coast Ranges (Trinity, Lake, and Napa counties).

Aphelocoma coerulescens oocleptica Swarth[1]

Aphelocoma californica oocleptica Swarth, 1918, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **17**, p. 413 — Nicasio, Marin County, California.

South-central Oregon (Jackson and Lake counties), south in California in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and adjacent coast range and Sierra Nevada foothills to Mount Pinos, and east to extreme northwestern and central-western Nevada; the San Francisco Bay Region from Marin County and the San Francisco peninsula east and south to adjacent parts of Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, and Santa Clara counties.

Aphelocoma coerulescens californica (Vigors)

Garrulus californicus Vigors, 1839, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., p. 21, pl. V. — Monterey [= Monterey County, California].

Coastal ranges of central California from southern San Mateo County, Santa Clara County, and southeastern Alameda County south to southwestern Ventura County.

Aphelocoma coerulescens cana Pitelka

Aphelocoma coerulescens cana Pitelka, 1951, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **50**, p. 237 — north side of Eagle Mountain, 4,000 feet, Riverside County, California.

Eagle Mountain, Riverside County, California.

[1] Includes "*superciliosa*" of the A.O.U. Check-list, 1957, *nec* Strickland 1845 (= *californica*); cf. Pitelka, 1961, Condor, **63**, pp. 234–245.

Aphelocoma coerulescens obscura Anthony

Aphelocoma californica obscura Anthony, 1889, Proc. California Acad. Sci., ser. 2, **2**, p. 75 — Valladores (*sic*), L. C. [= Valladeres, west base of Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Baja California, Mexico].

Southwestern California and northern Baja California south to Ensenada (Todos Santos Bay) and the southern end of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir.

Aphelocoma coerulescens hypoleuca Ridgway

Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 356 — vicinity of Cape St. Lucas, Lower California [= La Paz, Baja California, designated by Ridgway (1904, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 3, p. 331)].

Aphelocoma coerulescens cactophila Huey, 1942, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **9**, p. 432 — 3 miles north of Punta Prieta, Lower California, Mexico, lat. 28° 56′ north, long. 114° 12′ west.

Central and southern Baja California north to the Sierra de Calamajué (Yubay) in the interior, to Magdalena Bay on the Pacific side, and to Loreto, lat. 26° N., on the Gulf side.

Aphelocoma coerulescens insularis Henshaw

Aphelocoma insularis Henshaw, 1886, Auk, **3**, p. 452 — Santa Cruz Island, California.

Santa Cruz Island, Santa Barbara group, off southern California.

Aphelocoma coerulescens nevadae Pitelka

Aphelocoma coerulescens nevadae Pitelka, 1945, Condor, **47**, p. 24 — 3 miles east of Jackass Springs, 6,200 feet, Panamint Mountains, Inyo County, California.

Southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and western Utah south through the Great Basin, Arizona, and extreme southwestern New Mexico (Sierra Hachita) to northeastern Sonora (San José Mountains) and extreme northwestern Chihuahua.

Aphelocoma coerulescens woodhouseii (Baird)

Cyanocitta woodhouseii Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac., **9**, pp. 584–585 — central line of Rocky Mountains to table lands of Mexico [= Fort Thorn (ten miles west of Rincon, Doña Ana County), New Mexico].

Rocky Mountains and neighboring regions from north-central and eastern Utah and southern Wyoming south through northeastern Arizona, western and southern Colorado, and western Oklahoma to northern Chihuahua and western Texas (Davis and Glass mountains). Casual in Nebraska (North Platte), southwestern Kansas (Morton County), and the Texas Panhandle.

Aphelocoma coerulescens texana Ridgway

Aphelocoma texana Ridgway, 1902, Auk, **19**, p. 70 — near head of Nueces River, Edwards County, Texas.

West-central Texas in the southern Concho River drainage and the Edwards Plateau from Tom Green and Concho Counties south to Crockett, Edwards, and Kerr counties. Casual in northwestern Bexar County.

Aphelocoma coerulescens grisea Nelson

Aphelocoma grisea Nelson, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **13**, p. 27 — near Guachochi [= Guachochic (lat. 26° 45′ N., long. 107° 01′ W.), north of Río Fuerte], Sierra Madre, southern Chihuahua.

Northwestern Mexico on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Madre Occidental from central Chihuahua south to Jalisco and central Guanajuato.

Aphelocoma coerulescens cyanotis Ridgway

Aphelocoma cyanotis Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 357 — "Mexico" [= Real del Monte, Hidalgo, *fide* Pitelka (1951, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **50**, p. 404)].

Mountains of east-central Mexico from southern Coahuila and Nuevo León south to State of Mexico, Distrito Federal, and Hidalgo.

Aphelocoma coerulescens sumichrasti (Baird and Ridgway)

Cyanocitta floridana var. *sumichrasti* Baird and Ridgway, 1874, Bull. Essex Inst., **5** (1873), p. 199 — Orizaba [Veracruz], Mexico.

High mountains of southeastern portion of the Mexican Plateau, from Tlaxcala and west-central Veracruz (Perote) south through Puebla to eastern and central Oaxaca.

Aphelocoma coerulescens remota Griscom

Aphelocoma californica remota Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75**, p. 392 — Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

Southwestern Mexico, in the Sierra Madre del Sur of Guerrero.

Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens (Bosc)

Corvus coerulescens Bosc, 1795, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, **1** (1791–1799), p. 87 — in Amer. septentrionale [= Florida].

Peninsular Florida from Dixie, Gilchrist, Alachua, and coastal Duval counties south on the west side to Collier County, and along the east coast to Dade County (Rockdale); absent in the east-central interior from Osceola County southward.

APHELOCOMA ULTRAMARINA

Mexican Jay

Aphelocoma ultramarina arizonae (Baird and Ridgway)

Cyanocitta ultramarina var. *arizonae* Baird and Ridgway, 1874, Bull. Essex Inst., **5** (1873), p. 199 — Fort Buchanan, Arizona; and Copper Mines, Arizona [= Old Fort Buchanan, near Crittenden, Santa Cruz County, Arizona].

Central and east-central Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico south to north-central Sonora and northwestern Chihuahua.

Aphelocoma ultramarina wollweberi Kaup

Aphelocoma wollweberi Kaup, 1854, Journ. f. Orn., **2**, no. 12, Suppl., p. LV, footnote — Zaccatekas (*sic*) Mexico; restricted by Pitelka (1951, Univ. California, Publ. Zool., **50**, p. 330) to Valparaíso Mountains, Zacatecas.

Mountains of western Mexico from southeastern Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua south through Sinaloa and Durango to western Zacatecas and adjacent parts of extreme northern Jalisco.

Aphelocoma ultramarina gracilis Miller

Aphelocoma gracilis G. S. Miller, 1896, Auk, **13**, p. 34 — Sierra Bolaños, Jalisco, Mexico.

Mountains of central-western Mexico, in eastern Nayarit and northern Jalisco, except northernmost part where occupied by *wollweberi*.

Aphelocoma ultramarina couchii (Baird)

Cyanocitta couchii Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, 1858, Rep. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pac., **9**, p. 588 — Monterey (*sic*) Mexico [= Guayjuco, eighteen miles southeast of Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico].

Mountains of extreme southwestern Texas and northeastern Mexico, from the Chisos Mountains, Brewster County, Texas, southeastward through Coahuila to southern Nuevo León and west-central Tamaulipas.

Aphelocoma ultramarina potosina Nelson

Aphelocoma sieberi potosina Nelson, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 27 — mountains near Jesus Maria, San Luis Potosí, Mexico.

Mountains of east-central Mexico, from San Luis Potosí south to northern Guanajuato, Querétaro, and central Hidalgo.

Aphelocoma ultramarina ultramarina (Bonaparte)

Corvus ultramarinus Bonaparte, 1825, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **4** (2), p. 387 — Mexico; restricted to Temascaltepec [State of Mexico] by van Rossem (1942, Auk, **59**, p. 573).

Garrulus sordidus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., N.S., **1**, p. 437 — Real del Monte, Hidalgo, error; restricted to Río Frío, State of Mexico by Brodkorb (1944, Auk, **61**, p. 401).

Pica sieberii Wagler, 1827, Syst. Av., **1**, fol. 21, Genus *Pica*, sp. 23 — Mexico; restricted to Río Frío, State of Mexico by Brodkorb (1944, Auk, **61**, p. 401).

Southern part of the Mexican Plateau, from southeastern Jalisco and northwestern Michoacán east through states of Mexico, southern Hidalgo, northern Morelos, Tlaxcala, and Puebla to central western Veracruz.

Aphelocoma ultramarina colimae Nelson

Aphelocoma sieberi colimae Nelson, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 27 — Jacala, Jalisco, Mexico.

Mountains of northwestern Jalisco, southeastward to south-central Jalisco and northeastern Colima.

APHELOCOMA UNICOLOR

Aphelocoma unicolor concolor (Cassin)

Cyanocorax concolor Cassin, 1848, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **4**, p. 26 — "South America"; type locality designated by Brodkorb (1944, Auk, **61**, p. 402) as eastern part of the State of Mexico.

Mountains of southeastern Mexico, in west-central Veracruz, eastern part of State of Mexico, and Puebla (Pinal).[1]

Aphelocoma unicolor guerrerensis Nelson

Aphelocoma guerrerensis Nelson, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16**, p. 154 — Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico.

Mountains of south-central Guerrero, Mexico, at altitudes exceeding 7,000 feet.

Aphelocoma unicolor oaxacae Pitelka

Aphelocoma unicolor oaxacae Pitelka, 1946, Condor, **48**, p. 44 — Moctum, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Central highlands of Oaxaca, southern Mexico.

Aphelocoma unicolor unicolor (DuBus)

Cyanocorax unicolor DuBus, 1847, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., **14**, pt. 2, p. 103 — le Méxique; locality restricted by Brodkorb (1944, Auk, **61**, p. 402) to San Cristóbal [= Ciudad de Las Casas], Chiapas.

[1] Not reported in states of Mexico and Puebla since the middle of the nineteenth century.

Aphelocoma unicolor coelestis Ridgway, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16**, p. 108 — San Cristóbal, Chiapas.

Mountains of Chiapas, southeastern Mexico, and Guatemala, chiefly at elevations of 7,000 to 10,000 feet.

Aphelocoma unicolor griscomi van Rossem

Aphelocoma unicolor griscomi van Rossem, 1928, Auk, **45**, p. 362 — Los Esesmiles, Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador.

Mountains of northern El Salvador (Los Esesmiles) and western Honduras, from Mount Pucca east to Alto Cantoral and Rancho Quemado.

Genus CYANOLYCA Cabanis

Cyanolyca Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 223. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 62), *Cyanocorax armillatus* Gray.

cf. de Schauensee, 1951, Caldasia, **5**, no. 25, pp. 884–885 (Colombia).

Zimmer, 1953, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1649, pp. 13–16 (Peru).

CYANOLYCA VIRIDICYANA

Cyanolyca viridicyana meridana (Sclater and Salvin)

Cyanocitta armillata α. *meridana* Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 271 — "upper wood-region of Merida", Venezuela.

Temperate zone of northwestern Venezuela in states of Táchira, Mérida, and Trujillo.

Cyanolyca viridicyana armillata (Gray)

Cyanocorax armillatus Gray, 1845, Gen. Birds, **2**, pl. 74 — no type locality given; type specimen from "Bogota", Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of the Eastern Andes of Colombia and southwestern Táchira, Venezuela.

Cyanolyca viridicyana quindiuna (Sclater and Salvin)

Cyanocitta armillata γ. *quindiuna* Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 272 — Cordillera of Quindiu [= Quindío], Colombia.

Cyanolyca angelae Salvadori and Festa, 1899, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, **14**, no. 357, p. 30 — Pun, Ecuador.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Colombia from the Quindío Mountains, Central Andes, south to the eastern slope of the Andes of Pasto and extreme northern Ecuador (Prov. Carchi).

Cyanolyca viridicyana turcosa (Bonaparte)

Cyanocitta turcosa Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 830 — "Colombie" [= near Puerres, Nariño, Colombia; designated by de Schauensee (1951, Caldasia, **5**, no. 25, p. 884)].

Temperate zone of the Andes in southern Colombia (Nariño),[1] Ecuador, and extreme northwestern Peru (Dept. Piura).

Cyanolyca viridicyana jolyaea (Bonaparte)

Cyanocitta jolyaea Bonaparte, 1852, Tagebl. 29 Versamml. Deutsche Naturf. u. Aerzte in Wiesbaden, Beilage, Nachtrag, p. 89 — South America [= Molinopampa, Peru; suggested by Zimmer (1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **17**, p. 401)].

Temperate zone of northern and central Peru from Department of Amazonas south to Department of Junín.

Cyanolyca viridicyana cyanolaema Hellmayr

Cyanolyca viridicyana cyanolaema Hellmayr, 1917, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **13**, p. 107 — Chuhuasi [= Uruhuasi], 15 miles north of Ollachea near Macusanai [= Macusani], Andes of Carabaya, Peru; 7,000 feet.

Temperate zone of southeastern Peru in departments of Cuzco and Puno.

Cyanolyca viridicyana viridicyana (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

Garrulus viridi-cyanus Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1838, Synop. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., **8**, cl. 2, p. 9 — Yungas, Bolivia [type specimen from "La Paz"].

Temperate zone of western Bolivia in departments of La Paz and Cochabamba.

CYANOLYCA PULCHRA

Cyanolyca pulchra (Lawrence)

Cyanocitta pulchra Lawrence, 1876, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **11**, p. 163 — "Quito", Ecuador.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of the west slope of the Western Andes of southwestern Colombia (north to the headwaters of the San Juan River) south to western Ecuador.[2]

[1] Specimens of "Bogota make" suggest a wider distribution in Colombia.

[2] Distribution uncertain in Ecuador where known chiefly from "Quito" collections.

CYANOLYCA CUCULLATA

Cyanolyca cucullata mitrata Ridgway

Cyanolyca mitrata Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 255, new name for *Pica ornata* Lesson, preoccupied — Mexico; type locality restricted by Pitelka (1951, Condor, **53**, p. 97), to mountains near Jalapa, Veracruz.

Cyanolyca mitrata guatemalae Pitelka, 1951, Condor, **53**, p. 97 — near San José, 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4,900 feet, Chiapas, México.

Mountains of eastern Mexico (extreme southeastern San Luis Potosí and Veracruz) south through east-central Oaxaca and interior Chiapas to Guatemala (Huehuetenango; Alta Vera Paz).

Cyanolyca cucullata hondurensis Pitelka

Cyanolyca mitrata hondurensis Pitelka, 1951, Condor, **53**, p. 97 — Peinitas (4 mi. W. San Pedro Sula), Honduras.

Caribbean slopes of the mountains of western Honduras.

Cyanolyca cucullata cucullata (Ridgway)

Cyanocorax cucullatus Ridgway, 1885, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **8**, p. 23 — Navarro, Costa Rica.

Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and western Panama.

CYANOLYCA PUMILO

Cyanolyca pumilo (Strickland)

Cyanocorax pumilo Strickland, 1849, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., p. 122 (in text) — Guatemala[1].

Cyanolyca pumilo nigrogularis van Rossem, 1928, Auk, **45**, p. 363 — Los Esesmiles, Department Chalatenango, El Salvador.

Mountains of southeastern Mexico (Chiapas), western and southern Guatemala,[2] El Salvador, and western Honduras.

CYANOLYCA NANA

Cyanolyca nana (Du Bus)

Cyanocorax nanus Du Bus, 1847, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., **14**, pt. 2, p. 103 — Le Mexique [= Mexico].

Subtropical and temperate zones of southern Mexico in states of Mexico, Veracruz, and Oaxaca.

[1] Probably Antigua, Department Sacatepéquez; cf. Salvin and Godman, 1887, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 501.

[2] Including Sierra de las Minas.

CYANOLYCA MIRABILIS

Cyanolyca mirabilis Nelson

Cyanolyca mirabilis Nelson, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16**, p. 154 — Omilteme, Guerrero.

Southwestern Mexico in the Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero.

CYANOLYCA ARGENTIGULA

Cyanolyca argentigula albior Pitelka

Cyanolyca argentigula albior Pitelka, 1951, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **41**, p. 114 — Volcán Turrialba, 9,680 feet, Costa Rica.

Subtropical zone of the Cordillera Central of Costa Rica.

Cyanolyca argentigula argentigula (Lawrence)

Cyanocitta argentigula Lawrence, 1875, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **11**, p. 88 — Talamanca, Costa Rica; type locality restricted by Pitelka (1951, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 41, p. 114) to near Pico Blanco, above Sipurio.

Cyanolyca blandita Bangs, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19**, p. 109 — Volcan de Chiriquí, Panama.

Mountains of southern Costa Rica (Cordillera de Talamanca) and western Panama.

Genus **CISSILOPHA** Bonaparte

Cissilopha Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 380. Type, by monotypy, *Garrulus sanblasianus* Lafresnaye = *Pica san-blasiana* Lafresnaye.

cf. Salvin and Godman, 1904, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, pp. 496–499.

CISSILOPHA MELANOCYANEA

Cissilopha melanocyanea melanocyanea (Hartlaub)

Garrulus (*Cyanocorax*) *melanocyaneus* Hartlaub, 1844, Rev. Zool., **7**, p. 215 — Guatemala.

Mountains of Guatemala and southern El Salvador (coast range east to Volcán de Vicente), intergrading with *chavezi* in northern and eastern El Salvador, and Honduras.

Cissilopha melanocyanea chavezi Miller and Griscom

Cissilopha melanocyanea chavezi Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 184, p. 8 — Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

Mountains of northern Nicaragua and (?) adjacent parts of Honduras.

CISSILOPHA SANBLASIANA
San Blas Jay

Cissilopha sanblasiana nelsoni Bangs and Penard

Cissilopha sanblasiana nelsoni Bangs and Penard, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63**, p. 40 — Colima, Mexico.

Southwestern Mexico in states Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, and western Guerrero.

Cissilopha sanblasiana sanblasiana (Lafresnaye)

Pica San-Blasiana Lafresnaye, 1842, Mag. Zool., ser. 2, **4**, Ois., pl. 28 and text — Acapulco et à San-Blas . . . . Mexique [= Acapulco].

Southwestern Mexico in the central coastal region of Guerrero.

Cissilopha sanblasiana yucatanica (Dubois)

Cyanocitta yucatanica Dubois, 1875, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., ser. 2, **40**, p. 797 — Yucatan.

Southeastern Mexico and northern Central America from Yucatán, Campeche (except southwestern part), and Quintana Roo south to northeastern Guatemala (Petén district) and British Honduras.

Cissilopha sanblasiana rivularis Brodkorb

Cissilopha yucatanica rivularis Brodkorb, 1940, Auk, **57**, p. 547 — Balancán, Tabasco.

Tabasco and southwestern Campeche.[1]

CISSILOPHA BEECHEII

Cissilopha beecheii (Vigors)[2]

Pica Beecheii Vigors, 1828 to 1829, Zool. Journ., **4**, no. 15, p. 353 — Montereale [= Mazatlán, Sinaloa or San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico].

Lowlands and foothills of northwestern Mexico in states of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Nayarit.

Genus CYANOCORAX Boie

Cyanocorax Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, **19**, part 10, col. 975. Type, by monotypy, *Corvus pileatus* Temminck = *Pica chrysops* Vieillot.

[1] Birds of Matamoros and Aguada Seca, Campeche, are intermediate to *yucatanica*, but perhaps are best referred to *rivularis*; cf. Traylor, 1941, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **24**, p. 217 and Paynter, 1955, Bull. Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist. (Yale Univ.), **9**, p. 218.

[2] The occurrence of *C. beecheii* and *C. san-blasiana* in the vicinity of San Blas, Nayarit, precludes their conspecificity. No evidence of intergradation has been reported.

Uroleuca Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 379. Type, by subsequent designation (Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 225), *Corvus cyanoleucus* Wied = *Corvus cristatellus* Temminck.

Xanthoura Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 380. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 62), *Corvus peruvianus* Gmelin = *Corvus yncas* Boddaert.

cf. Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, pp. 325–332.

Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**, no. 75, pp. 221–223 (Venezuela).

de Schauensee, 1951, Caldasia, **5**, no. 25, pp. 881–885 (Colombia).

Zimmer, 1953, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1649, pp. 1–13 (Peru).

CYANOCORAX CAERULEUS

Cyanocorax caeruleus (Vieillot)

Pica caerulea Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **26**, p. 126 — Paraguay; based on Azara, no. 55, "Urraca celeste".

Southeastern Brazil in states of São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay (lower Pilcomayo, Sapucay, Villa Concepción); northeastern Argentina in gobernaciones of Chaco and Misiones, and Province of Corrientes.

CYANOCORAX CYANOMELAS

Cyanocorax cyanomelas (Vieillot)

Pica cyanomelas Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **26**, p. 127 — Paraguay; based on Azara no. 54, "Urraca morada".

Southeastern Peru (Cuzco)[1]; eastern Bolivia; southwestern Brazil in State of Mato Grosso; Paraguay; northern Argentina in gobernaciones of Formosa and Misiones, and provinces of Santa Fé and Corrientes.

CYANOCORAX VIOLACEUS

Cyanocorax violaceus violaceus Du Bus

Cyanocorax violaceus Du Bus, 1847, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., **14**, pt. 2, no. 8, p. 103 — "le Pérou"; restricted to Pebas, R. Marañón (left bank), Dept. Loreto, E. Peru by Gyldenstolpe (1951, Ark. f. Zöol., **2** (1), p. 271).

[1] Specimen from Hacienda Villa Carmen, Cosñipata, in Chicago Nat. Hist. Museum.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia (east of the Andes), Ecuador, and Peru; Venezuela in states of Táchira (Santo Domingo), Portuguesa, Barinas, and Guárica, and territories Bolívar and Amazonas; southwestern British Guiana (Canuku Mountains)[1]; northwestern Brazil (upper Rio Negro, Rio Javarí, Rio Juruá, and Rio Eirú).

Cyanocorax violaceus pallidus Zimmer and Phelps

Cyanocorax violaceus pallidus Zimmer and Phelps, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1270, p. 12 — Barcelona, Anzoátegui, Venezuela.

Caribbean littoral of northern Venezuela in State of Anzoátegui (Barcelona; Péritu).

CYANOCORAX CRISTATELLUS

Cyanocorax cristatellus (Temminck)

Corvus cristatellus Temminck, 1823, Pl. Col., livr. 33, pl. 193 — "Brésil".

Tableland of central and eastern Brazil from extreme southern Maranhão and Piauí south through Goiaz, western Baía, and Minas Gerais to southern Mato Grosso (Chapada; Coxim; Campo Grande; Vaccaria) and São Paulo.[2]

CYANOCORAX HEILPRINI

Cyanocorax heilprini Gentry

Cyanocorax heilprini Gentry, 1885, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 90 — Rio Negro.

Extreme southern Venezuela in Territory Amazonas and adjacent parts of northwestern Brazil in region of the upper Rio Negro and Rio Uaupés (Jauaretê).

CYANOCORAX CAYANUS

Cyanocorax cayanus (Linnaeus)

Corvus cayanus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 157 — Cayenne; based on "Le Geay de Cayenne" Brisson, 1760, Orn., **2**, p. 52, pl. 4, fig. 1 — Cayenne.

[1] Pertaining to a Schomburgk specimen (British Museum) and long erroneously cited as the type locality of *Cyanocorax hyacinthinus* Cabanis. Zimmer, *op. cit.* pp. 3–4, has shown that *hyacinthinus*, a synonym of *violaceus*, is based on a specimen in the Berlin Museum collected by Karl [Carl] Moritz in "Venezuela" [= Barinas, Venezuela, *fide* Zimmer, 1953].

[2] An early record for Paraná (Curitiba) is doubtful and requires confirmation.

Tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in State of Bolívar (west to Río Caura); the Guianas; northern Brazil in region of the Rio Negro (Manaus) and Rio Branco (Serra Caraumã).[1]

CYANOCORAX AFFINIS

Cyanocorax affinis zeledoni Ridgway

Cyanocorax affinis zeledoni Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 255 — Talamanca, Costa Rica.

Caribbean slope of southeastern Costa Rica (north at least to the Banana River), and tropical and lower subtropical zones[2] of Panama.

Cyanocorax affinis affinis Pelzeln

Cyanocorax affinis Pelzeln, 1856, Sitzungsb. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturwiss. Kl., **20** (1), p. 164 — "Bogota".

Tropical and lower subtropical zones of northern and northeastern Colombia, including the Santa Marta region, and south in the west[3] to Río San Juan and Huila; northwestern Venezuela in the states of Zulia, Táchira, Mérida, Trujillo, western Lara, and Falcón.

CYANOCORAX CHRYSOPS

Cyanocorax chrysops diesingii Pelzeln

Cyanocorax diesingii Pelzeln, 1856, Sitzungsb. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturwiss. Cl., **20** (1), p. 164 — Borba, Rio Madeira.

Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, in states of Amazonas (right bank of Rio Madeira) and Pará (lower Rio Tapajoz).

Cyanocorax chrysops cyanopogon (Wied)

Corvus cyanopogon Wied, 1821, Reise nach Brasilien, p. 137 — Rio Cachoeira [a headwater of the Rio Ilhéos, eastern Baía].

Tableland of eastern Brazil from Maranhão, Piauí, and Ceará south to Minas Gerais and eastern Mato Grosso in the region of the Rio das Mortes.

Cyanocorax chrysops interpositus Pinto

Cyanocorax chrysops interpositus Pinto, 1954, Papéis Avulsos, Dept. Zool., São Paulo, **12**, p. 75 — Mangabeira (Usina Sinimbu), Alagoas, Brazil.

Known only from the unique type.[4]

[1] Presumably present eastward for an unknown distance north of the Amazon.

[2] To 5,300 feet in vicinity of Volcán de Chiriquí.

[3] Birds from Juradó show a slight approach to *zeledoni* of Panama; *fide* de Schauensee, 1951.

[4] A female, described as exactly intermediate between the birds of southern Brazil and of Bahia and central Brazil, establishes a connection between *C. chrysops* and *C. cyanopogon*.

Cyanocorax chrysops chrysops (Vieillot)

Pica chrysops Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **26**, p. 124 — Paraguay; based on Azara, no. 53, "Acahé".

Eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and southeastern Brazil (southern Mato Grosso[1]; São Paulo; Paraná; Rio Grande do Sul) south to Uruguay and northeastern Argentina in gobernaciones of Formosa, Chaco, and Misiones, and provinces of Corrientes and Entre Ríos.

Cyanocorax chrysops tucumanus Cabanis

Cyanocorax tucumanus Cabanis, 1883, Journ. f. Orn., **31**, p. 216 — Tucumán.

Northwestern Argentina in provinces of Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca, and La Rioja.

CYANOCORAX MYSTACALIS

Cyanocorax mystacalis (Geoffroy St. Hilaire)

Pica mystacalis Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1835, Mag. Zool., **5**, cl. 2, pl. 34 — Guayaquil [Ecuador].

Arid tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador (north to Province of Guayas) and northwestern Peru south to Department of La Libertad.

CYANOCORAX DICKEYI

Cyanocorax dickeyi Moore

Cyanocorax dickeyi Moore, 1935, Auk, **52**, p. 275 — Rancho Batel, 5 miles NE. of Santa Lucia, Sinaloa, Mexico (altitude 5,200 ft.).

Sierra Madre Occidental of western Mexico in southeastern Sinaloa, central Nayarit, and southwestern Durango.

CYANOCORAX YNCAS

Green Jay

Cyanocorax yncas speciosus (Nelson)

Xanthoura luxuosa speciosa Nelson, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 265 — San Sebastian, Jalisco, Mexico.

Pacific slope of Mexico in Nayarit and Jalisco.

Cyanocorax yncas vividus (Ridgway)

Xanthoura luxuosa vivida Ridgway, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 28 — Pluma, Oaxaca [Mexico].

[1] Birds from Urucúm were erroneously assigned by Naumburg (1930, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **60**, p. 401) to *tucumanus*; *fide* Hellmayr, *op. cit.*, p. 19, footnote.

Pacific side of southern Mexico and western Guatemala from Colima[1] and Guerrero to Department of Solola (Patulul).

Cyanocorax yncas luxuosus (Lesson)

Garrulus luxuosus Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool., **2**, p. 100 — Mexico.

Xanthoura luxuosa glaucescens Ridgway, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 28 — Forth Brown, Texas.

Lower Rio Grande valley and southeastern corner of Texas south through eastern and south-central Mexico (Guanajuato; Distrito Federal) to Puebla and central Veracruz; intergrades with *vivida* in southeastern portion of Sierra de Tuxtla and Catemaco region of Veracruz.

Cyanocorax yncas centralis (van Rossem)

Xanthoura luxuosa centralis van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 397 — Secanquim, Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala.

Southeastern Mexico from extreme eastern Tabasco and adjacent parts of Chiapas (Petalcingo; Tumbalá) south through extreme southern Quintana Roo, British Honduras, northern and eastern Guatemala to Honduras.

Cyanocorax yncas maya (van Rossem)

Xanthoura luxuosa maya van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 397 — Río Lagartos, Yucatán.

Xanthoura luxuosa cozumelae van Rossem[2], 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 397 — Cozumel Island, off the coast of Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Yucatán Peninsula (exclusive of extreme southern Quintana Roo) and (?) Cozumel Island.

Cyanocorax yncas galeatus (Ridgway)

Xanthoura yncas galeata Ridgway, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 27 — Western Colombia [= El Edén, Central Andes (Tolima side), suggested by Chapman (1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 637)].

Subtropical zone of Colombia west of the Eastern Andes.[3]

Cyanocorax yncas cyanodorsalis (Dubois)

Xanthoura yncas var. *cyanodorsalis* Dubois, 1874, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg., (2), **38**, p. 492 — "Nouvelle Grenade" [= Colombia].

[1] Colima birds are intermediate between *speciosa* and *vivida*, but somewhat nearer *vivida*.

[2] Known only from two unsexed specimens (British Museum) collected by Gaumer in 1886. These birds constitute the sole Cozumel Island records of the species.

[3] Not recorded in the Santa Marta Mountains, and replaced in the upper Cauca and Patía valleys by the nominate form.

Subtropical zone of the Eastern Andes of Colombia and northwestern Venezuela (Zulia; southern Lara; Mérida; Táchira; Barinas).

Cyanocorax yncas guatimalensis (Bonaparte)

Xanthoura guatimalensis Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 380 — Guatemala; error [= Caracas, Venezuela, *fide* van Rossem (1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 396)].

Xanthoura yncas var. *caeruleocephala* Dubois, 1874, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg., (2), **38**, p. 493 — "Venezuela" [= Caracas].

Mountains of northern Venezuela in states of Falcón, Lara (Cerros El Cerrón and El Cogollal), Aragua, Guárico, Sucre, and Anzoátegui (Pariaguán).

Cyanocorax yncas yncas (Boddaert)

Corvus yncas Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Pl. enlum., p. 38; based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 625 — Peru; type locality restricted by Zimmer (1953, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 25, p. 7) to Chilpes, Dept. Junín.

Subtropical zone of southwestern Colombia, in valleys of the upper Cauca, Patía, and San Miguel, south through eastern Ecuador and Peru to central Bolivia (La Paz; Cochabamba).

Cyanocorax yncas longirostris (Carriker)

Xanthoura yncas longirostris Carriker, 1933, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **85**, p. 30 — Soquián, Marañón Valley, Prov. Huamachuco, Dept. [La] Libertad, Peru; alt. 8,000 feet.

Northern Peru at altitudes of 3,000–8,000 feet in the arid upper Río Marañón Valley.

Genus **PSILORHINUS** Rüppell

Psilorhinus Rüppell, 1837, Mus. Senckenb., **2**, heft 2, p. 188, Type, by monotypy, *Psilorhinus mexicanus* Rüppell.

cf. Wetmore, 1943, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **93**, pp. 296–299 (*morio* and "*mexicanus*" in Veracruz).

Davis, 1951, Condor, **53**, pp. 152–153 (races in Mexico).

Pitelka, Selander, and Alvarez del Toro, 1956, Condor, **58**, pp. 98–106 (hybridization with *Calocitta formosa*).

Selander, 1959, Auk, **76**, pp. 385–417 (analysis of polymorphism).

PSILORHINUS MORIO

Psilorhinus morio palliatus van Rossem

Psilorhinus morio palliatus van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 415 — Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Northeastern Mexico from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south to central Veracruz, and Sierra Madre of Veracruz (above 2,000 feet alt.) south at least to Córdoba.

Psilorhinus morio morio (Wagler)[1]

Pica morio Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 751 — Mexico [= Alvarado, Veracruz, *fide* Stresemann (1954, Condor, **56**, p. 89)].

Pica fuliginosa Lesson, 1830 (?), Traité Orn., livr. 5, p. 333 — "Mexique" [= Coatzacoalcos (Puerto México), Veracruz, *fide* Selander (1960, Auk, **77**, p. 224)].

Psilorhinus mexicanus Rüppell, 1837, Mus. Senckenb., **2**, heft 2, p. 189, pl. 11, fig. 2 — Tamalipas [*sic*] [= central or southern Veracruz (?), *fide* Selander (1959, Auk, **76**, p. 411)].[2]

Southeastern Mexico from coastal plain of central Veracruz south and east to eastern Tabasco (Montecristo) and northern Chiapas (Palenque).

Psilorhinus morio cyanogenys Sharpe

Psilorhinus cyanogenys Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 140, pl. 9 — Pearl-Bay Lagoon, Mosquito [= Pearl Cay Lagoon, Nicaragua].

Psilorhinus mexicanus captus Kennard and Peters, 1927, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, **10**, p. 2 — Chiriquicito, northwestern Panama.

Extreme eastern Tabasco (Balancán) and southwestern Campeche (Pacaytún) south and east through Central America (except El Salvador), to western Panama (Almirante Bay region).

Psilorhinus morio vociferus (Cabot)

Corvus vociferus Cabot, 1843, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 155 — Yucatán.

Northern Yucatán Peninsula in Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.[3]

[1] A polymorphic race in which there is largely random occurence of both brown-tailed and "white-tipped" individuals. The northernmost authentic record for the white-tipped morph ("*mexicanus*" auct.) is near Plan del Rio, Veracruz, lat. 19° 25′ N. The brown-tailed morph has been found south to Montecristo, Tabasco.

[2] The origin of Rüppell's type is doubtful as no other "white-tipped" bird has been reported north of Veracruz.

[3] Intergrades with *cyanogenys* in southern Campeche and along the Río Hondo between Quintana Roo and British Honduras.

Genus CALOCITTA Gray

Calocitta Gray, 1841, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, p. 50. Type, by original designation, *Pica bullockii* Wagler = *Pica formosa* Swainson.

cf. Griscom, 1932, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **64**, pp. 401–402 (notes on variation).

CALOCITTA FORMOSA

Calocitta formosa colliei (Vigors)[1]

Pica colliei Vigors, Oct. 1828–Jan. 1829, Zool. Journ., **4**, no. 15, p. 353, pl. 12 (1829) — San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico.

Calocitta colliei arguta van Rossem, 1942, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **9**, p. 379 — Chinobampo, southern Sonora, Mexico.

Western Mexico from southern Sonora and western Chihuahua south to Nayarit, Jalisco, and possibly Guanajuato.[2]

Calocitta formosa formosa (Swainson)

Pica formosa Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., N. S., **1**, p. 437 — Temiscaltipec, Mexico.

Southern Mexico from Colima, Michoacán, and Puebla south to Oaxaca, where intergradation with *C. f. azurae* is evident.

Calocitta formosa azurea Nelson

Calocitta formosa azurea Nelson, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 55 — Huehuetan, Chiapas, Mexico.

Pacific slopes of Chiapas and Guatemala.

Calocitta formosa pompata Bangs

Calocitta formosa pompata Bangs, 1914, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **4**, p. 102 — Bolsón, northwestern Costa Rica.

Calocitta formosa impudens van Rossem, 1941, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **54**, p. 172 — Pine Peak, Volcán de Conchagua, El Salvador.

Arid interior of eastern Oaxaca, interior of Chiapas and Atlantic side of Guatemala (Motagua Valley), south through El Salvador and Honduras to Costa Rica.

Genus GARRULUS Brisson

Garrulus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **1**, p. 30. Type, by tautonomy, "*Garrulus*," *ibid.*, **2**, p. 47 = *Corvus glandarius* Linnaeus.

[1] Possibly specifically distinct from *C. formosa*; cf. Selander (1959, Condor, **61**, p. 218).

[2] Based on a single specimen of doubtful affinities; cf. Dugés (1869, Naturaliste, **1**, p. 139).

Laletris Reichenow, 1906, Orn. Monatsb., **14**, p. 88. Type, by monotypy, *Garrulus lancelatus* Vigors.

cf. Kleiner, 1940, Aquila, **42–45** (1935–1938), pp. 141–226; 542–549 (revision of *glandarius*).

Stresemann, 1940, Orn. Monatsb., **48**, pp. 102–104 (groups of races in *glandarius*).

Voous, 1945, Limosa, **18**, pp. 11–22 (northern and eastern Asiatic races of *glandarius*).

Voous, 1953, Beaufortia, **2**, no. 30, pp. 1–41 (variation in European populations of *glandarius*).

GARRULUS GLANDARIUS
Jay

Garrulus glandarius rufitergum Hartert

Garrulus glandarius rufitergum Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 30 — Tring, Herts., England.

Garrulus glandarius armoricanus Lebeurier and Rapine, 1939, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., p. 219 — Fouesnant, Finistère, Brittany.

Brittany, and England and Wales north to southern Scotland.

Garrulus glandarius hibernicus Witherby and Hartert

Garrulus glandarius hibernicus Witherby and Hartert, 1911, Brit. Birds, **4**, p. 231 — County Wexford, Ireland.

Garrulus glandarius caledoniensis Hazelwood and Gorton, 1953, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **73**, p. 1 — Pitlochry, Perthshire, Scotland.

Ireland, and Scotland north of *rufitergum*.

Garrulus glandarius glandarius (Linnaeus)

Corvus glandarius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 106 — "Europa;" restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 29).

Garrulus glandarius athesiensis von Burg, 1920, Der Weidmann (Bülach-Zürich), p. 394 — Münstertal, eastern Graubünden, Switzerland.

Garrulus hilgerti Kleinschmidt, 1940, Falco, **36**, p. 8 — Rhine.

Garrulus glandarius ferdinandi Kleiner, 1943, Aquila, **50**, p. 369 — Skef, near Burgas, eastern Bulgaria.

Continental Europe from Scandinavia, central and southern Russia (but not Crimea where replaced by *iphigenia*), south to the Pyrenees, where intergrades with *fasciatus* (but not Brittany where replaced by *rufitergum*), Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria. Intergrades with *sewerzowii* in Finland, western Russia, Baltic States, and eastern Poland; with *cretorum* in Bulgaria and Romania.

Garrulus glandarius fasciatus (Brehm)

G[landarius]garrulus fasciatus A. E. Brehm, 1857, Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeit., p. 446 — Spain.

Garrulus glandarius kleinschmidti Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 30 — Sierra Nevada, southern Spain.

Garrulus glandarius lusitanicus Voous, 1953, Beaufortia, **2**, no. 30, p. 39 — Linares de Riofrio, Salamanca, Spain.

Iberian Peninsula.

Garrulus glandarius ichnusae Kleinschmidt

Garrulus ichnusae Kleinschmidt, 1903, Orn. Monatsb., **11**, p. 92 — Sardinia.

Sardinia.

Garrulus glandarius corsicanus Laubmann

Garrulus glandarius corsicanus Laubmann, 1912, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **11**, p. 164 — Corsica.

Corsica.

Garrulus glandarius albipectus Kleinschmidt

Garrulus albipectus Kleinschmidt, 1920, Falco, **16**, p. 28 — Firenze, Tuscany.

Garrulus glandarius yugoslavicus Voous, 1953, Beaufortia, **2**, no. 30, p. 39 — Konjic, Hercegovina, Yugoslavia

Italy, Sicily, Yugoslavia and perhaps to Albania.

Garrulus glandarius cretorum Meinertzhagen

Garrulus glandarius cretorum Meinertzhagen, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 19 — Mt. Ida. Crete.

Garrulus glandarius graecus Kleiner, 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **59**, p. 71 — Taïyetos Mts., Peloponnesus, Greece.

Greece and Crete.

Garrulus glandarius glaszneri Madarász

Garrulus glaszneri Madarász, 1902, Orn. Monatsb., **10**, p. 163 — Cyprus.

Cyprus.

Garrulus glandarius cervicalis Bonaparte

Garrulus cervicalis Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 828 — Algeria.

Garrulus glandarius koenigi Tschusi, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, p. 99 — Ain Draham, Tunisia.

Garrulus lambessae Kleinschmidt, 1912, Falco, **8**, p. 51 — eastern Algeria; the type is from Lambése, according to Kleinschmidt ("1935", Kat. meiner orn. Samml., p. 123).

Northern Tunisia and Algeria west to the Department of Alger.

Garrulus glandarius whitakeri Hartert

Garrulus glandarius whitakeri Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 33 — Tangier.

Northern Morocco eastward to the Department of Oran in western Algeria.

Garrulus glandarius minor Verreaux

Garrulus minor Verreaux, 1857, Rev. Mag. Zool. (Paris), p. 439, pl. 14 — Algeria [= Djelfa, southern Algeria].

Garrulus glandarius theresae Meinertzhagen, 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **59**, p. 67 — Azrou, Middle Atlas, Morocco.

Saharian Atlas, and also Middle and Grand Atlas in Morocco.

Garrulus glandarius atricapillus Geoffroy St. Hilaire[1]

Garrulus atricapillus Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1832, Études, Zool., pl. 3 — Mt. Liban, Lebanon.

Southern Asia Minor (Cilician Taurus), south to Palestine, east to northern and western Iraq and western and southern Iran; intergrades with *krynicki* in the region of Dohuk in northern Iraq.

Garrulus glandarius rhodius Salvadori and Festa

Garrulus rhodius Salvadori and Festa, 1913, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, **28**, no. 673, p. 2 — Rhodes.

Rhodes.

Garrulus glandarius krynicki Kaleniczenko[2]

Garrulus Krynicki Kaleniczenko, 1839, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, **12**, p. 325, pl. 9 — Georgievsk [northern Caucasus].

Garrulus glandarius zervasi Kleiner, 1940, Aquila, **42–45** (1935–1938), p. 543 — Mytilene.

Garrulus glandarius chiou Kleiner, 1940, *op. cit.*, p. 544 — Chios.

Garrulus glandarius samios, Kleiner, 1940, *loc. cit.* — Vathy, Samos.

Asia Minor (but replaced in the Cilician Taurus by *atricapillus*), and Aegean Islands, eastward to the Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Azerbaijan, and Talych; secondary intergradation[3] takes place with *hyrcanus* in the region of Lenkoran.

[1] *Garrulus melanocephalus* Gené, 1834, from Baalbek, Lebanon, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

[2] *lendli* Madarász, 1907, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

[3] The hybrids have been described as *caspius* by Seebohm, 1883, Ibis, p. 8 — Lenkoran, which is recognized by Sharpe.

Garrulus glandarius iphigenia Sushkin and Ptuschenko

Garrulus glandarius iphigenia Sushkin and Ptuschenko, 1914, Orn. Monatsb., **22**, p. 4 — Koreis, southern Crimea.

Crimea, to (possibly) Dnepropetrovsk, southeastern Ukraine.

Garrulus glandarius hyrcanus Blanford

Garrulus hyrcanus Blanford, 1873, Ibis, p. 225 — Mazenderan.

Southern Caspian districts of northern Iran from Talych (see *krynicki*) eastward to Gurgan.

Garrulus glandarius sewerzowii Bogdanov

Garrulus glandarius var. *Sewerzowii* Bogdanov, 1871, Ptitsy i Zveri Chernozem Polos. Povolzhia, p. 115 — Kazan and Simbirsk.

Russia (north of nominate *glandarius*) south to the gouvernments of Viatka, Perm, and Ufa, north to Archangel. In winter south to Orenburg, Samara, Simbirsk, Kazan, and to Norway and Sweden.

Garrulus glandarius brandtii Eversmann

Garrulus brandtii Eversmann, 1842, Addenda Pallas Zoogr., **3**, p. 8 — Altai.

Garrulus glandarius taczanowskii Lönnberg, 1908, Journ. College Sci. Tokyo, **23**, art. 14, p. 7 — Sakhalin.

Garrulus glandarius bambergi Lönnberg, 1909, Ark. f. Zool., **5**, no. 9, p. 12 — Ibizik and Kiran, northern Mongolia.

Garrulus brandti ussuriensis Buturlin, 1910, Mess. Orn., **1**, p. 287 — Ussuriland.

Garrulus glandarius pallidifrons Kuroda, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 149 — Hokkaido.

Garrulus brandtii okai Momiyama, 1927, Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 4, p. 5 — Koryo, central Korea.

Garrulus glandarius kurilensis Bergman, 1931, Ark. f. Zool., **23 B**, no. 3, p. 1 — Kunashiri, southern Kuriles.

Northeastern Russia in the Pechora region, Urals (but replaced in the western foothills by *sewerzowii*), eastward through Siberia in the taiga and also the forests of the Salair and Kuznetsk Mountains, the Altai and the Sayans, to Transbaicalia south to northeastern Mongolia and Urga, Amurland north to the Stanovoi Range, northern and central Manchuria, Korea, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, and southern Kuriles.

Garrulus glandarius kansuensis Stresemann

Garrulus glandarius kansuensis Stresemann, 1928, Orn. Monatsb., **36**, p. 41 — near Tschau-tou, "northern Kansu."

Sinkiang in the foothills of the Tian Shan to eastern Tsinghai and neighboring Kansu.

Garrulus glandarius pekingensis Reichenow

Garrulus glandarius pekingensis Reichenow, 1905, Journ. f. Orn., **53**, p. 425 — Peking.

Garrulus diaphorus La Touche, 1915, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **35**, p. 98 — northeastern Hopeh.

Northern Hopeh to perhaps southwestern Manchuria.

Garrulus glandarius sinensis Swinhoe

Garrulus sinensis Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 381 — "South China westwards to Szechuen."

Garrulus rufescens Reichenow, 1897, Orn. Monatsb., **5**, p. 123 — northern Yunnan.

Garrulus glandarius minhoensis Kleiner, 1940, Aquila, **42–45** (1935–1938), p. 185 — Buge near Tsaupo, and Kwanhsien, western Szechwan.

Garrulus glandarius rubrosus Kleiner, 1940, *ibid.*, p. 186 — Hankow and (?) Wusuch.

Eastern and western China from Kiangsu, Shensi, and Szechwan south to Kwangsi and Kwangtung, and westward through southern Sikang to northern Yunnan and northeastern Burma.

Garrulus glandarius taivanus Gould

Garrulus taivanus Gould, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 282 — Formosa.

Formosa.

Garrulus glandarius leucotis Hume[1]

Garrulus leucotis Hume, 1874, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 106 — no locality [= Kyauknyat, Tenasserim].

Burma south to Tenasserim, eastward through Thailand, central Laos, southern Annam, and Cochin China; not found in the Karen Hills and plains of southern Burma, and replaced in the northeast by *sinensis*, and in the upper Chindwin and Chin Hills by *oatesi* and *haringtoni*.

[1] The populations of Burma and Assam belong to two types connected by intermediate forms. The pure types are *leucotis* which is uniformly black on center and posterior of crown, and white on forecrown, ear coverts, and throat; and *persaturatus* which is strongly vinous throughout and not black or streaked on crown. The intermediates are *oatesi* (broadly streaked with black but not uniformly black on crown); *haringtoni* (streaks on crown brownish and faint, forecrown, ear coverts, and throat buff, but not white); and *azureitinctus* (more vinous than *haringtoni* but paler than *persaturatus*, forehead and throat pale but slightly tinged with vinous, streaks on crown similar to those of *haringtoni*, or lacking). Birds from Naga Hills are similar to those of Manipur but slightly darker. Specimens of *oatesi*, or from Lushai and Mishmi Hills have not been examined by me and distribution of all intermediate forms seems to require further study.

Garrulus glandarius oatesi Sharpe

Garrulus oatesi Sharpe, 1896, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **5**, p. 44 — Chin Hills.

Upper Chindwin and Chin Hills.

Garrulus glandarius haringtoni Rippon

Garrulus haringtoni Rippon, 1905, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **15**, p. 97 — Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills.

Southern Chin Hills, perhaps restricted to Mount Victoria.

Garrulus glandarius azureitinctus Koelz

Garrulus glandarius azureitinctus Koelz, 1951, Journ. Zool. Soc. India. **3** (1), p. 30 — Karon (Sungtun), Manipur.

Eastern Assam in the Lushai Hills (perhaps), north to Manipur, Naga Hills, and perhaps the Mishmi Hills where, however, the population may be more similar to *interstinctus*.

Garrulus glandarius persaturatus Hartert

Garrulus bispecularis persaturatus Hartert, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 430 — Shillong, Khasia Hills.

Khasia Hills.

Garrulus glandarius interstinctus Hartert

Garrulus bispecularis interstinctus Hartert, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 430 — Darjeeling.

Eastern Himalayas in Bhutan, Sikkim, and northern West Bengal, and in southeastern Tibet to Pome.

Garrulus glandarius bispecularis Vigors

Garrulus bispecularis Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 7 — Himalayas, restricted to Simla-Almora district by Ticehurst and Whistler (1924, Ibis, p. 471).

Himálayas from Nepal westward to Kashmir.

Garrulus glandarius japonicus Temminck and Schlegel

Garrulus glandarius japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 83, pl. 43 — Japan.

Garrulus glandarius namiyei Kuroda, 1922, Ibis, p. 102 — Tsushima.

Garrulus japonicus nakaokae Momiyama, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **48**, p. 19 — Shikoku.

Garrulus japonicus kakes Momiyama, 1927, Annot. Orn. Orient., **1**, p. 6 — Rikuchu Prov., Hondo.

Hondo (except on the Izu Peninsula), Shikoku, northern Kyushu, and Tsushima.

Garrulus glandarius tokugawae Taka-Tsukasa

Garrulus glandarius tokugawae Taka-Tsukasa, 1931, Tori, **7**, p. 110 — Sado Island.

Sado Island.

Garrulus glandarius hiugaensis Momiyama

Garrulus japonicus hiugaensis Momiyama, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **48**, p. 19 — Hiuga Prov., southern Kyushu.

Garrulus japonicus shimoizumii Momiyama, 1939, Dôbuts. Zasshi, **51**, no. 6, p. 380 — near Shimoda, Izu Prov., Hondo.

Eastern Hondo (Izu Peninsula), southern Kyushu, and Kagoshima.

Garrulus glandarius orii Kuroda

Garrulus glandarius orii Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 86 — Yakushima.

Yakushima Island.

GARRULUS LANCEOLATUS

Garrulus lanceolatus Vigors

Garrulus lanceolatus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 7 — Himalayas, restricted to Simla-Almora district by Ticehurst and Whistler (1924, Ibis, p. 471).

Eastern Afghanistan (Safed Koh and region south of the Hindu Kush), North West Frontier Province, and western Himalayas eastward to Nepal.

GARRULUS LIDTHI

Garrulus lidthi Bonaparte

Garrulus lidthi Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 376 — "Asia orientali" [= Amami Oshima].

Northern Ryu Kyus in Amami Oshima and Toku-no-Shima.

Genus **PERISOREUS**[1] Bonaparte

Perisoreus Bonaparte, 1831, Giorn. Arcadico, **49**, p. 42. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 37), *Corvus canadensis* Linnaeus.

Boanerges Thayer and Bangs, 1912, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **40**, p. 200. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Boanerges internigrans* Thayer and Bangs.

cf. Sushkin and Stegmann, 1929, Journ. f. Orn., **77**, pp. 386–406 (revision of *infaustus*).

[1] Not *Cractes* Billberg, 1828, a synonym of *Garrulus* Brisson, see Zimmer, 1944, Auk, **61**, p. 647.

Austin, 1932, Mem. Nuttall Ornith. Club, **7**, pp. 157–165 (races of *canadensis*).

Aldrich, 1943, Wilson Bull. **55**, pp. 217–222 (northwestern races of *canadensis*).

Rand, 1948, Bull. Nat. Mus. Canada, **111**, pp. 50–53 (races of *canadensis*).

PERISOREUS CANADENSIS

Gray Jay

Perisoreus canadensis pacificus (Gmelin)

Corvus pacificus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1** (1), p. 372 — in insulis Maris australis [= Norton Sound, Alaska].

Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons Ridgway, 1880, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **3**, p. 5 — St. Michael, Alaska.

North-central Alaska (Kobuk River; Endicott Mountains; Fort Yukon), northern Yukon, and northwestern Mackenzie south in Alaska to lat. 60° N.

Perisoreus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus)

Corvus canadensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 158. Based on Le Geay brun de Canada, *Garrulus Canadensis fuscus* Brisson, Ornithologia, **2**, p. 54, pl. 4, fig. 2 — in Canada [= Quebec, *fide* Oberholser (1914, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **27**, p. 49)].

Canada and northern United States from central Yukon and southern Mackenzie east to central Quebec, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, south to central interior British Columbia, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern New York, northern Vermont, northern New Hampshire, and Maine. Winters south to Massachusetts, and casually to central Minnesota, southeastern Wisconsin, and central New York.

Perisoreus canadensis nigricapillus Ridgway

Perisoreus canadensis nigricapillus Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **5**, no. 1, p. 15 — Labrador.

Perisoreus canadensis barbouri Brooks, 1920, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **7**, p. 49 — Ellis Bay, Anticosti Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada.

Eastern Canada from northern Quebec (within tree limits) and Labrador south to southeastern Quebec (Mingan; Blanc Sablon), Anticosti Island, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Perisoreus canadensis arcus Miller

Perisoreus canadensis arcus Miller, 1950, Condor, **52**, p. 46. New name for *Perisoreus canadensis pacificus* Miller, preoccupied —

Mount Brilliant, 5,000 feet, Rainbow Mountains [north of Bella Coola River], Coast District, British Columbia.

Rainbow Mountains area, central coast range, British Columbia.

Perisoreus canadensis albescens Peters

Perisoreus canadensis albescens Peters, 1920, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **7**, p. 51 — Red Deer, Alberta.

Northeastern British Columbia and northwestern Alberta (Peace River), southeastward, east of the Rocky Mountains, to western South Dakota (Black Hills) and northwestern Nebraska.

Perisoreus canadensis bicolor Miller

Perisoreus canadensis bicolor Miller, 1933, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 294 — 4 miles west Meadow Creek, elevation 3,000 feet, Boundary County, Idaho.

Southeastern British Columbia, extreme southwestern Alberta, and eastern Washington south to northeastern Oregon, central Idaho (Salmon River Mountains), and western Montana.

Perisoreus canadensis capitalis Ridgway

Perisoreus canadensis, var. *capitalis* Ridgway, 1874, Bull. Essex Inst., **5**, no. 11 (1873), pp. 193; 199 — Henry's Fork, Wyoming Ter. [= Utah].

Rocky Mountains from south-central and southeastern Idaho (Sawtooth Mountains; Teton) and southwestern Montana south through western and southern Wyoming, eastern Utah, and western and central Colorado to central eastern Arizona (White Mountains) and north-central New Mexico.

Perisoreus canadensis griseus Ridgway

Perisoreus obscurus griseus Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 225 — Keechelus Lake, Kittinas [= Kittitas] Co., Washington.

Perisoreus canadensis connexus Aldrich, 1943, Wilson Bull., **55**, p. 217 — Bald Mountain, northwestern Okanogan County, Washington.

Southwestern British Columbia and Vancouver Island south through central Washington and central Oregon to north-central and northeastern California (Trinity, Siskiyou, and Modoc counties).

Perisoreus canadensis obscurus Ridgway

Perisoreus canadensis, var. *obscurus* Ridgway, 1874, Bull. Essex Inst., **5**, no. 11 (1873), p. 194 — northwest coast, from the Columbia to Alaska [= Shoalwater Bay, Washington].

Perisoreus canadensis rathbuni Oberholser, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **30**, p. 185 — Lake Crescent, Clallam County, Washington.

Coastal belt of northwestern United States from Washington (Crescent Lake; Seattle; Columbia River) south through western Oregon to Mendocino County, northwestern California.

PERISOREUS INFAUSTUS
Siberian Jay

Perisoreus infaustus infaustus (Linnaeus)

Corvus infaustus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 107 — "Europae alpinis sylvis;" restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 34).

Lapland south to northern Norway and Sweden, northern Finland, and Kola Peninsula.

Perisoreus infaustus ostjakorum Sushkin and Stegmann

Perisoreus infaustus ostjakorum Sushkin and Stegmann, 1929, Journ. f. Orn., **77**, p. 393 — Obdorsk, northwestern Siberia.

Arctic Urals and northwestern Siberia eastward to the lower Yenisei, south to Tara and the Vasyugan River in the west, and to Turukhansk on the Yenisei.

Perisoreus infaustus yakutensis Buturlin

Perisoreus infaustus yakutensis Buturlin, 1916, Mess. Orn., pp. 39, 43 — Achiche, region of Sredne Kolymsk, lower Kolyma.

Perisoreus infaustus monjerensis Sushkin and Stegmann, 1929, Journ. f. Orn., **77**, p. 398 — Monjero River, upper Khatanga at lat. 66° 26′ N.

Perisoreus infaustus bungei Sushkin and Stegmann, 1929, *loc. cit.*, — "not far from the mouth of the Lena, 110 km. below Bulun."

Cractes infaustus sokolnikowi Dementiev, 1935, Alauda, p 154 — Anadyr.

From the right bank of the Yenisei eastward to Anadyrland, in the basins of the Khatanga and Olenek Rivers, Lena below Zhigansk, Verkhoyansk Range, and the basins of the Yana and Indigirka, and middle and lower Kolyma.

Perisoreus infaustus ruthenus Buturlin

Perisoreus infaustus ruthenus Buturlin, 1916, Mess. Orn., pp. 40, 43 — Sofrino, gouvernement of Moscow.

Cractes infaustus manteufeli Stachanov, 1928, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **18**, p. 152 — Wandych River, frontier of the gouvernements of Archangel and Vologda.

Central Norway and Sweden, southern Kola Peninsula, northern and central Russia, and western Siberia (south of *ostjakorum* with which it intergrades, intergrading also with nominate *infaustus* in

north-central Scandinavia and in northwestern Russia), south to Tobolsk eastward to Tara, intergrading with *rogosowi* in the southeast.

Perisoreus infaustus opicus Bangs

Perisoreus infaustus opicus Bangs, 1913, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **54**, p. 474 — Topucha, Russian Altai.

Central and western Russian Altai, western Sayan, and regions of Minusinsk and Krasnoyarsk.

Perisoreus infaustus rogosowi Sushkin and Stegmann

Perisoreus infaustus rogosowi Sushkin and Stegmann, 1929, Journ. f. Orn., **77**, p. 392 — Taishet, central Siberia.

Central Siberia from Tomsk and Salair Mountains eastward to Irkutsk and middle Yenisei to Imbatskoe, but not in the region from Krasnoyarsk to Ilanski where it is replaced by *opicus*.

Perisoreus infaustus sibericus (Boddaert)

Corvus Sibericus Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Pl. enlum., p. 37 — Siberia; restricted to southwestern Kentei on the border of Transbaicalia by Sushkin and Stegmann (*op. cit.*, p. 394).

Perisoreus infaustus caudatus Buturlin, 1913, Dnevn. Zool. Otd. Imp. Obsht. Liubit. Estestv., anthr. ethn., nov. ser., **1**, no. 1, p. 58 — Koso Gol, northern Mongolia; or 1911, in Tugarinov and Buturlin, Zapiski Krasnoyarsk Otd. Russ. Geogr. Obsht., phys. i geogr., **1**, p. ? [both publications not available].

Perisoreus infaustus tkachenkoi Sushkin and Stegmann, 1929, Journ. f. Orn., **77**, p. 396 — Yakutsk.

Cractes infaustus buturlini Stachanov, 1932, Kócsag, p. 52, new name for *Corvus sibericus* Boddaert.

Perisoreus infaustus suschkini Dementiev, 1932, Alauda, p. 10, new name for *Corvus sibericus* Boddaert.

Northern Outer Mongolia eastward to Kentei, north to Transbaicalia and region along the lower and middle Lower Tunguska, and basin of the Vilyui River, eastward to Yakutsk and basins of the Aldan and Maya Rivers.

Perisoreus infaustus varnak Sushkin and Stegmann

Perisoreus infaustus varnak Sushkin and Stegmann, 1929, Journ. f. Orn., **77**, p. 399 — Tukuringra Range, Amurland.

Upper Amur in the basin of the Zeya River north to the Stanovoi Range.

Perisoreus infaustus sakhalinensis Buturlin

Perisoreus infaustus sakhalinensis Buturlin, 1916, Mess. Orn., pp. 40; 43 — northern Sakhalin and southern coast of the sea of Okhotsk.

Sakhalin, lower Amur, Shantar Islands, and coastal range to Nelkan or farther north.

Perisoreus infaustus maritimus Buturlin

Perisoreus infaustus maritimus Buturlin, 1915, Mess. Orn., p. 104 — Ussuriland.

Lower Amur from the Bureya River north to about lat. 50° N., and Ussuriland, probably northeastern Manchuria.

PERISOREUS INTERNIGRANS

Perisoreus internigrans (Thayer and Bangs)

Boanerges internigrans Thayer and Bangs, 1912, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **40**, p. 200, pl. 6 — Shuowlow, "western Szechwan" [= eastern Sikang].

Northern and northwestern Szechwan west to eastern Sikang.

Genus **UROCISSA** Cabanis

Urocissa Cabanis 1850, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 87. Type, *Corvus erythrorhynchus* Boddaert.[1]

Cissopica Delacour, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 163. Type, by monotypy and original designation, *Urocissa whiteheadi* Ogilvie-Grant.

UROCISSA ORNATA

Urocissa ornata (Wagler)

Pica ornata Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 749 — "India orientali."

Ceylon.

UROCISSA CAERULEA

Urocissa caerulea Gould

Urocissa caerulea Gould, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, p. 282 — Formosa.

Formosa.

UROCISSA FLAVIROSTRIS

Urocissa flavirostris cucullata Gould

Urocissa cucullata Gould, 1861, Birds Asia, **5**, pl. 51 — Kulu Valley, northern Punjab.

[1] Cabanis listed two species, *Cuculus sinensis* Linnaeus and *Psilorhinus flavirostris* Blyth, and the type was subsequently designated as *Cuculus sinensis* by Gray (1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 63). However, according to Hartert (1921, Vög. pal. Fauna, p. 2027), *Cuculus sinensis* of Linnaeus is not identifiable and the correct type of *Urocissa* is "*sinensis* of authors" [= *Corvus erythrorhynchus* Boddaert].

Urocissa flavirostris sharpii Parrot, 1907, Zool. Jahrb., Abt. Syst., **25**, p. 70 — "central provinces of India."

Western Himalayas from Hazara eastward to eastern Nepal.

Urocissa flavirostris flavirostris (Blyth)

Psilorhinus flavirostris Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 28 — Darjeeling.

Eastern Himalayas from Sikkim eastward to Assam, neighboring southern Tibet eastward to Pome, northern Burma, and northern Yunnan.

Urocissa flavirostris schäferi Sick

Urocissa flavirostris schäferi Sick, 1939, Orn. Monatsb., **47**, p. 78 — Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills.

Chin Hills of western Burma.

Urocissa flavirostris robini Delacour and Jabouille

Urocissa flavirostris robini Delacour and Jabouille, 1930, Rev. Hist. Nat., pt. 2, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., **11**, p. 393 — Fansipan (Chapa), northern Tonkin.

Northwestern Tonkin.

UROCISSA ERYTHRORHYNCHA

Urocissa erythrorhyncha brevivexilla Swinhoe

Urocissa brevivexilla Swinhoe, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 688 — hills west of Peking.

Southwestern Manchuria (possibly), and northern China south to Shensi, and probably central Honan and northern Kiangsu.

Urocissa erythrorhyncha erythrorhyncha (Boddaert)

Corvus erythrorynchus [*sic*] Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum., p. 38 — [China]; restricted to Canton by Birckhead (1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 966, p. 13).

Central China south of *brevivexilla*, west to Szechwan and eastern Sikang, and southeastern China to southern Yunnan, Tonkin, northern Laos, and central Annam.

Urocissa erythrorhyncha alticola Birckhead

Urocissa erythrorhyncha alticola Birckhead, 1938, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **58**, p. 72, new name for *U. e. caerulea* Birckhead, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 966, p. 13 — Likiang Range, northwestern Yunnan; preoccupied by *U. caerulea* Gould, 1862.

Northern Yunnan and northeastern Burma.

Urocissa erythrorhyncha occipitalis (Blyth)

Psilorhinus occipitalis Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 27 — "Nepal . . . Mussoorie, etc."

Himalayas from the Punjab eastward to Sikkim.

Urocissa erythrorhyncha magnirostris (Blyth)

Psilorhinus magnirostris Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 27 — "Ya-ma-dong mountains separating Arracan from Pegu," southern Burma.

Hills of Assam from the Naga Hills south to Manipur, Burma (but replaced in the northeast by *alticola*, and not ranging south to Tenasserim), Thailand, and Indo-China in Cambodia, Cochin China, southern Laos, and southern Annam.

UROCISSA WHITEHEADI

Urocissa whiteheadi whiteheadi Ogilvie-Grant

Urocissa whiteheadi Ogilvie-Grant, 1899, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **10**, p. 18 — Five-finger Mountains, interior of Hainan.

Hainan Island.

Urocissa whiteheadi xanthomelana (Delacour)

Cissopica whiteheadi xanthomelana Delacour, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 164 — Backan, northeastern Tonkin.

Indo-China in Tonkin, northern and central Annam, and central Laos.

Genus CISSA Boie[1]

Cissa Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 975. Type, by monotypy, *Coracias sinensis* Gmelin, 1788 = *Coracias chinensis* Boddaert, 1783.

cf. Delacour, 1929, Rev. Hist. Nat., pt. 2; Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., **10**, pp. 3–14.

CISSA CHINENSIS

Cissa chinensis chinensis (Boddaert)

Coracias chinensis Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum., p. 38, based on Daubenton pl. 620, "Rollier de la Chine," China; error corrected to southern Thailand by Robinson and Kloss (1923, Journ. and Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, new ser., **18** (1922), p. 561); and further corrected to Mergui, Tenasserim by Stresemann (1952, Ibis, **94**, pp. 516; 521).

[1] The name *Kitta* Temminck, 1826, in Temminck and Laugier, Pl. Col., 395, livr. 67 (= *Ptilonorhynchus* Kuhl, 1820, Beitr. Zool. Vergl. Anat., p. 150) has been used in error by some authors for this genus. (See p. 178.)

Lower Himalayas, from western United Provinces (Jumna Valley) eastward to Assam, eastern Bengal and hills of Assam, Burma south in Tenasserim to Mergui, northern Laos, Tonkin, and northern Annam.

Cissa chinensis klossi Delacour and Jabouille

Cissa chinensis klossi Delacour and Jabouille, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **45**, p. 34 — Khesanh, Quangtri, Annam.

Central Annam and central Laos.

Cissa chinensis margaritae Robinson and Kloss

Cissa margaritae Robinson and Kloss, 1919, Ibis, p. 604 — Langbian Peak, southern Annam.

Known only from the Langbian Peak.

Cissa chinensis robinsoni Ogilvie-Grant

Cissa robinsoni Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19**, p. 9 — Gunong Tahan, Pahang, Malay States.

Malay States.

Cissa chinensis minor Cabanis

Cissa minor Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Hein., **1**, p. 86, footnote — Sumatra.

Sumatra and northwestern Borneo.

CISSA THALASSINA

Cissa thalassina jini Delacour

Cissa concolor jini Delacour, 1930, Rev. Hist. Nat., pt. 2, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., **11**, p. 338 — Yaoshan, Kwangsi.

Known only from the Yaoshan Massif.

Cissa thalassina concolor Delacour and Jabouille

Cissa concolor Delacour and Jabouille, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **48**, p. 133 — Phuqui, northern Annam.

Northern Annam.

Cissa thalassina chauleti Delacour

Cissa hypoleuca chauleti Delacour, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 19 — Thua-Lua, central Annam.

Central Annam.

Cissa thalassina hypoleuca Salvadori and Giglioli[1]

Cissa hypoleuca Salvadori and Giglioli, 1885, Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, **20**, p. 427 — Thu Dan Mot, Cochinchina.

[1] *Cissa gabriellae* Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

Southern Annam and southern Laos, eastern Thailand, and Cochin-China.

Cissa thalassina katsumatae Rothschild

Cissa katsumatae Rothschild, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **14**, p. 9 — Mt. Wuchi, Hainan.

Hainan Island.

Cissa thalassina thalassina (Temminck)

Kitta thalassina Temminck, 1826, in Temminck and Laugier, Pl. Col., **401**, livr. 68 — Java and Sumatra.

Java.

Cissa thalassina jefferyi Sharpe

Cissa jefferyi Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 383 — Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.

Mountains of northern Borneo.

Genus CYANOPICA Bonaparte

Cyanopica Bonaparte, 1850, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 85. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 64), *Corvus cyanus* Pallas.

cf. Meise, 1934, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **18**, no. 2, p. 14 (measurements of Asiatic races).

CYANOPICA CYANA[1]

Azure-winged Magpie

Cyanopica cyana cooki Bonaparte

Cyanopica cooki Bonaparte, 1850, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 86 — Spain; restricted to Madrid by Witherby (1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 74).

Cyanopica cyanus gili Witherby, 1923, *ibid.*, near Candeleda, southwestern Avila, western Spain.

Central Spain north to Soria, western Spain north to Valladolid, southern Portugal and southern Spain, accidental in eastern Spain; recorded in southern France but perhaps escaped cage birds.

Cyanopica cyana cyana (Pallas)

Corvus cyanus Pallas, 1776, Reise d. versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, **3**, p. 694 — Dauria.

Cyanopica cyanea tristis Stegmann, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 74 — Kruchina, near Chita, Transbaicalia.

Southern Transbaicalia, north to Chita and Ulan Ude, south to northern Mongolia west to Khangai, east in Transbaicalia to the region of Sretensk on the upper Shilka River; populations from lower Shilka eastward to Dzhalinda intergrade with *pallescens*.

[1] C. V. would prefer the masculine ending for this adjective — eds.

Cyanopica cyana pallescens Stegmann

Cyanopica cyana pallescens Stegmann, 1931, Orn. Monatsb., **39**, p. 184 — region of Radde, eastern Little Khingan on the Amur.

Middle and lower Amur, and Ussuriland.

Cyanopica cyana koreensis Yamashina

Cyanopica cyana koreensis Yamashina, 1939, Tori, **10**, p. 457 — Moppo, southern Korea.

Korea.

Cyanopica cyana stegmanni Meise

Cyanopica cyanus stegmanni Meise, 1932, Orn. Monatsb., **40**, p. 43 — Harbin, Manchuria.

Northwestern, central, and southern Manchuria.

?Cyanopica cyana jeholica Yamashina

Cyanopica cyana jeholica Yamashima, 1939, Tori, **10**, p. 456 — Alto-Rian, central Jehol.

Known only from the type locality.[1]

Cyanopica cyana swinhoei Hartert

Canopica cyanus swinhoei Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 24 — Kiukiang, northern Kiangsi.

Eastern China from Hopeh and Shantung south to Chekiang and Fukien, and inland in the Yangtze Valley to Szechwan.

Cyanopica cyana interposita Hartert

Cyanopica cyanus interposita Hartert, 1917, Novit. Zool., **24**, p. 493 — Tai pai shan, Tsinling Range, Shensi.

Shensi and probably Shansi.

Cyanopica cyana kansuensis Meise

Cyanopica cyanus kansuensis Meise, 1937, Journ. f. Orn., **85**, p. 452 — Desenlaka near the Tetung ho [border of Kansu and Tsinghai].

Kansu, eastern Tsinghai, and perhaps northwestern Szechwan.

Cyanopica cyana japonica Parrot

Cyanopica cyanus japonica Parrot, 1905, Orn. Monatsb., **13**, p. 26 — Japan.

[1] The validity of this form is questionable; it is probably not separable from *stegmanni*, or is a poorly differentiated intermediate between it and *interposita*.

Pica cyanus onaga Hachisuka, 1942, Dôbuts. Zasshi, **54**, p. 505. New name for *Cyanopica cyana japonica* Parrot, preoccupied by *Pica varia japonica* Temminck and Schlegel, 1848.[1]

Japan in Hondo and Kyushu.

Genus DENDROCITTA Gould

Dendrocitta Gould, 1833, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 57. Type, by original designation, *Dendrocitta leucogastra* Gould.

cf. Whistler and Kinnear, 1932, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **35**, pp. 514–517 (Indian races of *vagabunda*).

DENDROCITTA VAGABUNDA

Dendrocitta vagabunda pallida (Blyth)

Crypsirina pallida Blyth, 1846, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 30 — "Western Himalaya;" restricted to Simla by Ticehurst (1922, Ibis, p. 537).

Northwestern India in North West Frontier Province, Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and lower slopes of the western Himalayas to Kumaon, grading into nominate *vagabunda* farther east.

Dendrocitta vagabunda vagabunda (Latham)[2]

Coracias vagabunda Latham, 1790, Ind. Orn., **1**, p. 171 — India; restricted to Calcutta by Ticehurst (1922, Ibis, p. 537).

Lower Himalayas, east of *pallida*, eastward to Assam, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, central India south to Hyderabad (except in the southeast where it is replaced by *vernayi*), and eastern India south to the Godavari River.

Dendrocitta vagabunda parvula Whistler and Kinnear

Dendrocitta vagabunda parvula Whistler and Kinnear, 1932, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **35**, p. 515, new name for *Corvus rufus* Latham, 1790 — Malabar.[3]

Western India from southern Kanara to Cape Comorin.

Dendrocitta vagabunda vernayi Kinnear and Whistler

Dendrocitta rufa vernayi Kinnear and Whistler, 1930, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **51**, p. 17 — Nallamalai Range, southern Kurnool, Madras.

[1] The author [C. V.] does not agree that *Cyanopica* Bonaparte should be merged with *Pica* Brisson.

[2] For *D. v. bristoli* see p. 284.

[3] *Corvus rufus* Latham, 1790, is based on the same plate of Sonnerat (pl. 106) as *Lanius rufus* Scopoli, 1786, which is preoccupied by *Lanius rufus* Linnaeus, 1766.

Southeastern India south of the Godavari, southeastern Hyderabad, Mysore, and the Nilgiris.

Dendrocitta vagabunda sclateri Baker

Dendrocitta rufa sclateri Baker, 1922, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, 2 ed., **1**, p. 50 — Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills.

Western Burma from the upper Chindwin south through the Chin Hills to Arakan Yomas.

Dendrocitta vagabunda kinneari Baker

Dendrocitta rufa kinneari Baker, 1922, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, 2 ed., **1**, p. 51 — Toungoo, southern Burma.

Northwestern Thailand, Shan States, and southern Burma.

Dendrocitta vagabunda saturatior Ticehurst

Dendrocitta vagabunda saturatior Ticehurst, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **42**, p. 56 — Kaukariyet Mts., Amherst, Tenasserim.

Tenasserim and southwestern Thailand.

Dendrocitta vagabunda sakeratensis Gyldenstolpe

Dendrocitta vagabunda sakeratensis Gyldenstolpe, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 32 — Sakerat [= Ban Chakkrarat (lat. 15° N.; long. 102° 25′ E.)], eastern Thailand.

Thailand (except in the regions inhabited by *kinneari* and *saturatoir*, see above), and Indo China in Cambodia, Cochin-China, southern Laos and southern Annam.

DENDROCITTA OCCIPITALIS[1]

Dendrocitta occipitalis occipitalis (Müller)

Glaucopis occipitalis S. Müller, 1835, Tijdschr. Natuur. Gesch. Phys., **2**, p. 343, pl. 5 — Sumatra.

Dendrocitta occipitalis sumatrensis Chasen, 1939, Treubia, **17**, p. 183 — Simpang Agoesan, Atjeh, North Sumatra.

Sumatra.

Dendrocitta occipitalis cinerascens Sharpe

Dendrocitta cinerascens Sharpe, 1879, Ibis, p. 250, pl. 8 — Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.

Dendrocitta sinensis tuckeri Harrisson and Hartley, 1934, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **54**, p. 156 — Mt. Dulit, Sarawak.

Borneo, chiefly in the mountains.

[1] Possibly conspecific with *formosae*.

DENDROCITTA FORMOSAE[1]

Dendrocitta formosae occidentalis Ticehurst

Dendrocitta formosae occidentalis Ticehurst, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **46**, p. 22 — Simla.

Western Himalayas east to Garhwal, intergrading farther east with *himalayensis*.

Dendrocitta formosae himalayensis Blyth

Dendrocitta himalayensis Blyth, 1865, Ibis, p. 45 — Himalayas; restricted to Sikkim by Ticehurst (1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **46**, p. 22).

Himalayas, east of *occidentalis*, eastward to Assam, Burma (in the north and center, Chin Hills, and Shan States), northwestern Yunnan, northwestern Tonkin, and northern Laos.

Dendrocitta formosae sarkari Kinnear and Whistler

Dendrocitta formosae sarkari Kinnear and Whistler, 1930, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **51**, p. 17 — Anantagiri, Vizagapatam district, northern Madras.

Eastern India in southern Orissa (Jeypore) and northern Madras.

Dendrocitta formosae assimilis Hume

Dendrocitta assimilis Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers, **5**, p. 117 — "Hill Tenasserim" (Muleyit).

Southern Burma (and also upper Chindwin), Tenasserim, Thailand, and Andaman Islands.

Dendrocitta formosae sinica Stresemann

Dendrocitta formosae sinica Stresemann, 1913, Orn. Monatsb., **21**, p. 9 — Ching-Feng, Fukien[2].

Dendrocitta celadina Oberholser, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33**, p. 83, new name for *Corvus sinensis* Latham.

Dendrocitta formosae intermedia Delacour, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 165 — Tam-Dao, central Tonkin.

Dendrocitta formosae schistacea Stresemann, 1929, Orn. Monatsb., **37**, p. 139 — Yaoshan, Kwangsi.

Eastern and southeastern China from southern Kiangsu (Chinkiang), Anhwei, and Chekiang, south to northeastern and central Tonkin.

[1] Possibly conspecific with *occipitalis*.

[2] Described as "subsp. n." but new name for *Corvus sinensis* Latham, 1790, Ind. Orn., **1**, p. 161 — Macao Island, preoccupied by *Corvus sinensis* Gmelin, 1788.

Dendrocitta formosae sapiens (Deignan)

Crypsirina formosae sapiens Deignan, 1955, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **75**, p. 130 — Mt. Omei, 4,000 feet, Szechwan.

Mount Omei, western Szechwan.

Dendrocitta formosae formosae Swinhoe

Dendrocitta sinensis, var. *formosae* Swinhoe, 1863, Ibis, p. 387 — Formosa.

Formosa.

Dendrocitta formosae insulae Hartert

Dendrocitta sinensis insulae Hartert, 1910, Novit. Zool., **17**, p. 252 — No Tai, Hainan.

Hainan.

DENDROCITTA LEUCOGASTRA

Dendrocitta leucogastra Gould

Dendrocitta leucogastra Gould, 1833, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 57 — "Eastern Asia" [= Malabar coast].

Southern India from North Kanara south to Travancore, and Mysore east to Chittoor district in Madras, but chiefly on the west side of the peninsula.

DENDROCITTA FRONTALIS

Dendrocitta frontalis Horsfield

Dendrocitta frontalis Horsfield, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, p. 163, ex McClelland MS — Assam.

Dendrocitta frontalis kurodae Delacour, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, p. 165 — Backan, northeastern Tonkin.

India, in the Himalayas from eastern Nepal to Assam, hills of Assam to Manipur, northern Burma, and northern Tonkin.

DENDROCITTA BAILEYI

Dendrocitta baileyi Blyth

Dendrocitta bazlei [*sic*, error for *baileyi*] Blyth, 1863, Ibis, p. 119, ex Tytler MS — Andamans.

Andaman Islands.

Genus **CRYPSIRINA** Vieillot

Crypsirina Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 36. Type, by monotypy, *Corvus varians* Latham = *Corvus temia* Daudin.

CRYPSIRINA TEMIA

Crypsirina temia (Daudin)[1]

Corvus temia Daudin, 1800, Traité Orn., p. 244 — "Africa," error for Java.

Crypsirina varians longipennis Neumann, 1935, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **55**, p. 136 — Chantaboon, southeastern Siam.

Southern Burma and Tenasserim, Thailand, Indo-China, Sumatra, Java, and Bali.

CRYPSIRINA CUCULLATA

Crypsirina cucullata Jerdon

Crypsirhina (*Temia*) *cucullata* Jerdon, 1862, Ibis, p. 20 — Thayetmyo, Burma.

Northern and central Burma.

Genus TEMNURUS Lesson

Temnurus Lesson, end of 1830 or early 1831, Traité Orn., p. 341. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 369), *Glaucopis temnura* Temminck.

TEMNURUS TEMNURUS

Temnurus temnurus (Temminck)

Glaucopis temnura Temminck, 1825, in Temminck and Laugier, Pl. Col., livr. 57, pl. 337 — Cochinchina.

Crypsirhina nigra Styan, 1892, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **1**, p. 6 — Hainan.

Tonkin, northern and central Annam, and Hainan.

Genus PICA Brisson

Pica Brisson, 1760, Orn., **1**, p. 30. Type, by tautonymy, "*Pica*" = *Pica pica*, *ibid.*, **2**, p. 35 = *Corvus pica* Linnaeus.

Melanopica Navás, 1907, An. Facult. cienc. Zaragoza, **1**, p. 36. New name for *Pica* Brisson.

cf. Stegmann, 1928, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. (URSS, Leningrad), **28** (1927), pp. 366–390 (revision).

Mayaud, 1933, Alauda, **5**, pp. 362–382 (morphology and geographical variation).

Linsdale, 1937, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 25, pp. 1–234 (natural history).

Dunajewski, 1938, Acta Orn. Mus. Zool. Polonici, **2**, pp. 145–149 (populations of western Russia, Poland, and the Ukraine).

[1] *varians* Latham, 1801, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

Dementiev and Ptushenko, 1939, Ibis, pp. 507–510 (populations of Russia and the Caucasus).

Kleiner, 1940, Aquila, **42–45**, pp. 79–140 (revision).

PICA PICA

Magpie; Black-billed Magpie

Pica pica fennorum Lönnberg

Pica pica fennorum Lönnberg, 1927, Fauna och Flora, **22**, p. 109 — Viborg district, southeastern Finland.

Finland, northern Norway and northern Sweden south to Jämtland, Baltic countries, and western Russia to Moscow, where it intergrades with *bactriana*, south to perhaps western Ukraine.

Pica pica pica (Linnaeus)

Corvus pica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 106 — "Europa", restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 19; and further restricted to Uppsala by Meinertzhagen, 1954, Birds Arabia, p. 79.

Southern Scandinavia, Denmark, Holland (? or perhaps intermediate between nominate *pica* and *galliae*), British Isles, Poland, Germany (but not the Rhineland where it is replaced by *galliae*), central and southeastern Europe, including Yugoslavia (but not in Dalmatia and Macedonia where replaced by *galliae*), north to the Carpathians, east to Romania, Bulgaria, Thrace, Asia Minor, Near East, and Cyprus. Birds from Near East and Cyprus begin to show some characters of *bactriana* and status of population of Transcaucasia is uncertain; it is perhaps intermediate or closer to *bactriana*.

Pica pica galliae Kleinschmidt

Pica galliae Kleinschmidt, 1917, Falco, **13**, p. 24 — [northeastern] France.

Belgium, Rhineland, France to the Pyrenees (where intergrades with *melanotos* in Roussillon in eastern Pyrenees), Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Dalmatia south to Macedonia and Greece; accidental in Corsica.

Pica pica melanotos Brehm

Pica caudata melanotos A. E. Brehm, 1857, Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeit., p. 446 — Spain.

Iberian Peninsula.

Pica pica mauritanica Malherbe

Pica Mauritanica Malherbe, 1845, Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Moselle, **3**, p. 52 — Oran and Bône, Algeria.

Northwestern Africa from Morocco to Tunisia, south to Sous Valley in Morocco and to Saharian Atlas in Algeria and Tunisia.

Pica pica asirensis Bates

Pica pica asirensis Bates, 1936, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57**, p. 19 — Sahara, Asir Mts., southwestern Arabia.

Asir Mountains, south and east of Mecca, probably south to Yemen.

Pica pica bactriana Bonaparte

Pica bactriana Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 383 — "Persia orientali," but error as based on *Pica caudata* Blyth, Spec. E., from Kandahar, Afghanistan.

Pica pica laubmanni Stresemann, 1928, Journ. f. Orn., **76**, p. 342 — Kelat, Baluchistan.

Pica pica kot Gavrilenko, 1929, Ptitsy Poltavtchiny, p. 75 — Gouvernement of Poltava, eastern Ukraine.

Central Russia east of *fennorum*, eastern Russia north to Kirov, basin of the Volga west to Yaroslav, basin of the Don to Kursk and eastern Ukraine, Crimea, shores of Sea of Azov eastward (in suitable habitat) to Astrakhan south to Caucasus, Transcaucasia (or intermediates, see nominate *pica*), Iran, including Azerbaijan and southern Caspian districts, to eastern and northern Iraq, Transcaspia, plains of Russian Turkestan north to western and central Kirghiz Steppes east to Semipalatinsk and Zaisan, southwestern Tarbagatai, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Gilgit, and Baltistan to Ladak and probably western Tibet; also Ferghana Valley but not in surrounding mountains where replaced by *hemileucoptera*.

Pica pica hemileucoptera Stegmann

Pica pica hemileucoptera Stegmann, 1928, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. (URSS Leningrad), **28** (1927), p. 372 — Nizhneudinsk, western Irkutsk province.

Western and central Siberia, north and east of *bactriana*, eastward to the region of Irkutsk where intergrades with *leucoptera*; ranges north to about lat. 64° N. to 65° N. on Ob and Yenisei but only to about Chechuisk on upper Lena, and south to Sayans, northwestern and western Outer Mongolia, the Altai, and mountains of Russian and Chinese Turkestan (Dzungaria, Tian Shan, Alai Ranges, Pamirs, Kun Lun, and the Astin Tagh east to about Lop Nor), but replaced by *bactriana* in Ferghana Valley.

Pica pica leucoptera Gould

Pica leucoptera Gould, 1862, Birds Asia, **5**, pl. 55 — eastern Siberia, restricted to southeastern Transbaicalia by Stegmann, 1928, *op. cit.*, p. 374.

Southern Transbaicalia east to about Sretensk, south to central and eastern Mongolia from eastern Khangai in the west eastward to Kentei, the region of Urga, and the Gobian Altai.

Pica pica camtschatica Stejneger

Pica camtschatica Stejneger, 1884, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **2**, p. 97 — Kamchatka.

Anadyrland, northern shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, and Kamchatka; straggles to the Kuriles.

Pica pica sericea Gould

Pica serica [sic] Gould, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 2 — Amoy.

Pica varia japonica Temminck and Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 81 — Japan.

Pica pica anderssoni Lönnberg, 1923, Fauna och Flora, **18**, p. 264 — Huai Lai Hsien, Hain Pao-an, Hopeh.

Pica pica jankowskii Stegmann, 1928, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. (URSS, Leningrad), **28** (1927), p. 380 — Sidemi near Vladivostok.

Pica pica amurensis Stegmann, 1928, *ibid.* — Vyazemski station near Khabarovsk, Ussuriland.

Pica pica alashanica Stegmann, 1928, *ibid.* — northern Ala Shan.

Pica pica hainana Momiyama and Ishii, 1928, Annot. Orn. Orient., **1**, p. 152, pl. 5, fig. 1 — Hoihow, Hainan.

Amurland (middle Amur to the mouth of the Amur), and Ussuriland, south through Manchuria, Korea, and China to Tonkin, northern Laos, central Annam, Yunnan, and northeastern Burma south to the Shan States; also Hainan, and Formosa; ranges west in China to Ningsia, Kansu, eastern Tsinghai, where intergrades with *bottanensis*, and eastern and southern Sikang. Introduced in Japan in 1598 where restricted to northern Kyushu.

Pica pica bottanensis Delessert

Pica Bottanensis Delessert, 1840, Rev. Zool., p. 100 — Bhutan.

Northeastern Tsinghai south through central Sikang to southeastern Tibet and eastern Himalayas in Assam, Bhutan, and Sikkim.

Pica pica hudsonia (Sabine)

Corvus hudsonius Sabine, 1823, in Franklin, Narr. Journ. Polar Sea, p. 671 — Cumberland House, Hudson Bay [= Saskatchewan].

Peninsular and central coastal Alaska, southern Yukon, central Alberta, east-central Saskatchewan, and western Manitoba south

in the Great Basin and the Rocky Mountains to central-eastern California, central Utah, northeastern Arizona (formerly), northern New Mexico, and western Oklahoma. Casual in non-breeding season from central western Alaska, central Yukon, central Northwest Territories, northwestern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, and western Quebec south to southeastern California, northern Arizona, southeastern New Mexico, western Texas, western Kansas, and to the Mississippi River in Minnesota, Iowa, and northern Missouri.

PICA NUTTALLI

Yellow-billed Magpie

Pica nuttalli (Audubon)

Corvus nutalli Audubon, 1837, Birds Amer. (folio), **4**, pl. 362, fig. 1 (corrected to *Corvus nuttalli* in Audubon, 1838, Orn. Biogr., **4**, p. 450) — Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California.

California west of the Sierra Nevada, chiefly in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and adjacent foothills from Shasta County south to Kern County, and from San Francisco Bay area southeast to Ventura County.

Genus ZAVATTARIORNIS Moltoni

Zavattariornis Moltoni, 1938, Orn. Monatsb., **46**, p. 80. Type, by monotypy, *Zavattariornis stresemanni* Moltoni.

ZAVATTARIORNIS STRESEMANNI

Zavattariornis stresemanni Moltoni

Zavattariornis stresemanni Moltoni, 1938, Orn. Monatsb., **46**, p. 80 — Javello, region of Borana, southern Abyssinia.

Southern Ethiopia.

Genus PODOCES Fischer

Podoces Fischer, 1821, Lettre adressée . . . de la Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou à . . . Pander, p. 6. Type, by monotypy, *Podoces panderi* Fischer.

Eupodoces Zarudny and Loudon, 1910, Orn. Monatsb., **10**, p. 185. Type, by original designation, *Podoces Biddulphi* Hume.

cf. Ludlow and Kinnear, 1933, Ibis, pp. 445–449 (forms in Sinkiang).

PODOCES HENDERSONI

Podoces hendersoni Hume

Podoces Hendersoni Hume, 1871, Ibis, p. 408 — no locality [= "desert after leaving Sanju en route to Koshtak, and also near Oi-Tograk" (= Sinkiang on the way to Yarkand); see Henderson and Hume, 1873, Lahore to Yarkand, p. 244].

Central Asia, in Inner and Outer Mongolia (Gobi, Ordos, Ala Shan), northern Kansu, northern Tsinghai in the Zaidam, northern Tibet (probably), and Sinkiang westward to Dzungaria north to the Kara Irtysh and west to the region north of Lake Zaisan.

PODOCES BIDDULPHI

Podoces biddulphi Hume

Podoces Biddulphi Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers, **2**, p. 503 — Maralbashi, Sinkiang.

Western Sinkiang in the foothills of the Tian Shan and Kun Lun.

PODOCES PANDERI

Podoces panderi Fischer

Podoces Panderi Fischer, 1821, Lettre adressée . . . de la Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou à . . . Pander, p. 6 — Kyzyl Kum.

Podoces panderi ilensis Menzbier and Schnitnikov, 1915, Materialy K. pozn. Fauny i Flory Ross. Imp., sect. zool., **14**, p. 185 — Semirechia, between the lower Ili River and the Kara Tau.

Podoces panderi transcaspius Zarudny, 1916, Izvest. Turkest. Otd. Russk. Geogr. Obsht., **12**, p. 228 — Kazandzik, Transcaspia.

Deserts of Russian Turkestan from Semirechia westward to the Aral Sea, the Kyzyl Kum, and the Kara Kum to western and southern Transcaspia.

PODOCES PLESKEI

Podoces pleskei Zarudny

Podoces pleskei Zarudny, 1896, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, **1**, p. XII — "Alkor", eastern Iran.

Eastern Iran in Khorasan, the Dasht i Lut Desert, and Persian Baluchistan.

Genus PSEUDOPODOCES Zarudny and Loudon

Pseudopodoces Zarudny and Loudon, 1902, Orn. Monatsb., **10** p. 185. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Podoces humilis* Hume.

PSEUDOPODOCES HUMILIS

Pseudopodoces humilis (Hume)

Podoces humilis Hume, 1871, Ibis, p. 408 — no locality [= "only seen above Kitchik-Yilak" (= Sinkiang near the Sanju Pass): see Henderson and Hume, 1873, Lahore to Yarkand, p. 247].

Pseudopodoces humilis saxicola Stresemann, 1928, Orn. Monatsb., **36**, p. 82 — Mantuse Lamasery, region of Sining, "northern Kansu" [= near Durgu, northeastern Tsinghai].

Southern Kansu and northwestern Szechwan, westward through Tsinghai and Sikang to Tibet and northern Sikkim, and southern Sinkiang (to the Kun Lun and very probably other regions).

Genus NUCIFRAGA Brisson

Nucifraga Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **1**, p. 30. Type, by tautonymy, "*nucifraga*," *ibid.*, **2**, p. 59 = *Corvus caryocatactes* Linnaeus.

cf. Berlioz, 1930, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, ser. 2, **2**, pp. 375–377 (review).

Stegmann, 1931, Journ. f. Orn., **79**, pp. 146–147 (races in Siberia, Altai, Tian Shan, and Kamchatka).

NUCIFRAGA COLUMBIANA
Clark's Nutcracker

Nucifraga columbiana (Wilson)

Corvus columbianus Wilson, 1811, Amer. Orn., **3**, p. 29, pl. 20, fig. 2 — shores of the Columbia; restricted by Davis and Stevenson (1934, Condor, **36**, p. 162) to the Clearwater River, about two miles north of Kamish, Idaho.

Mountains of western North America from central interior British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, western Montana, and southeastern Wyoming south to northern Baja California, eastern Arizona, and western New Mexico. Wanders in non-breeding season to central Alaska, southern Yukon, southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, western British Columbia (including Graham and Vancouver Islands), western Washington, southwestern California, and southern Arizona east to South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and southwestern Texas.

NUCIFRAGA CARYOCATACTES
Nutcracker

Nucifraga caryocatactes caryocatactes (Linnaeus)

Corvus Caryocatactes Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 106 — "Europa;" restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 25).

Nucifraga caryocatactes Wolfi von Jordans, 1940, Izvest. Tzar. Prirod. Inst. Sofia, **13**, p. 63 — Karlik, Rhodope Mts., Bulgaria.

Scandinavia and southwestern Finland, northwestern, central, and eastern Russia to central Urals (Perm), Baltic States, and Poland, southward to the mountains of western, central, and southeastern Europe, including perhaps the Pyrenees. In winter to south-central Russia and accidental in Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and England.

Nucifraga caryocatactes macrorhynchos Brehm

Nucifraga macrorhynchos C. L. Brehm, 1823, Lehrb. Naturg. Eur. Vög., **1**, p. 103 — Orla Valley, Thuringia, on migration.

Nucifraga kamchatkensis Barrett-Hamilton, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **7**, p. 46 — Kamchatka.

Nucifraga caryocatactes altaicus Buturlin, 1915, Mess. Orn., p. 131 — Altaiskaia, southern Russian Altai.

Nucifraga caryocatactes sassii Keve, 1943, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturwiss., **80**, p. 16 — Bestraja, Baikal Mts.

Northeastern Russia, and Urals (north of nominate *caryocatactes*) eastward across Siberia in the taiga to Anadyrland, Sea of Okhotsk, Kamchatka, and northern Kuriles, south to Tomsk, Salair, Kuznetsk Mountains, Altai, Tarbagatai, Sayans, northern Mongolia, Transbaicalia, Amurland, Sakhalin, Ussuriland, Manchuria, and perhaps mountains of east-central Korea. Irruptive migrant to many parts of Europe and also to Transcaspia, northern Iran, Korea, and northern China.

Nucifraga caryocatactes rothschildi Hartert

Nucifraga caryocatactes rothschildi Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 27 — south of the Issyk Kul, Russian Turkestan.

Russian Turkestan in the Tian Shan.

Nucifraga caryocatactes japonica Hartert

Nucifraga caryocatactes japonicus Hartert, 1897, Novit. Zool., **4**, p. 134 — Japan.

Central and southern Kuriles, Hokkaido, and Hondo.

Nucifraga caryocatactes owstoni Ingram

Nucifraga owstoni Ingram, 1910, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **25**, p. 86 — Mt. Arizan, Formosa.

Formosa.

Nucifraga caryocatactes interdicta Kleinschmidt and Weigold

Nucifraga hemispila interdictus Kleinschmidt and Weigold, 1922, Falco, **18**, p. 2 — Eastern Tombs near Peking, Hopeh.

Mountains of northern Hopeh.

Nucifraga caryocatactes macella Thayer and Bangs

Nucifraga hemispila macella Thayer and Bangs, 1909, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **52**, p. 140 — Hsienshanhsien, western Hupeh.

Nucifraga yunnanensis Ingram, 1910, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **25**, p. 86 — mountains of Yynnan.

Western Hupeh, Shensi, and northern and western Szechwan westward through Sikang to northern Yunnan and northern Burma, southern Tibet, and Himalayas west to Nepal.

Nucifraga caryocatactes hemispila Vigors

Nucifraga hemispila Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 8 — Himalayas, restricted to Simla-Almora district by Ticehurst and Whistler (1924, Ibis, p. 471).

Himalayas, west of *macella*, from western Nepal and Kumaon, south of the Pir Panjal Range, to southern Kashmir and Murree.

Nucifraga caryocatactes multipunctata Gould

Nucifraga multipunctata Gould, 1849, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 23 — India [= northwestern Himalayas]; restricted to Kashmir north of the Pir Panjal Range by Vaurie (1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1668, p. 13).

Lahul, and perhaps western Ladak, westward through Kashmir, north of the Pir Panjal Range, to Baltistan, Gilgit, Hazara, North West Frontier Province, northern Baluchistan, and eastern Afghanistan in the Safed Koh and south of the Hindu Kush.

Genus PYRRHOCORAX Tunstall

Pyrrhocorax Tunstall, 1771, Orn. Brit., p. 2. Type, by monotypy, "Cornish Chough," *i. e.*, *Upupa pyrrhocorax* Linnaeus.

Hellmayria Poche, 1904, Zool. Anz., **27**, p. 502. New name for *Pyrrhocorax* "Vieillot 1816".

cf. Mayaud, 1933, Alauda, **5**, pp. 195–220 (review).

Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1658, pp. 1–7 (review of *P. pyrrhocorax* and notes on *P. graculus*).

Vaurie, 1955, ibid., no. 1753, pp. 2–3 (notes on *P. p. subdocilis* and *P. p. baileyi*).

PYRRHOCORAX PYRRHOCORAX
Chough

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax (Linnaeus)

Upupa Pyrrhocorax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 118 — England.

Local in England, chiefly in the west and south, Wales, Isle of Man, Inner Hebrides, and Ireland.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax erythrorhamphus (Vieillot)

Coracia erythroramphos [sic] Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **8**, p. 2 — "Alpes, les montagnes de Suisse et celles de l'Auvergne."

Local in the Alps, Pyrenees, and Iberian Peninsula (formerly in other parts of France) and Channel and Mediterranean Islands, except Crete where is replaced by *docilis*.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax barbarus Vaurie

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax barbarus Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1658, p. 1 — Middle Atlas on the plateau, 1,900 meters, Morocco.

Canary Islands (La Palma Island only), and northwest Africa from Morocco to Algeria and, formerly, Tunisia.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax baileyi Rand and Vaurie

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax baileyi Rand and Vaurie, 1955, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **75**, p. 28 — Ras Dashan, northern Abyssinia.

Highlands of Ethiopia.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax docilis (Gmelin)

Corvus docilis S. G. Gmelin, 1774, Reise Russ., **3**, p. 365 — "Tschurdost," Gilan, northern Iran.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax pontifex Stresemann, 1928, Journ. f. Orn., **76**, p. 343 — Pish Kuh, Gilan.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax subdocilis Portenko, 1954, Keys Fauna USSR, no. 54, Birds, **3**, p. 87 — Kopet Dagh, southern Transcaspia.

Macedonia, Crete, Asia Minor to the Caucasus, Near East and parts of the Syrian Desert to northern Arabia, northern Iraq, Iran, Transcaspia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan. In Afghanistan the population intermediate between *docilis* and *himalayanus* but closer to *docilis*.[1]

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax himalayanus (Gould)

Fregilus himalayanus Gould, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 125 — Himalayas; restricted to Kumaon by Meinertzhagen (1927, Ibis, p. 372).

Western Sinkiang (Yarkand and western Kun Lun), Karakoram, Himalayas, and southern Tibet eastward through Sikang, south to northern Yunnan, to western Szechwan. In the western Himalayas, from Kashmir to Ladak, the population shows a tendency toward *centralis*.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax centralis Stresemann

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax centralis Stresemann, 1928, Journ. f. Orn., **76**, p. 344 — mountains near Djarkent ("Tishkan"), Russian Turkestan.

Russian Turkestan in the Tian Shan, Alai Ranges, and Pamirs.

[1] The Chough formerly bred in the southern Urals; the population may have been referable to *docilis* or, perhaps, was distinct.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax brachypus (Swinhoe)

Fregilus graculus (L.) var. *brachypus* Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 383 — Peking.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax stresemanni Keve, 1943, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturwiss., **80**, p. 17 — Sayans.

Central and northern China from Kansu and Shensi north to Hopeh and Manchuria, northern Mongolia north to Transbaicalia, the Sayans, and upper Yenisei to Novoselovo, westward to eastern Kuznetsk mountains, the western Altai, and the Tarbagatai.

PYRRHOCORAX GRACULUS
Alpine Chough

Pyrrhocorax graculus graculus (Linnaeus)[1]

Corvus Graculus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 158 — Swiss Alps.

Alps, Jura (perhaps), Pyrenees, mountains of Spain and Morocco, Corsica, Carpathians (?), Italy (Abruzzi), mountains of central and southeastern Europe (Yugoslavia, Greece, and Bulgaria), Crete, and Asia Minor eastward to the Caucasus and southern Caspian districts of northern Iran.

Pyrrhocorax graculus digitatus Hemprich and Ehrenberg

Pyrrhocorax alpinus var. *digitata* Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1833, Symb. Phys., Avium, fol. z. — Lebanon.

Pyrrhocorax Forsythi Stoliczka, 1874, Stray Feathers, **2**, p. 462 — Lamaguru, Ladak.

Lebanon, Iran in the Zagros Mountains and Khorasan, Transcaspia, Afghanistan, and northern Baluchistan, mountains of Russian Turkestan to western Altai and western Sayan, and Himalayas and southern Tibet to eastern Sikang.

Genus **PTILOSTOMUS** Swainson

Ptilostomus Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, **2**, p. 266. Type, by monotypy, *Ptilostomus senegalensis* Swainson = *Corvus afer* Linnaeus.

PTILOSTOMUS AFER

Ptilostomus afer (Linnaeus)

Corvus afer Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 157 — Senegal.

Africa from Senegal to Lagos, eastward across the grasslands to the Sudan and southern Ethiopia, south in east Africa to Lake Albert and Lake Edward.

[1] *P. alpinus* Vieillot, 1816, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

Genus CORVUS Linnaeus

Corvus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 105. Type, by tautonymy, "*Corvus*", i. e. *Corvus corax* Linnaeus.

Coloeus Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw. Nat. Syst., **1**, p. 114. Type, by subsequent designation, *Corvus Monedula* Linnaeus (Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 64).

Nesocorax Riley, 1921, Auk, **38**, p. 458. Type, by original designation, *Gazzola typica* Bonaparte. New name for *Gazzola* of authors, not Bonaparte.

cf. Stresemann, 1916, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12**, pp. 277–304 (*C. coronoides*).

Oberholser, 1918, Ohio Journ. Sci., **18**, pp. 213–225 (North American *C. corax*).

Meinertzhagen, 1926, Novit. Zool., **33**, pp. 57–121 (review of genus).

Meise, 1928, Journ. f. Orn., **76**, pp. 1–203 (*C. corone* and *C. cornix*).

Kleiner, 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **60**, pp. 11–14 (review of *C. monedula*).

Kleiner [Keve], 1942, Aquila, **46–49**, pp. 159–224 (review of *C. monedula*).

Stresemann, 1943, Journ. f. Orn., **91**, pp. 121–135 (Australia and New Guinea).

Dorst, 1947, Oiseau Rev. Franç. Orn., **17**, pp. 44–87 (review of genus).

Voous, 1950, Limosa, **23**, pp. 281–292 (races and distribution of *C. monedula*).

Vaurie, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1915, pp. 1–13 (Indo-Malaya and Australian regions).

CORVUS MONEDULA

Jackdaw

Corvus monedula soemmerringii Fischer

Corvus Soemmerringii Fischer, 1811, Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, **1**, p. 3, pl. — Moscow.

Corvus collaris Drummond, 1846, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **18**, p. 11 — Macedonia.

Corvus ultracollaris Kleinschmidt, 1918, Falco, **14**, p. 16 — Naryn, Tian Shan, Russian Turkestan.

Corvus Coloeus schlüteri Kleinschmidt, 1935, Berajah, pl. 4 — Oshmyany, near Vilna, White Russia.

Corvus Coloeus tischleri Kleinschmidt, 1935, *ibid.* — Heilsberg, East Prussia.

Coloeus monedula sophiae Dunajewski, 1938, Acta Orn. Mus. Zool. Polonici, **2**, p. 150 — Dolsk, Volynia, eastern Poland.

Coloeus monedula pontocaspicus Kleiner, 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **60**, p. 13 — Cyprus.

Southern Finland (or ? nominate *monedula*), and Russia south to East Prussia, central Poland, Transsylvania, and Yugoslavia eastward through the Balkans to Crete, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Near East, northern Iraq, Iran, Transcaspia, and northern Afghanistan to the northwestern Himalayas to Kashmir; Siberia, north to about lat. 60° N. to lat. 61° N., eastward to a few degrees beyond the Yenisei but along the Sayans occasionally to Lake Baikal, south to the Sayans, northwestern Mongolia, western and central Altai, and to the Tian Shan in Russian and Chinese Turkestan. In winter to plains of Sinkiang, northwestern India to the Punjab, Baluchistan, southern Afghanistan, southern Iran, Iraq, the Near East, and occasionally Egypt.

Corvus monedula monedula Linnaeus

Corvus Monedula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 106 — "Europa;" restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 15).

Norway and Sweden south of about lat. 64° N., and possibly southern Finland, to Denmark south to about Esbjerg and Haderslev; in winter occasionally to England and France.

Corvus monedula spermologus Vieillot

Corvus spermologus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **8**, p. 40 — "southern France;" restricted to Tours by Mayaud (1941, Bull. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **10**, p. 78–80).

Monedula turrium C. L. Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturgesch. Vög. Deutschl., p. 172 — [central] Germany.

Corvus Coloeus brehmi Kleinschmidt, 1935, Berajah, pl. 4 — central Germany.

Corvus Coloeus hilgerti Kleinschmidt, 1935, *ibid.* — central Rhine.

Coloeus monedula ibericus Kleiner, 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **60**, p. 12 — Granada.

Coloeus monedula nigerrimus Kleiner, 1939, *ibid.*, p. 13 — Aghbalu Larbi, Middle Atlas, Morocco.

Western Europe, south of nominate *monedula* and west of *soemmerringii*, from southern Denmark southward, including British Isles, to the Iberian Peninsula and Morocco, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, and central Europe eastward to Hungary and perhaps western Romania. Wanders in winter, occasionally to Iceland, Faroes, Canaries, and Corsica.

Corvus monedula cirtensis (Rothschild and Hartert)

Coloeus monedula cirtensis Rothschild and Hartert, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18** (1911), p. 471 — Constantine, northeastern Algeria.

Known from the type locality only, but probably also occurred in Tunisia up to about 1880.

CORVUS DAUURICUS

Corvus dauuricus Pallas[1]

Corvus dauuricus Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, **3**, p. 694 — ". . . in regiones circa Baïkalem . . ."

Coloeus dauricus khamensis Bianchi, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16** p. 68 — Mekong River in Kham [i. e. Sikang].

Siberia from about Kansk district eastward to Amurland and Ussuriland, north to about Olekminsk but only to the middle Zeya River Valley in Amurland, south to Mongolia (Khangai, Kentei, southeastern and occasionally central Altai, and central Gobi), Manchuria, and China to northern Szechwan, Kansu, eastern Tsinghai, and Sikang south to eastern Yunnan. In winter to Russian Turkestan, Korea, Japan, Riu Kius, Formosa, and many parts of China south to Fukien.

CORVUS SPLENDENS

Corvus splendens zugmayeri Laubmann

Corvus splendens zugmayeri Laubmann, 1913, Orn. Monatsb., **21**, p. 93 — Las Belas, Baluchistan.

Northwestern India (Sind to northern Punjab, southern Kashmir, and recorded from southwestern Ladak), North West Frontier Province, and southern Baluchistan to (?) coastal southern Iran. Introduced at Muscat.

Corvus splendens splendens Vieillot

Corvus splendens Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **8**, p. 44 — Bengal.

The whole of India south of the Himalayas, with the exception of the northwest and Kashmir.

Corvus splendens protegatus Madarász

Corvus protegatus Madarász, 1904, Orn. Monatsb., **12**, p. 195 — Mount Lavinia, Ceylon.

Ceylon.

[1] *Corvus neglectus* Schlegel, 1859, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" appears to be a color phase.

?Corvus splendens maledivicus Reichenow

Corvus splendens maledivicus Reichenow, 1904, in Chun's Wissen. Ergeb. Deutsch. Tiefsee Exped., **7**, Vögel, p. 356 — Suvadiva Islands, southern Maldives.

Laccadive and Maldive Islands.

Corvus splendens insolens Hume

Corvus insolens Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers, **2**, p. 480 — Tenasserim.

Burma south to Tenasserim, and southwestern Thailand (introduced?).

CORVUS MONEDULOIDES

Corvus moneduloides Lesson

Corvus moneduloides Lesson, end of 1830 or early 1831, Traité Orn., p. 329 — no locality [= Balab, New Caledonia (Stresemann, 1953, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **29**, p. 91)].

New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands.

CORVUS ENCA[1]

Corvus enca compilator Richmond

Corvus compilator Richmond, 1903, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **26**, p. 518, new name for *Corvus tenuirostris* Horsfield and Moore, 1856 — "Bombay;" error for Malacca; preoccupied by *Corvus tenuirostris* C. L. Brehm, 1855, a synonym of *Corvus cornix* Linnaeus.

Malaya, Rhio Archipelago, Sumatra, western Sumatran islands of Simalur and Nias, and Borneo.

Corvus enca enca (Horsfield)

Fregilus Enca Horsfield, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, **13**, p. 164 — Java.

Mentawei Islands, Java, and Bali.

Corvus enca celebensis Stresemann

Corvus enca celebensis Stresemann, 1936, Ibis, p. 368 — Rurukan, north Celebes.

Celebes, Butung, and Tukang Islands.

Corvus enca unicolor (Rothschild and Hartert)

Gazzola unicolor Rothschild and Hartert, 1900, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **11**, p. 29 — Banggai Islands.

Banggai Islands.

[1] *Corvus fallax* Brüggemann, 1876, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is indeterminable and based on a skin without locality.

Corvus enca mangoli Vaurie

Corvus enca mangoli Vaurie, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1915, p. 3 — Mangoli Island, Sula Archipelago.

Mangoli Island, and probably neighboring Taliabu and Sanana Islands.

Corvus enca violaceus Bonaparte[1]

Corvus violaceus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 384 — Ceram.

Seram Island and possibly Buru.

Corvus enca pusillus Tweeddale

Corvus pusillus Tweeddale, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 622 — Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Philippines on Balabac, Palawan, and Mindoro Islands.

Corvus enca samarensis Steere[2]

Corvus samarensis Steere, 1890, List Birds Mamm. Steere Exp., p. 23 — Samar.

Philippines on Samar and Mindanao Islands.

CORVUS TYPICUS

Corvus typicus (Bonaparte)

Gazzola typica Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 828 — "Nouvelle Calédonie;" error for Butung Island (see Stresemann, 1953, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **29**, p. 95).

Central and southern Celebes and Butung Island.

CORVUS FLORENSIS

Corvus florensis Büttikofer

Corvus florensis Büttikofer, 1894, in Weber's Reise Nederl. Ost-Ind., **3**, p. 304 — Maumeri, Flores.

Lesser Sundas; restricted to Flores.

CORVUS KUBARYI

Corvus kubaryi Reichenow

Corvus Kubaryi Reichenow, 1885, Journ. f. Orn., **33**, p. 110 — Palau, error for Guam.

Micronesia: Mariana Islands (Guam and Rota).

[1] *Corvus modestus* Brüggemann, 1876, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

[2] For *C. e. sierramadrensis* see p. 284.

CORVUS VALIDUS

Corvus validus Bonaparte[1]

Corvus validus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 385 — "Ceram, Gilolo;" the type is said to be from Gilolo [= Halmahera].

Moluccas: Morotai, Halmahera, Kajoa, Batjan, and Obi.

CORVUS WOODFORDI

Corvus woodfordi meeki Rothschild

Corvus meeki Rothschild, 1904, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **15**, p. 21 — Bougainville Island, Solomons.

Bougainville and Shortland Islands, northern Solomons.

Corvus woodfordi woodfordi (Ogilvie-Grant)

Macrocorax woodfordi Ogilvie-Grant, 1887, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 332, pl. 37 — Aola, Guadalcanal.

Macrocorax vegetus Tristram, 1894, Ibis, p. 30 — Bugotu [= southern part of Santa Isabel], Solomons.

Central and southern Solomons (Choiseul, Isabel, and Guadalcanal).

CORVUS FUSCICAPILLUS

Corvus fuscicapillus fuscicapillus Gray

Corvus fuscicapillus Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 157 — "Dorey, New Guinea;" error for Aru Islands (see Wallace, 1863, Ibis, p. 100).

Aru Islands and northwestern New Guinea (lower Mamberano River).

Corvus fuscicapillus megarhynchus Bernstein

Corvus megarhynchus Bernstein, 1864, Journ. f. Orn., **12**, p. 407 — Waigeu Island.

Western Papuan Islands of Waigeu and Gam, off southern Waigeu.

CORVUS TRISTIS

Corvus tristis Lesson and Garnot[2]

Corvus tristis Lesson and Garnot, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. (Férussac), **10**, p. 291 — Dorey Harbor, New Guinea.

New Guinea and outlying islands of the D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, Japen, Ron, Batanta, and Salawati.

[1] *Corvus validissimus* Schlegel, 1859, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" was based on the type of *validus*.

[2] *Corvus senex* Lesson, 1828, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

CORVUS CAPENSIS
Black Crow

Corvus capensis Lichtenstein

Corvus capensis Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl., p. 20 — Cape of Good Hope.

Corvus capensis kordofanensis Laubmann, 1919, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **14**, p. 103, new name for *Corvus capensis minor* Heuglin, 1869 — southern Kordofan. Preoccupied by *Corax sylvestris minor* C. L. Brehm, 1860, Journ. f. Orn., **8**, p. 233, a synonym of *Corvus corax* Linnaeus.[1]

Africa, from the Sudan (south of about lat. 13° N.) and northeast Africa to Somaliland, southward through east Africa to Cape Colony, north in west Africa to southern Angola.

CORVUS FRUGILEGUS
Rook

Corvus frugilegus frugilegus Linnaeus

Corvus frugilegus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 105 — "Europa;" restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 13).

Corvus frugilegus tschusii Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 14 — Gilgit.

Trypanocorax frugilegus altimus Sushkin, 1925, List Distr. Birds Russian Altai, p. 65 — Katun, Bisk district, western Siberia.

Western Eurasia from about lat. 60° N. to 63° N. southward to north central France (isolated colony in León, northwestern Spain), northern Italy, Austria, Balkans, Crimea, Caucasus, Iran and probably Kurdistan in Iraq; Siberia east to the Yenisei south to northwestern Mongolia, Kirghiz Steppes, Aral Caspian region, Bukhara, and the Tian Shan in Russian and Chinese Turkestan. Winters in southern parts of range and Mediterranean Basin to northwest Africa, Egypt, Iraq, Arabia, and northwestern India south to the Punjab and Sind. Has wandered to Greenland, Iceland, Faroes, Azores, Madeira, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and Novaya Zemlya.

Corvus frugilegus pastinator Gould

Corvus pastinator Gould, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1 — Chusan, China.

[1] *Corvus capensis minor* Heuglin, 1869, Orn. Nordost. Afr., **1**, p. 499, is a synonym of *Corvus minor* Schlegel, 1867, Mus. Hist. Nat. Pays Bas, **1**, Coraces, p. 27, "Arabie pétrée," which is based on *Corvus minor* Heuglin, 1856, Sitzungsb. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturwiss. Kl., **19**, p. 287, no. 341, *nomen nudum*, "in der Wüste bei Suez, im peträischen Arabien." *Corvus minor* Heuglin is recognized by Sharpe.

Trypanocorax pastinator centralis Tugarinov, 1929, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. (URSS; Leningrad) **29** (1928), p. 267 — Kloster Laman Gegen, northern Mongolia.

Altai, northern Mongolia and Siberia east of nominate *frugilegus* eastward to Yakutia and Amur Basin, south to Manchuria, northern Korea (probably), and China south to the Yangtze and possibly farther south, inland to Kansu, eastern Tsinghai, Szechwan, and eastern Sikang. Winters in Korea, Japan, and southeastern China, straggling occasionally to Formosa and the Borodinos.

CORVUS BRACHYRHYNCHOS

Common Crow

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis Ridgway

Corvus americanus hesperis Ridgway, 1887, Manual N. Amer. Birds, p. 362 — Western United States, north to Washington Territory (Puget Sound), Idaho, Montana, etc., south to northern Mexico, east to Rocky Mountains [= Fort Klamath, Oregon].

Corvus brachyrhynchos hargravei Phillips, 1942, Auk, **59**, p. 574 — Burnt Corral Wash, 2 miles above Burnt Corral Ranch, Forth Apache Indian Reservation, southwestern Apache County, Arizona.

Western North America from northern British Columbia, coastal Washington, central Alberta, and central Saskatchewan south to northern Baja California (Guadalupe), central Arizona, and north-central New Mexico.

Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos Brehm

Corvus brachyrhynchos Brehm, 1822, Beitr. Vögelkunde, **2**, p. 56 — North America; restricted by Howell (1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **26**, p. 200) to vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts.

Breeds from southwestern Mackenzie (Hay River, Fort Smith), northeastern Alberta, northern Manitoba (north to James Bay area), central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Oklahoma, northeastern Texas, central Arkansas, central Tennessee, northwestern West Virginia, southern Pennsylvania, and southern New Jersey. Winters from the Canadian border south to southeastern Louisiana, east-central Alabama, northern Georgia, north-central Virginia, and northeastern North Carolina.

Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus Howell

Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus Howell, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **26**, p. 199 — Bon Secour, Alabama.

Eastern and southeastern United States from Delaware, Maryland, eastern and southern West Virginia, southeastern Kentucky,

eastern Tennessee, Mississippi, southeastern Arkansas, Louisiana, and southeastern Texas south to the Gulf of Mexico and the northern border of Florida.[1]

Corvus brachyrhynchos pascuus Coues

Corvus americanus pascuus Coues, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 84. New name for *Corvus americanus* var. *floridanus* Baird, preoccupied — extreme southern portion of Florida, not far from Fort Dallas [= Miami].

Peninsular Florida; sight records for the Dry Tortugas and the Florida Keys.

CORVUS CAURINUS[2]

Northwestern Crow

Corvus caurinus Baird

Corvus caurinus Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., **9**, pp. 559; 569 — Washington Territory and northwestern coast [= Fort Steilacoom, Washington].

Coast and off-shore islands of northwest North America from southern Alaska south to Puget Sound and Long Beach, Washington.

CORVUS IMPERATUS

Corvus imparatus Peters

Corvus imparatus Peters, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42**, p. 123 — Rio La Cruz, Tamaulipas, Mexico (New name for *C. mexicanus* of authors *nec* Gmelin = *Cassidix mexicanus*).

Corvus sinaloae Davis, 1958, Auk, **70**, p. 163 — Escuinapa, Sinaloa, Mexico.[3]

Coastal lowlands and river valleys (to an altitude of 3,000 feet) of northern Mexico, exclusive of Baja California. Locally abundant south to Colima on the Pacific slope, and in Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí. Casual on María Madre Island.

CORVUS OSSIFRAGUS

Fish Crow

Corvus ossifragus Wilson

Corvus ossifragus Wilson, 1812, Amer. Orn., **5**, p. 27, pl. 37, fig. 2 — Great Egg-Harbor [= Beasley's Point, New Jersey].

[1] Summer specimens have also been taken in southeastern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas (Fort Smith).

[2] Possibly conspecific with *C. brachyrhynchos*.

[3] The distinctive voice of west coast birds, documented by audio-spectographic analyses, was the primary basis for separation. Formal recognition of "*sinaloae*" must be withheld in the absence of a morphological character. E. B.

Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains of eastern United States from Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York south to Key West, and from southeastern Texas and Louisiana eastward; inland along major river systems to northwestern Louisiana, east-central Oklahoma, southwestern Tennessee, central Georgia, western South Carolina, northwestern North Carolina, central Virginia, District of Columbia, central Maryland, central Pennsylvania, and central eastern New York.

CORVUS PALMARUM

Corvus palmarum minutus Gundlach

Corvus minutus Gundlach, 1852, Journ. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 315 — Cuba.

Cuba, principally in the provinces of Pinar del Río and Camagüey.

Corvus palmarum palmarum Württemberg

Corvus palmarum Württemberg, 1835, Erste Reise N. Amer., p. 68 — vicinity of Cibao Mountains, Dominican Republic.

Hispaniola.

CORVUS JAMAICENSIS

Corvus jamaicensis Gmelin

Corvus jamaicensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1** (1), p. 367 — Jamaica.

CORVUS NASICUS

Corvus nasicus Temminck

Corvus nasicus Temminck, 1826, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., **2**, livr. 70, p. 413 — Cuba.

Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and Grand Caicos Island (Bahamas).

CORVUS LEUCOGNAPHALUS

Corvus leucognaphalus Daudin

Corvus leucognaphalus Daudin, 1800, Traité Orn., **2**, p. 231 — Puerto Rico.

Hispaniola[1] and Puerto Rico.

CORVUS CORONE

Carrion Crow; Hooded Crow

Corvus corone corone Linnaeus

Corvus Corone Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 105 — "Europa;" restricted to England by Hartert (1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 11).

[1] Also recorded from Gonave and Saona islands, where possibly but accidental visitants.

Corvus Trivialis pulchroniger Kleinschmidt, "1935," Kat. meiner orn. Sammlung, pp. 114, 115, substitute name for *Corone* Linnaeus, *fide* Kleinschmidt, *in litt.*

Western Europe, in England north to southern Scotland and on the continent to Schleswig-Holstein, the Elbe, and western Czechoslovakia, south to the Iberian Peninsula, northern Italy, Switzerland, and Austria. On passage or in winter to Hungary, Corsica, southern Italy, Sicily, and northern Morocco; has straggled to Scandinavia, Madeira, and the Azores.

Corvus corone orientalis Eversmann

Corvus orientalis Eversmann, 1841, Addenda Pallas Zoogr., fasc. 2, p. 7 — near the Narym River, upper Bukhtarma, western Siberia.

Corvus corone interpositus Laubmann, 1917, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **13**, p. 201 — Misaki, Hondo.

Corvus corone yunnanensis La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 43 — Mengtsz, southern Yunnan.

Corvus corone saghalense Kumagai, 1926, Tori, **5**, p. 127 — Randomari, southern Sakhalin.

Eastern Iran (Khorasan), southeastern Transcaspia and oases of Russian Turkestan west to the eastern coast of the Aral Sea, northern Afghanistan west to northwestern Himalayas to Kashmir and western Tibet and south to North West Frontier Province and northern Baluchistan, mountains of Russian Turkestan in the Pamirs and Tian Shan system to Sinkiang, north to the Altai and Kuznetsk Mountains, then northward along western side of Yenisei to borders of the taiga, then eastward in suitable regions probably throughout central and eastern Asia to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, Kuriles, Sakhalin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, northern Mongolia and parts of the Gobi, and China south to southeastern Yunnan and northwestern Tonkin. In winter south to Fukien, northwestern India, and southern Afghanistan.

Corvus corone cornix Linnaeus

Corvus Cornix Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 105 — 'Europa;" restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 9).

Cornix cornix L., var. *christophi* Alphéraky, 1910, Mess. Orn., **1**, p. 164 — eastern Sea of Azov.

Corvus cornix khozaricus Fediuschin, 1927, Journ. f. Orn., **75**, p. 494 — Bitiug, Voronezh, southern Russia.

Ireland, Isle of Man, northwestern and northern Scotland, and outer islands (Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, and Faroes), Denmark but not to Schleswig, and Europe east of the Elbe north to Lapland, Archangel, lower Pechora, and east to the Urals, south

to the Crimea, eastern Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and about the Danube. On passage and in winter to England, Europe to the Atlantic coast of France; has straggled to Iceland, Greenland, Bear Island, Spitzbergen, and Novaya Zemlya.

Corvus corone sardonius Kleinschmidt

Corvus sardonius Kleinschmidt, 1903, Orn. Monatsb., **11**, p. 92 — Sardinia.

Corone pallescens Madarász, 1904, Orn. Monatsb., **12**, p. 28 — Cyprus.

Corvus cornix valachus Tschusi, 1904, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, p. 121 — Masin, Romania.

Corvus cornix syriacus Gengler, 1919, Journ. f. Orn., **67**, p. 221 — Jerusalem.

Corvus cornix judaeus Meinertzhagen, 1919, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **39**, p. 85 — Bir Salem, Palestine.

Corvus cornix minos Meinertzhagen, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, p. 19 — Candia, Crete.

Corsica, Sardinia, Italy except in the very north, Sicily, Yugoslavia and southeastern Europe south of the Danube, Crete, Cyprus, Asia Minor, and Near East to Egypt in the Delta and south to about Aswan.

Corvus corone sharpii Oates

Corvus sharpii Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, **1**, p. 20 — "Siberia, Turkestan, Afghanistan, and a portion of India;" the type is from Mardan in the Punjab, according to Ticehurst (1926, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **31**, p. 93).

Corvus cornix kaukasicus Gengler, 1919, Journ. f. Orn., **67**, p. 220 — Caucasus.

Western Siberia in the taiga from the Urals eastward to about the Yenisei, Caucasus, Iran eastward to northern Khorasan (but replaced in southern and eastern Khorasan by *orientalis*) and in the Zagros where on southern slopes shows slight signs of intergradation with *capellanus*. In winter to Russian and Chinese Turkestan, northwestern India, southern Afghanistan, southern Iran, and Iraq.

Corvus corone capellanus Sclater

Corvus capellanus Sclater, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 694, pl. 46 — Fao, southern Iraq.

Iraq eastward to southwestern Iran (Khuzistan and along the coast toward Bushire).

CORVUS MACRORHYNCHOS

Corvus macrorhynchos japonensis Bonaparte

Corvus japonensis Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 386 — Japan; restricted to Hokkaido by Stresemann (1916, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12**, p. 279).

Corvus coronoides borealis Momiyama, 1927, Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 5, p. 3 — Sisuka, southern Sakhalin.

Corvus coronoides hondoensis Momiyama, 1927, *ibid.*, p. 4 — Inaba prov., Hondo.

Corvus coronoides tikzenensis Momiyama, 1927, *ibid.*, p. 8 — Chikuzen Prov., northern Kyushu.

Sakhalin, Kuriles, Japan (Hokkaido, Hondo, Sado, Oki, Seven Islands of Izu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanegashima, and Yakushima), formerly Bonin Islands (subspecies?).

Corvus macrorhynchos connectens Stresemann

Corvus coronoides connectens Stresemann, 1916, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12**, p. 281 — Miyakoshima, southern Ryu Kyus.

Central and southern Riu Kius (Amami Oshima, Okinawa, and Miyakoshima).

Corvus macrorhynchos osai Ogawa

Corvus macrorhynchus osai Ogawa, 1905, Annot. Zool. Japon., **5**, p. 196 — Kobamashima, southern Ryu Kyus.

Southernmost Riu Kius (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kobama, Kuru, Aragusuku).

Corvus macrorhynchos mandshuricus Buturlin

Corvus macrorhynchus mandshuricus Buturlin, 1913, Mess. Orn., **4**, p. 40 — Samarga River, Ussuriland.

Corvus coronoides quelpartis Momiyama, 1927, Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 5, p. 1 — Saisiumen, Quelpart Island.

Corvus coronoides ijimai Momiyama, 1927, *ibid.*, p. 3 — Tsushima.

Amurland (middle Amur north to the Zeya River, and lower Amur to the gulf of Uda), Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, Tsushima, and Quelpart.

Corvus macrorhynchos colonorum Swinhoe

Corvus colonorum Swinhoe, 1864, Ibis, p. 427 — northeastern Formosa.

Corvus hassi Reichenow, 1907, Orn. Monatsb., **15**, p. 51 — Tsingtao, Shantung.

China from Hopeh, inland, to Shensi and Red Basin of Szechwan, south to Tonkin, northern Laos, and perhaps northern Annam; also Formosa.

Corvus macrorhynchos hainanus Stresemann

Corvus coronoides hainanus Stresemann, 1916, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12**, p. 286 — Hoihow, Hainan.

Hainan Island.

?Corvus macrorhynchos mengtszensis La Touche

Corvus coronoides mengtszensis La Touche, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, p. 80 — Mengtsz, southern Yunnan.

Southern Yunnan.

Corvus macrorhynchos tibetosinensis Kleinschmidt and Weigold

Corvus macrorhynchos tibetosinensis Kleinschmidt and Weigold, 1922, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **15** (3), p. 2 — "southeastern Tibet in the Sifan region" [i. e. eastern Sikang].

Western China (Ningsia, Kansu, and Tsinghai, south and west through Sikang and mountains of western Szechwan to northern Yunnan), northeastern Burma, southeastern Tibet, and eastern Himalayas from Assam to Sikkim.

Corvus macrorhynchos intermedius Adams

Corvus intermedius Adams, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 471 — Kashmir, Dagshai, and Simla; restricted to Kashmir by Stresemann (1916, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12**, p. 282).

Himalayas from Nepal westward to Kashmir, Baltistan, and Gilgit; Punjab, North West Frontier Province, and Afghanistan (Safed Koh and Kafiristan); southern Tadzhikistan and southern Transcaspia (but apparently rare) to eastern Iran in the Paropamisus and Seistan.

Corvus macrorhynchos culminatus Sykes

Corvus culminatus Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 96 — Deccan [= Poona, Bombay, according to Whistler and Kinnear (1932, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **35**, p. 512)].

Corone anthracina Madarász, 1911, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **9**, p. 420 — Ceylon.

Corvus coronoides madaraszi Stresemann, 1916, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12**, p. 285 — Colombo, Ceylon.

India from central and eastern Rajputana, eastern Sind, Gangetic Plain, and Bihar, southward through central and peninsular India to Ceylon. In the Gangetic Plain and Bihar the population is intermediate between *culminatus* and *levaillantii*.

Corvus macrorhynchos levaillantii Lesson

Corvus Levaillantii Lesson, end of 1830 or early 1831, Traité Orn., p. 328 — Bengal.

Corvus andamanensis Beavan, 1867, Ibis, p. 328 — Andamans.

Bengal, Assam, Burma, northern Thailand, and Andamans. In India race grades into *culminatus*; in northeastern Burma into *tibetosinensis*, though the population is closer to and best referred to *levaillantii*; in southern, Burma, and also in Thailand, grades into nominate *macrorhynchos*.

Corvus macrorhynchos macrorhynchos Wagler

Corvus Macrorhynchos Wagler, 1827, Syst. Av., *Corvus*, sp. 3, ex Temminck MS. "Nova Hollandia, Nova Guinea et in insulis Sumatra et Java" [= Java].

Cornix timorensis Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 829 — Timor.

Corvus coronoides inoptatus Rensch, 1928, Orn. Monatsb., **36**, p. 7 — Rana Mesé, Flores.

Malay Peninsula, central and southern Indo-China, Greater and Lesser Sundas to Timor and Wetar; status on Borneo uncertain.

Corvus macrorhynchos philippinus (Bonaparte)

Cornix philippinus Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 830 — Philippines.

Philippines, but not Palawan.

CORVUS ORRU
Australian Crow

Corvus orru orru Bonaparte

Corvus orru Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 385 — "New Guinea," ex Müller MS, Lobo, Triton Bay.

Corvus annectens Brüggemann, 1876, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, **5**, p. 75 — "Celebes."[1]

Corvus salvadorii Finsch, 1884, Mitt. Orn. Ver. Wien, p. 109 — Port Moresby.

Moluccas (Morotai, Halmahera, Ternate, Tidore, Mare, Moti, Makian, Bisa, and Obi Major), western Papuan islands and islands of Geelvink Bay, New Guinea, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, Trobriand Islands, Woodlark Island, and the Louisiades.

Corvus orru insularis Heinroth

Corvus insularis Heinroth, 1903, Journ. f. Orn., **51**, p. 69 — Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain.

New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Rooke, and Vitu Islands.

[1] This form is recognized in Sharpe's "Hand-list" but the record "Celebes" appears to be an error as the range of the species does not extend to Celebes.

Corvus orru latirostris Meyer

Corvus latirostris Meyer, 1884, Zeitschr. Ges. Orn., **1**, p. 199 — Timorlaut [= Tenimber].

Tenimber and Barbar Islands.

Corvus orru cecilae Mathews

Corvus coronoides cecilae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 442 — northwestern Australia [= Napier Broome Bay].

Corvus bennetti queenslandicus Mathews, 1912, *ibid.*, p. 443 — Queensland [= Dawson River].

Corvus cecilae hartogi Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40**, p. 76 — Dirk Hartog Island, West Australia.

Corvus cecilae problëema Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5**, p. 42 — Derby, northwestern Australia.

Australia, including Melville Island.

CORVUS BENNETTI
Little Crow

Corvus bennetti North

Corvus bennetti North, 1901, Victorian Nat., **17**, p. 170 — Moolah, western New South Wales.

Corvus bennetti bonhoti Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 442 — Murchison, West Australia.

Corvus cecilae marngli Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 52 — Marngle Creek, West Kimberley, West Australia.

Western and South Australia to western New South Wales, central Australia to western Queensland, and Gulf of Carpenteria to Cape York.

CORVUS CORONOIDES
Australian Raven

Corvus coronoides coronoides Vigors and Horsfield[1]

Corvus Coronoides Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15**, p. 261 — Australia, restricted to Parramatta, New South Wales by Stresemann (1916, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12**, p. 290).

Corvus australis Gould, 1865, Handb. Birds Australia, **1**, p. 475 — Australia.

[1] The name *Corvus australis* Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**, p. 365, which might threaten the stability of nomenclature, was published simultaneously with *Corvus australis*, *op. cit.*, p. 377, a synonym of *Cuculus* (= *Monasa*) *niger* Müller, 1776. As first revisor, I herewith select *Corvus australis* of p. 377 to have priority according to the Code. This eliminates *Corvus australis* of p. 365 as a homonyn. C. V.

Corvus marianae Mathews, 1911, Emu, **10**, p. 326, new name for *Corvus australis* Gould, preoccupied by *Corvus australis* Gmelin.

Corvus coronoides perplexus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 442 — Perth, West Australia.

Corvus marianae mellori Mathews, 1912, *ibid.*, p. 443 — South Australia [= Angas Plains].

Corvus marianae halmaturinus Mathews, 1912, *ibid.*, p. 443 — Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

Corvus difficilis Stresemann, 1943, Journ. f. Orn., **91**, p. 125 — Malbon, Cloncurry district, northwestern Queensland.[1]

Australia from southern Queensland in the east, and the Gulf of Carpentaria in the northeast, southward to Victoria, west to southern Western Australia, and islands of the Bass Strait.

Corvus coronoides tasmanicus Mathews

Corvus marianae tasmanicus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 443 — Tasmania.

Tasmania.

CORVUS TORQUATUS

Corvus torquatus Lesson, end of 1830 or early 1831, Traité Orn., p. 328 — "Nouvelle Hollande," error for China according to Schlegel.

Southwestern Manchuria (?), and eastern and central China from Hopeh south to Tonkin, northern Annam, and Hainan, inland to Shensi, southern Kansu, Red Basin of Szechwan and eastern Sikang, perhaps eastern Yunnan; straggles to Formosa and has been observed in southwestern Manchuria.

CORVUS ALBUS

Pied Crow

Corvus albus Müller[2]

Corvus albus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 85 — Senegal.

The Ethiopian region from Senegal, Sudan, northern Ethiopia, and Somaliland southward; also Fernando Po, Pemba, Zanzibar, Aldabra, Assumption, Comoros, and Madagascar. Rare or absent in some dry parts of Southwest Africa and in some sections of the Congo forest.

[1] This form is based on a single specimen; it appears to be an aberrant specimen of *coronoides* or, possibly, a hybrid of *coronoides* and *bennetti*.

[2] *Corvus scapulatus* Daudin, 1800, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

CORVUS TROPICUS

Corvus tropicus Kerr

Corvus tropicus Kerr, 1792, Animal Kingdom, **1**, pt. 2, p. 640 — Hawaii.

Corvus hawaiiensis Peale, 1848, U. S. Expl. Exped., ed. 1, **8**, p. 106 — "a few miles inland from the village of Kaawaloa," Hawaii.

Island of Hawaii, restricted to the Kona [western] slopes.

CORVUS CRYPTOLEUCUS

White-necked Raven

Corvus cryptoleucus Couch

Corvus cryptoleucus Couch, 1854, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7**, p. 66 — State of Tamaulipas, Mexico [= Charco Escondido, Tamaulipas].

Western United States and Mexico from southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, northeastern Colorado, and south-central Nebraska south to Guanajuato and Tamaulipas.

CORVUS RUFICOLLIS

Corvus ruficollis ruficollis Lesson[1]

Corvus ruficollis Lesson, end of 1830 or early 1831, Traité Orn., p. 329 — no locality; type locality accepted as Cape Verde Archipelago, as fixed by Hartert (1921, Vög. pal. Fauna, **3**, p. 2020).

Cape Verde Archipelago, Sahara south to northern Nigeria, Egypt, Sudan in the desert and arid districts, Red Sea districts, Ethiopia south to Kenya, Sinai Peninsula, Palestine, Arabia, Socotra, southern Iraq (?, one old record), southern Iran in the Zagros to Fars and probably Kirman, islands of the Persian Gulf, Persian Baluchistan and probably Baluchistan proper to western Sind, Seistan, Afghanistan in the Paropamisus and probably in the south since it occurs in Seistan, Transcaspia, plains and parts of the desert between the Amu and Syr Daryas.

Corvus ruficollis edithae Phillips

Corvus edithae Phillips, 1895, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **4**, p. 36 — Somaliland [Hainwaina Plain].

British and Italian Somaliland.

[1] *Corvus umbrinus* Sundevall, 1838 (Sennar, Sudan) and *Corvus corax krausei* Zedlitz, 1908 (El Tor, Sinai) of Sharpe's "Hand-list" are synonyms.

CORVUS CORAX

Raven

Corvus corax principalis Ridgway

Corvus corax principalis Ridgway, 1887, Manual N. Amer. Birds, p. 361 — Northern North America, from Greenland to Alaska, south to British Columbia, Canada, New Brunswick, etc. [= St. Michael, Alaska].

Islands of the Bering Sea (St. Lawrence; St. Matthew; Nunivak), the Aleutians, Alaska, Arctic Canada, and coastal Greenland south along the coast and through central and southeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and Michigan, southern Ontario, central and northeastern Quebec, southeastern Maine, southern New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland; also remote parts of the Appalachian Mountains south to northeastern Georgia (Brasstown Bald). Formerly bred over the Great Plains area south to central Kansas, northern Arkansas, and to northeastern Alabama.

Corvus corax sinuatus Wagler

Corvus sinuatus Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, **22**, heft 7, col. 748 — Mexico; restricted to Orizaba, Veracruz, by Oberholser (1918, Ohio Journ. Sci., **18**, p. 220), and to Ixmiquilpan [= Yxmiquilpah], Hidalgo, by van Rossem (1934, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 353).

Corvus corax clarionensis Rothschild and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 381 — Clarion Island [Revilla Gigedo Islands, Mexico].

Mountains of western North America from south-central British Columbia (Okanagan Valley), northern Idaho, western and south-central Montana, and southwestern South Dakota south through Mexico (including islands of the Gulf of California and the Revilla Gigedo Islands) and Central America to northwestern Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte).

Corvus corax varius Brünnich[1]

Corvus Varius Brünnich, 1764, Orn. Boreal., p. 8 — Faroes.

Corvus corax islandicus Hantzsch, 1906, Orn. Monatsb., **14**, p. 130 — Iceland.

Iceland and Faroes.

Corvus corax corax Linnaeus

Corvus Corax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 105 — "Europa;" restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 2).

[1] The name *Corvus leucophaeus* Vieillot, 1817, of Sharpe's "Hand-list" is a synonym.

Corvus corax hispanus Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901, Novit. Zool., **8**, p. 45 — Aguilas near Murcia, Spain.

Corvus sardus Kleinschmidt, 1903, Orn. Monatsb., **11**, p. 92 — Sardinia.

Corvus corax dardaniensis Gengler, 1918, Orn. Monatsb., **26**, p. 110 — Uesküb, Macedonia.

Corvus corax wotan Floericke, 1922, Vögelbuch, p. 136, new name for *corax* Linnaeus, *fide* Hartert and Steinbacher.

Corvus corax tschuiensis Sushkin, 1925, List Distrib. Birds Russian Altai, p. 64 — upper Sagrash River, a tributary of the Kaïr River, central Russian Altai.

Corvus corax cyprius Orlando, 1939, Riv. Ital. Orn., **9**, p. 237 — Cyprus.

Local throughout Europe including Mediterranean islands (except Crete where the population closer to *subcorax*), Caucasus, northwestern and northern Iran, and Siberia to basins of Yenisei and Khatanga Rivers and Lake Baikal, south to the Kirghiz Steppes, Altai, Tarbagatai, and the Sayans; accidental in Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya. In eastern Greece population probably closer to *subcorax*; in region between Lake Baikal and Yakutsk population intermediate between nominate *corax* and *kamtschaticus*.

Corvus corax kamtschaticus Dybowski

Corvus corax kamtschaticus Dybowski, 1883, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, p. 362 — Kamchatka.

Corvus corax behringianus Dybowski, 1883, *ibid.*, p. 363 — Bering Island.

Corvus corax ussurianus Taczanowski, 1891, Fauna Orn. Sib. Orient., pt. 1, 527 — Russian Manchuria.

Corvus corax sibiricus Taczanowski, 1891, *ibid.*, p. 526 — eastern Siberia.

Siberia east of nominate *corax*, to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, Commander Islands, coasts of the Sea of Okhotsk, south to northern Mongolia and the Gobian Altai, Transbaicalia, Amurland, northern Manchuria, Sakhalin, Kuriles, and Hokkaido. In northern Hopeh in winter.

Corvus corax tingitanus Irby

Corvus tingitanus Irby, 1874, Ibis, p. 264 — Tangier.

Corvus corax canariensis Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901, Novit. Zool., **8**, p. 45 — Palma, western Canaries.

Corvus corax jordansi Niethammer, 1953, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **4**, p. 74 — Oliva, Fuerteventura, eastern Canaries.

North Africa from coastal Egypt (El Arab Gulf) westward to Morocco, south to the Pre Saharian Atlas, and Canaries.[1]

Corvus corax subcorax Severtzov

Corvus subcorax Severtzov, 1873, Vertikal . . . Turkestan Zhivotn., 1872, p. 115 — northwestern and southeastern [Russian] Turkestan.

Corvus Laurencei Hume, 1873, in Henderson and Hume, Lahore to Yarkand, p. 235 — Punjab.

Corvus corax kretae von Jordans and Steinbacher, 1943, Senckenbergiana, **26**, p. 73 — Canea, Crete.

From eastern Greece and Crete (see nominate *corax*), eastward through Asia Minor, Near East, northern and western Iraq, Iran with the exceptions of the regions occupied by nominate *corax*, to Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab, Transcaspia, southern Kyzyl Kum, and Russian and Chinese Turkestan where it replaces *tibetanus* in the plains or at lower elevations in the mountains; straggles to Kashmir.

Corvus corax tibetanus Hodgson

Corvus Tibetanus Hodgson, 1849, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, **3**, p. 203 — Tibet.

Mountains of central Asia from Kansu, south through Tsinghai, Sikang, Tibet, and Tibetan tracts of the Himalayas to Ladak, Rupshu, Zaskar, Baltistan, Gilgit, northeastern Afghanistan (probably), Karakoram, Pamirs, Kun Lun, Tian Shan, and Alai systems.

CORVUS RHIPIDURUS

Corvus rhipidurus Hartert

Corvus rhipidurus Hartert, 1918, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **39**, p. 21, new name for *Corvus affinis* Rüppell, 1835, Neue Wirbelthiere . . . Abyssinian, Vögel, p. 20, pl. 10, fig. 2 — Massaua, Eritrea; preoccupied by *C. affinis* Shaw, 1809.

Corvus brachycercus Hellmayr, 1919, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **14**, p. 131 — new name for *C. affinis* Rüppell.

Southern Syria, Palestine, Jordan, Arabia (but not reported from the eastern coast), Sinai, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Somaliland south to the Sudan and Kenya, also the Aïr Massif in the southern Sahara.

CORVUS ALBICOLLIS

White-necked Raven

Corvus albicollis Latham

Corvus albicollis Latham, 1790, Index Orn., **1**, p. 151 — "Af-

[1] For a discussion of *Corvus leptonyx* Peale, 1848, U. S. Exploring Exped., ed. 1, p. 105 — near Funchal, Madeira, see Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna, **1**, p. 6, footnote. A Raven (species?) may wander to Madeira.

rica?''; restricted to Capetown by Meinertzhagen (1926, Novit. Zool., **33**, p. 96).

East and South Africa from Uganda and Kenya south to Namaqualand and Cape Colony.

CORVUS CRASSIROSTRIS

——— **Corvus crassirostris** Rüppell

Corvus crassirostris Rüppell, 1836, Neue Wirbelthiere . . . Abyssinien, Vög., p. 19, pl. 8, 1835 — Abyssinian highlands.

Eritrea and Ethiopia, straggling to British Somaliland and the Sudan.

ADDENDA

p. 10

?Passer domesticus tauricus Portenko

Passer domesticus tauricus Portenko, 1960, Akad. Nauk, Zool. Inst., ser. 69, Birds U. S. S. R., pt. 4, p. 243 — Simferopol, Crimea.

Crimean region.

?Passer domesticus colchicus Portenko

Passer domesticus colchicus Portenko, 1960, Akad. Nauk, Zool. Inst., ser. 69, Birds U. S. S. R., pt. 4, p. 244 — Artvin, Turkey.

Black Sea region of Gruziya and northeastern Turkey.

p. 53

Ploceus megarhynchus salimalii Abdulali

Ploceus megarhynchus salimalii Abdulali, 1960, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **57**, p. 660 — Bhutan Duars.

Bhutan Duars and Assam.

p. 96

Lamprotornis australis degener Clancey

Lamprotornis australis degener Clancey, 1959, Durban Mus. Novit., **5**, p. 216 — Farm Malamala (alt. *ca.* 900 ft.), Newington, eastern Transvaal lowveld, South Africa.

Northwestern Transvaal east to southern Mozambique and south to eastern Swaziland and extreme northern Zululand.

p. 121

?Buphagus erythrorhynchus scotinus Clancey and Lawson

Buphagus erythrorhynchus scotinus Clancey and Lawson, 1961, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **81**, p. 130 — Panda, Inhambane District, Sul do Save, southern Mozambique.

Coastal region from northeastern Tanganyika southern to Natal? and Zululand.

p. 167

CRACTICUS CASSICUS

Cracticus cassicus cassicus (Boddaert)

Ramphastos cassicus Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Pl. enlum., p. 83 — New Guinea; restricted to the Vogelkop by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 164.

New Guinea, Aru Islands, western Papuan Islands (Misol, Gebe, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu), and islands of Geelvink Bay (Kurudu, Japen, Numfor, Biak).

Cracticus cassicus hercules Mayr

Cracticus cassicus hercules Mayr, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1091, p. 3 — Kaileuna Island, Trobriand Islands.

Trobriand Islands (Kiriwina, Kitawa, Kaileuna) and D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough).

CRACTICUS LOUISIADENSIS

Cracticus louisiadensis Tristram

Cracticus louisiadensis Tristram, 1889, Ibis, p. 555 — Sudest Island.

Strepera rosa-alba De Vis, 1890, Ann. Rept. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–90, p. 59 — Sudest Island.

Tagula Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

p. 246

Dendrocitta vagabunda bristoli Paynter

Dendrocitta vagabunda bristoli Paynter, 1961, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **58**, p. 381 — Jabri (ca. 11 miles west of Murree), alt. 900 meters, Hazara District, West Pakistan.

Lower ranges of the westernmost Himalayas from Hazara District, West Pakistan, southeast to vicinity of Dehra Dun, India.

p. 265

Corvus enca sierramadrensis Rand and Rabor

Corvus enca sierramadrensis Rand and Rabor, 1961, Fieldiana, Zool., **39**, p. 577 — San Pascua, Gonzaga, Cagayan Prov., Sierra Madre, Luzon.

Philippines in extreme northeastern Luzon.

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